S. Hrg. 98-769

IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1984

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 2457

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS IN THE STATE OF IDAHO FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM AND TO RELEASE OTHER FOREST LANDS FOR MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

APRIL 3, 1984

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IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1984

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1984

U.S. Senate,
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water,
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Malcolm Wallop presiding.

Present: Senators Wallop, McClure, Hecht, and Symms.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MALCOLM WALLOP, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator Wallop. I bid you all a pleasant morning. If we had any brains we would go outside and hold this hearing outside.

Today our Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water will receive testimony on S. 2457 to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Idaho for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and for other purposes.

Without objection, I will place a copy of that bill in the hearing record.

We have over 40 witnesses who have signed up to testify today. I will ask all of those, each of those witnesses after the administration and our colleagues, they can't summarize—I mean it's just not inherently possible for my colleagues to summarize. But if all witnesses, public witnesses, would summarize their oral testimony to 3 minutes it would be appreciated.

There are people who have traveled great distances and who deserve to be heard. I know some of you have traveled that distance to be here with us today, and if you have an airplane to catch, or have to leave before your panel is called, please let the staff know and we will try to accommodate you by putting you in with another panel.

The red light will show when the 3 minutes are up. I would ask then that you finish your thoughts, summarize, and your entire statement will be in the record as if it had been delivered in full.

I certainly don't like to limit the time in which citizens may speak, but in order to accommodate those who have traveled such a distance, it is absolutely necessary, and I believe it is the fairest way to accomplish it.

The hearing record will remain open for 2 weeks from the date of the hearing for any who wish to answer things that they heard, or insert additional language or submit statements for the record for any purpose.

With that, I would yield to my colleague and friend, Jim McClure.

[The text of S. 2457 follows:]

II

98TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2457

To designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Idaho for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and to release other forest lands for multiple-use management, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 21 (legislative day, MARCH 19), 1984

Mr. MCCLURE (for himself and Mr. SYMMS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Idaho for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and to release other forest lands for multiple-use management, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984".

TITLE I—FINDINGS, PURPOSES, AND WILDERNESS DESIGNATION

SEC. 101. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) certain areas of undeveloped national forest lands in the State of Idaho possess outstanding natural characteristics giving them high values as wilderness and will, if properly preserved, contribute as an enduring resource of wilderness for the benefit of the American people;

(2) review and evaluation of roadless and undeveloped lands in the national forest system of Idaho have identified those areas which, on the basis of their landform, ecosystem, associated wildlife, and location, will help to fulfill the national forest system's share of a quality National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(3) review and evaluation of roadless and undeveloped lands in the national forest system in Idaho have also identified those areas which should be available for multiple uses other than wilderness, subject to the Forest Service's land management planning process and the provisions of the Act.

(b) The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) designate certain national forest system lands in Idaho for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System in order to preserve the wilderness character of the land and to protect watersheds and wildlife habitat, preserve scenic and historic resources, and promote scientific research, primitive recreation,

solitude, physical and mental challenge, and inspiration for the benefit of all of the American people;

(2) withdraw, subject to valid existing rights, National Wilderness Preservation System lands in the State of Idaho, including those so designated by this Act, from operation of the general mining and mineral leasing laws in order to protect the physical characteristics and wilderness values which motivated the Congress to include these lands within the System;

(3) require appropriate inventory to assess and document the minerals potential of National Wilderness Preservation System lands in the State of Idaho in order to enhance the data base; and

(4) insure that certain national forest system lands in the State of Idaho be made available for uses other than wilderness in accordance with applicable national forest laws and planning procedures and section 302 of this Act.

The lands referred to in paragraph (4) may be managed for a wide variety of uses, depending on their unique characteristics, including but not limited to fish and wildlife protection management, developed and undeveloped recreation, scenic enjoyment, preservation of natural characteristics, range management, timber harvesting, watershed and vegetation management, energy and minerals exploration and development, and other uses.

SEC. 102. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890), and to end the dispute regarding the RARE II studies of the Forest Service lands, subject to valid existing rights, the following national forest system lands in the State of Idaho, comprising approximately five hundred and twenty-six thousand sixty-four acres and generally depicted on maps appropriately referenced, are hereby designated as wilderness, and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) certain lands in the Panhandle National Forest which comprise approximately thirty-three thousand six hundred acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Selkirks-Canyons Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Selkirks-Canyons Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in the Panhandle National Forest which comprise approximately fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-eight acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Salmo Priest Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Salmo Priest Wilderness;

(3) certain lands in the Panhandle National Forest which comprise approximately ten thousand nine hun-

dred and sixty-eight acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Scotchman Peaks Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Scotchman Peaks Wilderness;

(4) certain lands in the Panhandle and Clearwater National Forests which comprise approximately thirty thousand five hundred and seventy-eight acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Mallard Larkins Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Mallard Larkins Wilderness;

(5) certain lands in the Clearwater National Forest which comprise approximately one hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Kelly Creek-Hoodoo Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Kelly Creek-Hoodoo Wilderness;

(6) certain lands in the Payette National Forest, which comprise approximately one hundred and nine thousand acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "North Lick Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the North Lick Creek Wilderness;

(7) certain lands in the Sawtooth National Forest which comprise approximately one hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy acres as gener-

ally depicted on a map entitled, "'White Clouds Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the White Clouds Wilderness: *Provided*, That the mining and mineral provisions of the Wilderness Preservation Act (78 Stat. 890) shall apply to these lands in lieu of sections 10, 11, and 12 of Public Law 92-400 (86 Stat. 614-15).

(8) certain lands in the Caribou National Forest, which comprise approximately fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Worm Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Worm Creek Wilderness; and

(9) certain lands in the Challis National Forest, which comprise approximately forty-one thousand acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Borah Peak Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Borah Peak Wilderness.

(b) The previous classification of the following is hereby abolished: The Mallard Larkin Primitive Area.

SEC. 103. (a) As soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file the maps referred to in this Act and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by this Act with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made. Each map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 892) governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that, with respect to any area designated in this Act, any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act of 1964 shall be deemed to be reference to the effective date to this Act.

TITLE II—RELEASE OF LANDS FOR MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT

SEC. 201. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and that no further review and evaluation of the wilderness potential of any lands is to

occur in the State of Idaho except as set forth in this Act; and

(2) The Congress has made its own review and examination of all national forest roadless areas in Idaho whether inventoried or not through the RARE II process and the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

SEC. 202. (a) The Congress hereby determines and directs that, without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental impact statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest lands in states other than Idaho, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of Idaho.

(b) National forest system lands in the State of Idaho—

(1) not identified by section 102 as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System; or

(2) not heretofore designated by Act of Congress as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness, until and unless otherwise directed by an Act of Congress. Such lands shall be deemed, for purposes of all current and future land managment plans which are approved before December 31, 2000, and which are required by the Forest and Rangeland Re-

newable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, to have been given adequate consideration as to their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(c) Unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not conduct, pursuant to the Wilderness Act, any statewide roadless review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Idaho for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

GRAZING IN WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 301. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to review all policies, practices, and regulations of the Department of Agriculture regarding livestock grazing in national forest wilderness areas in the State of Idaho in order to ensure that such policies, practices, and regulations fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such areas, as such intent is expressed in the Wilderness Act.

STATE WATER ALLOCATION AUTHORITY

SEC. 302. (a) As provided in section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal

Government as to exemption from Idaho water laws. Notwithstanding any provision of the Wilderness Act of 1964 or this Act, the State of Idaho and the holders of water rights in said State shall have the right to exercise all water rights.

(b) As provided in section 4(d)(8) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Idaho with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests in Idaho.

(c) Within areas designated as Wilderness within this Act, the Forest Service is directed to utilize whatever sanitary facilities are necessary, including but not limited to vault toilets which may require service by helicopter, to insure the continued health and safety of the communities serviced by the watersheds in Wilderness areas in the State of Idaho; furthermore, nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those minimum maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of whatsoever watershed facilities currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in wilderness areas within the State of Idaho.

PROHIBITION OF BUFFER ZONES

SEC. 303. No protective perimeters or buffer zones around any wilderness areas are necessary or authorized to protect any wilderness areas within the State of Idaho. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

MINERAL RESOURCES

SEC. 304. In furtherance of section 4(d)(2) of the Wilderness Act and the policies of the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act (94 Stat. 2305), the Secretary of the Interior shall continue to make assessments of the mineral potential of national forest wilderness areas in the State of Idaho, on a recurring basis, using environmentally compatible methods, in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands.

DISPOSITION OF EXISTING MINERAL RIGHTS IN THE WHITE CLOUDS WILDERNESS

SEC. 305. (a) In this section, the term "mineral interest owner" shall mean the owner of valid unpatented mining claims located prior to August 22, 1972, or the owner of patented mining claims situated within the White Clouds Wilderness as designated by this Act. Upon application of any mineral interest owner the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the Secretary"), in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall within six years after receipt of said application:

(1) exchange any federally owned minerals of approximately equal value in any state for the interests of the mineral interest owner;

(2) grant to the mineral interest owner, its successors and assigns a monetary credit of approximately equal value to the interest of the mineral interest owner;

(3) upon the voluntary surrender and relinquishment by said owner of said interest, make a payment to the mineral interest owner equal to the amount of funds expended by the mineral interest owner on such claim or claims prior to the date of enactment of this Act; or

(4) exercise any combination of the options enumerated in (1), (2), and (3) above.

(b) For purposes of carrying out an exchange, a grant of credit or a payment under subsection (a), not later than three months after the receipt of said application, the Secretary shall initiate negotiations with the mineral interest owner. The parties to such negotiations shall make good faith efforts to reach agreement within six years of the receipt of said application.

(c) Upon the election of the mineral interest owner to accept a monetary credit provided for in subparagraph 305(a)(2), and upon voluntary surrender and relinquishment by said owner of said mineral interests, the Secretary shall extend to the owner, its successors and assigns, a monetary credit to be used against that portion of payment, bonus payments, rental or royalty payments due into the Treasury of the United States and retained by the Federal Government on any mineral, oil, or gas lease or other Federal property held by the mineral interest owner, its successors, or assignors. Such credit shall be used over a period of years with not more than ten percent of the credit to be used in any one year.

(d) In order to protect wilderness values from unnecessary disturbances, the owner of any unpatented mining claims located within the White Clouds Wilderness as designated by this Act shall not be required to perform assessment work for such claims which would otherwise be required by law if such owner files a notice of intention to hold such claims pursuant to section 1744(a)(1) of title 43, United States Code.

LANDING OF AIRCRAFT

SEC. 306. The landing of aircraft, where this use has become established prior to the date of enactment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable: *Provided,* That the Secretary shall not permanently close or render unserviceable any aircraft landing strip in regular use on national forest lands on the date of enactment of this Act for reasons other than extreme danger to aircraft, and in any case not without the express written concurrence of the agency of the State of Idaho charged with evaluating the safety of backcountry airstrips.

INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 307. (a) Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and with agencies and institutions of the State of Idaho in conducting an inventory of the ranch, homestead, trapper, and other cabins, and structures within areas designated as wilderness in section 102(a) of this Act and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives a report on—

(1) the location of these structures;

(2) their historic significance, if any;

(3) their present condition;

(4) recommendations as to which of these structures should be—

(A) stabilized;

(B) restored;

(C) maintained; or

(D) removed;

(5) the estimated cost of such stabilization, restoration, maintenance, or removal; and

(6) the suitability of any of these structures for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

(b) Until such time as the study under this subsection is completed and the required report submitted to the committees, the Secretary shall not knowingly permit the destruction or significant alteration of any historic cabin or other structure on national forest land within the areas designated as wilderness in section 102(a) of this Act.

○

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES A. McCLURE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I very much appreciate the prompt manner in which you scheduled this matter for hearing. It is a very difficult issue for Idahoans, because we have such a concern about our public lands in all of its dimensions, and it evokes great emotions, as you would know from your own experience in your own State. The emotional attachment of Idahoans to their lands is very deep, and very abiding, and very real.

This problem, however, has been with us for a long, long time and must be resolved. It begs resolution. It is a matter that has been studied and restudied, and is being restudied again.

And what we seek to do in this legislation is bring the matter to a head and to a conclusion. Not that the wilderness—and I want to make it very clear on this, not that wilderness questions are ever fully concluded.

Whenever there will be a restudy of the unit plans, the forest management plans, the roadless areas that are there at that time will certainly be restudied again at future dates.

So we're not putting the final answer in with respect to these acres of ground, public lands in Idaho that are on the Forest Service lands.

And second, I think it's worth noting that this does not deal at all with the Bureau of Land Management lands in Idaho that comprise almost half of the public lands in Idaho.

So we will be again dealing with wilderness issues with respect to the Bureau of Land Management recommendations when those come in and when they are final.

Let me say, too, that this is the first step in the legislative process, introduction of a bill which then goes to a committee, which then is dealt with by the committee in the Senate; a similar process in the House. It will then go to the Senate for passage, it will go to the House of Representatives for passage. After those bills are passed, and it's likely that they will be different in some respects, it will then go to a conference between the House and the Senate for the final action of the Congress with respect to it before it then goes to the administration for approval or rejection by the administration.

So this is just the first of a series of steps that must be taken.

But I would note that this legislation would propose an increase in the current wilderness system in Idaho from 3.8 million acres to 4.4 million acres. Which means, if the bill is enacted as we have presented it to the Congress, approximately 37 percent of Idaho's roadless National Forest land will be designated for wilderness management.

Idaho has, and will continue to have after passage of this legislation, the largest wilderness system in the lower 48 States.

Some people think that's bad. I happen to think it's good. I think it's a balanced judgment that must be made. And since it is a balanced judgment that must be made, it will be subject to differences of opinion.

Mr. Chairman, without taking further time now, because I know your schedule is constrained, I would rather hear from the witnesses, and I would ask unanimous consent that my further remarks be placed in the record at this point.

Senator WALLOP. They will, without objection, be so placed.

[The prepared statement of Senator McClure follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES A. MCCLURE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

We are blessed in Idaho with an abundance of natural resources. The Gem State is most heavily forested in the Rocky Mountains. We have more than 16,000 miles of rivers and nearly 2,000 natural lakes. We have an abundance of minerals such as gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and zinc. Our natural resources provide outstanding recreational opportunities as well as an economic foundation for our communities, including jobs and taxes.

The majority of these resources occur on public lands. The output of goods and services from these lands is determined through management practices established either by federal legislation or Administrative regulation. Out of Idaho's 53 million acre landbase, more than 33.5 million acres is owned by the federal government. More than 20.5 million of that is National Forest land of which approximately 12 million acres is roadless. S. 2457 would increase the current wilderness system in Idaho from 3.8 million to 4.4 million acres. This means that, if this bill is enacted, approximately 37% of Idaho's roadless national forest land will be designated wilderness. Idaho has, and will continue to have after passage of this legislation, the largest wilderness system in the lower 48 states.

Over the years, I've hiked through much of the wild backcountry of Idaho and fished some of the best streams and lakes in the nation. Like most Americans, I treasure these experiences and feel real gratitude in knowing that my grandchildren will have ample opportunity to enjoy them as well. Whether they prefer the solitude of a wilderness setting or the convenience of a roaded recreation area, Congress has provided such opportunities for generations to come.

Of course, it is just as important to note that these public lands also provide a resource base for the traditional Idaho industries of timber and mining, cattle ranching and energy development. Some of Idaho's most avid backpackers are lumberjacks and miners by trade. Their livelihoods as well as their recreational pursuits are in large part dependent upon national forest resources.

I have received petitions signed by 3839 Idahoans from around Salmon, Idaho which has a population of only 3300. The petition these people signed states the following:

"We the undersigned do hereby petition the Congress to resolve the RARE II issue as soon as possible, so that the timber industry in Lemhi and Custer Counties can get back to work. We believe the Forest Service should be able to administer these 'roadless areas' for the best use under a multiple use and sustained yield program."

The letter attached to these petitions also stated, "the locally concerned environmental community did not object to this petition, in fact many of the signers were members of these environmental groups."

This is just one example of where a sawmill has shut down due in part to a lack of forest service timber. This particular mill employed 120 people and had been producing lumber for 34 years. In order to continue production, the mill must depend on logs provided by national forest roadless areas. This is currently a very unreliable source of raw material and legislation is required to stabilize the situation.

For 20 years now, the Forest Service has been studying and evaluating roadless areas for potential wilderness designations. The first roadless review and evaluation was begun in 1972. The second such review (RARE II) occurred in the late 1970's. And in 1979, the Administration under President Carter made its recommendations to Congress on which lands out of 62 million acres nationwide should be designated wilderness. Since that time several wilderness bills have been enacted, including the designation of a 2.2 million acre wilderness in central Idaho.

However, based on a 1982 court decision which determined that the review of RARE II was not sufficient, the Forest Service is now undergoing RARE III. Not only is this a costly, repetitive, and time consuming exercise, but it threatens the economic stability of timber-dependent communities throughout Idaho and the West.

The Idaho Forest Management Act will bring a degree of certainty to the management of these roadless areas that is so desperately needed at this time. The Idaho delegation has worked for more than a year to prepare this legislation, and it has been a complex and time consuming process. Last summer, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources held four field hearings in Idaho Falls, Boise, Coeur d'Alene and Lewiston to gather testimony. Some of the testimony that was presented called for no more wilderness. Others, however, would designate nearly all of the remaining roadless areas as wilderness. Still others proposed a cut in the existing amount of wilderness.

The Idaho delegation heard a total of 579 people testify at those hearings. The hearing record will contain letters and data from an estimated 300 additional witnesses. This is the most extensive record compiled by the subcommittee on a state wilderness issue. The hearing today will allow for specific input to S. 2457. A copy of the field hearings will be sent to those 800 people who requested them.

In July of 1983, my office sent questionnaires to 220,000 households in Idaho asking them to select one of four proposals which most closely reflected their own position. These proposals recommended from zero to 4.5 million acres of additional wilderness. Fifty-three percent of those responding recommended no new wilderness in Idaho.

After careful consideration of testimony, thousands of pieces of written correspondence, resource statistics as well as professional polls and our questionnaire, the Idaho delegation has finally put together a bill S. 2457.

We feel this legislation considers the needs of both current and future generations. It also strikes a balance between the economic requirements of the state and the desire to set aside lands for non-development. S. 2457 proposes an additional 526,064 acres of wilderness, and addresses the future management of those roadless areas not designated wilderness.

Although the Idaho delegation supports this legislation in its present form, we realize there may be alterations as it moves through Congress. I want to make it perfectly clear that I am not closing any doors. As a matter of fact, I view it as just the opposite, that is of doors opening.

We in Congress are often faced with the difficult task of developing concensus and equity out of an array of diverse and opposing viewpoints. Such complex issues often take years to resolve. I believe the time has come for Congress to finalize and pass legislation dealing with the future management of roadless forest lands across the nation. I am more encouraged than ever before that a fair and equitable resolution of this issue is possible in 1984.

Over the past year, as I became more and more deeply involved in Idaho Forest Management legislation, I realized that much of the controversy surrounding this issue is based on semantics and perceptions rather than fact.

For example, there are those who claim that wilderness has no value, that it is simply the unnecessary and unwarranted lockup of land for a single use. Yet wilderness designation provides for such activities as hiking, horesback riding, camping, fishing and hunting, and general enjoyment of scenic, scientific and educational features. It is not frivolous or wasteful to preserve certain natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.

Another term which is often misrepresented is multiple-use management. Some people would have us believe that multiple-use management means the development. This is not true. Instead, it encompasses a variety of uses from roadless recreation and wildlife habitat to timber harvesting and minerals exploration. It is the continuous evaluation of national forest resources in order to best serve multiple-use sustained yield objectives. Multiple-use management encourages wise resource uses and optimum product outputs in order to meet the identified needs and articulated desires of the American people. Even wilderness designation is the result of multiple-use management.

This legislation provides for the continuing review of the wilderness characteristics of roadless lands after the year 2000. The delegation feels it is critical to our state's economic stability that once a forest plan is adopted that it be implemented with minimal delay or change. All Idahoans are dependent in one way or another upon our national forests and the goods and services they provide. From our public school system, which is supported by Forest Service timber receipts, to our outfitters and guides, who introduce the rest of the world to Idaho's backcountry, we depend on implementation of these planned activities.

At this time I'd like to quote Vermont Royster who last year wrote an article on wilderness. In the article, he said:

"Poets, to be sure, have always found romance in wilderness, and perhaps today's environmentalists are poets at heart. But is there not also a touch of the poet in those who look at barren land and see it plowed with growing fields of grain? Or in those who dig the earth in search of oil to fuel homes and factories or give electricity to light the night? Yet to hear some people talk, it's a sacrilege to cut down a single tree . . . It's wicked to drill through frozen tundra or clear forest land for man's habitation.

"For my own part, I would like to see some untamed land kept to remind us of Eden lost, where those who will may visit to escape our concrete cities and the madding crowd. Our spirit as well as our flesh needs its respite. Still, we, the human species would never have moved out of the Mesopotamian valley to spread ourselves over the whole earth except that we tamed wilderness for man's use . . . Only thus were we able to be fruitful and multiply."

In closing, I'd like to reemphasize my commitment of diligently pursue resolution of this situation before the end of the year. We in Congress right now have the unique opportunity to establish tracks of pristine wilderness across the nation for the benefit and pleasure of this an future generations. And we are faced with the serious responsibility of providing the Forest Service with the direction and stability they require in order to effectively perfom their forest management duties.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Hecht?

Senator HECHT. No statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Symms?

STATEMENT OF HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator SYMMS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate the opportunity to sit here with this committee that's chaired, the full committee, by my senior Senator, Senator McClure. I appreciate the opportunity to work with him in this legislation.

I'll be very brief in what I'm about to say, Mr. Chairman, because we want to get on and hear from our citizens that have come from a long ways to be here today.

But I think it is well to consider that out of the State of Idaho's 52 million acres in total, 3 percent of it is owned by the State government and 64 percent of it by the Federal Government. So we certainly have made a—we have a large commitment to government lands in the State of Idaho, and those decisions have a big impact on the economy and the future of Idaho citizens.

Now, I think there's been a lot of compromise in this question, and I really think that this legislation that the delegation has put forward offers an opportunity for the Congress, at least for the next 25 years or so, to somewhat give the people and the citizens in my State an opportunity to work out the management plans and so forth of the land out there.

I hope that the Congress will accept this legislation and we can move forward with it, because I believe it is a big compromise as far as many people in the State are concerned that want no more wilderness.

In fact, the Idaho Legislature—the house in the legislature recently passed a resolution—it didn't pass the senate, I don't believe, but it did pass the house, calling for no more acres of wilderness and release language.

So there is a big concern, and there will be people here testifying on both sides, but I hope that we can accommodate this thing and move the bill forward.

And I appreciate your willingness, Senator Wallop, to work with us, and we hope we can move this forward through the Senate this year.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Senator. We will do what we can given, as you know, that nobody ever had an easy time hatching a wilderness egg. It just seems to me that no matter where you stop, somebody wants it bigger, and somebody wants it smaller, and the hatching mechanism doesn't satisfactorily fit it no matter what size it is. But we will try.

The first witness this morning is Mr. Paul Cunningham, special assistant for natural resources, testifying on behalf of the Honorable John Evans, Governor of the State of Idaho.

Good morning, Mr. Cunningham.

STATEMENT OF PAUL CUNNINGHAM, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR NATURAL RESOURCES, ON BEHALF OF HON. JOHN V. EVANS, GOVERNOR OF IDAHO

Mr. Cunningham. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Senators.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify before this subcommittee on behalf of Governor Evans. He is at home, trying to deal with a number of bills that have been sent to him with the closing of legislature on Saturday, and he sends his apologies for not having the opportunity to come back himself.

I'll now read the Governor's statement.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify on the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984 and to participate in the ongoing debate over the management and disposition of the national forests in Idaho.

As I have stated in the past, I believe it is in the interest of all Idaho that this long-running debate be settled, and I appreciate the opportunity as the Idaho congressional delegation has made to accomplish this goal.

I also feel, however, that the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984 is in need of some significant modification before I can support it.

While I can support the areas proposed for wilderness in the bill, I think the acreage suggested is much too low.

I have prepared a list displaying the some 1.2 million acres of national forest land in Idaho that I believe deserve wilderness classification. That's the last page of this testimony.

This acreage is slightly higher than my recommedation of August 1983. The addition to my August 1983 recommendations result from the incorporation of portions of roadless areas that straddle State lines and the North Lick Creek area as proposed in the bill.

In addition to the areas I have listed, there are other areas worthy of special consideration. First, the North Lemhis and the West Bigholes near Salmon are currently the topic of negotiations involving ranchers, conservationists, and people associated with the forest products industry.

I support the negotiations on these areas, and I'm hopeful that the recommendations made will ultimately be incorporated in this bill.

I would also like to mention the Palisades and say that I am in agreement with Governor Herschler's position that the roadless character of this area should be maintained while allowing oil and gas operations to proceed, with the understanding that reclamation be undertaken upon the completion of operations to restore the area to a roadless condition.

The release language as proposed in the bill is also an issue where I must differ with the congressional delegation.

With regard to the release language controversy, I support release language along the following lines:

First, release language should declare the legal adequacy of the RARE II final environmental impact statement.

Second, it should declare that the areas have been adequately studied and considered insofar as the initial round of the forest management plans are concerned. We do not want a RARE III in Idaho, nor do we want a wilderness reevaluation in our first-round forest plans.

Third, the language should direct that the released lands not be managed solely to preserve wilderness characteristics or potential. Rather, the release land should be managed under multiple-use concepts, in full accordance with applicable forest resource planning, management, environmental laws, rules and regulations.

While I still see my recommendation of a roadless management as a viable concept, I believe such management could be achieved by including the foregoing release language in the bill.

I understand that language along the lines I have suggested has been accepted by the Congress for the States of Colorado and New Mexico and is proposed for the States of Oregon and Washington.

In closing, let me say that this is not only a quality of life issue, but also an economic issue as well.

Communities throughout Idaho depend on national forests for raw materials used by loggers, miners, and ranchers, for water to irrigate our farms and, increasingly, to draw tourists to Idaho to hunt, fish, and generally enjoy our scenic wonders.

We need a balanced approach to the management of our national forests. We should be investing more money in intensive forest management in our more productive forest lands, and less money on expensive and unneeded roads.

We should leave our marginal forest lands with minimal developments and manage them for fish and wildlife, watershed, and scenic values. So-called deficit timber sales are not in Idaho's or the country's best interest.

I know you will hear from many witnesses about the importance of national forests to our livelihoods and our way of life, and I hope their testimony will persuade you to modify this bill along the lines I have suggested.

If the acreage in the bill is not increased significantly and if release language such as I have suggested is not included, I will not be able to support this bill.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Governor Evans follows:]

TESTIMONY OF JOHN V. EVANS ON THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1984 BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

APRIL 4, 1984

I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY ON THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1984 AND TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ONGOING DEBATE OVER THE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN IDAHO. AS I HAVE STATED IN THE PAST, I BELIEVE IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF ALL IDAHO THAT THIS LONG RUNNING DEBATE BE SETTLED AND I APPRECIATE THE EFFORTS THE IDAHO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION HAS MADE TO ACCOMPLISH THIS GOAL. I ALSO FEEL HOWEVER, THAT THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1984 IS IN NEED OF SOME SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATION BEFORE I COULD SUPPORT IT.

WHILE I CAN SUPPORT THE AREAS PROPOSED FOR WILDERNESS IN THE BILL, I THINK THE ACREAGE SUGGESTED IS MUCH TOO LOW. I HAVE PREPARED A LIST DISPLAYING THE SOME 1.2 MILLION ACRES OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND IN IDAHO THAT I BELIEVE DESERVE WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION. THIS ACREAGE IS SLIGHTLY HIGHER THAN MY RECOMMENDATIONS OF AUGUST, 1983. THE ADDITIONS TO MY AUGUST, 1983 RECOMMENDATIONS RESULT FROM THE INCORPORATION OF IDAHO PORTIONS OF ROADLESS AREAS THAT STRADDLE STATE LINES AND THE N. LICK CREEK AS PROPOSED IN THE BILL.

In addition to the areas I have listed, there are other areas worthy of special consideration. First, the North Lemhis and the West Bigholes near Salmon are currently the topic of negotiations involving ranchers, conservationists and people associated with the forest products industry. I support the negotiations on these areas and I am hopeful that the recommendations made will ultimately be incorporated in this bill.

I also would like to mention the Palisades and say that I am in agreement with Governor Herschler's position that the roadless character of this area should be maintained while allowing oil and gas operations to proceed with the understanding that reclamation be undertaken upon the completion of operations to restore the area to a roadless condition.

The release language as proposed in the bill is also an issue where I must differ with the Congressional delegation. With regard to the release language controversy, I support release language along the following lines.

First, the release language should declare the legal adequacy of the RARE II final environmental impact statement.

SECOND, IT SHOULD DECLARE THAT THE AREAS HAVE BEEN ADEQUATELY STUDIED AND CONSIDERED INSOFAR AS THE INITIAL ROUND OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS ARE CONCERNED. WE DO NOT WANT A RARE III IN IDAHO, NOR DO WE WANT A WILDERNESS RE-EVALUATION IN OUR FIRST ROUND FOREST PLANS.

THIRD, THE LANGUAGE SHOULD DIRECT THAT THE RELEASED LANDS NOT BE MANAGED SOLELY TO PRESERVE WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS OR POTENTIAL. RATHER, THE RELEASED LANDS SHOULD BE MANAGED UNDER MULTIPLE-USE CONCEPTS IN FULL ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE FOREST RESOURCE PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

WHILE I STILL THINK MY RECOMMENDATION OF ROADLESS MANAGEMENT IS A VIABLE CONCEPT, I BELIEVE SUCH MANAGEMENT COULD BE ACHIEVED BY INCLUDING THE FOREGOING RELEASE IN THE BILL. I UNDERSTAND THAT LANGUAGE ALONG THE LINES I HAVE SUGGESTED HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE CONGRESS FOR THE STATES OF COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO AND IS PROPOSED FOR THE STATES OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

IN CLOSING, LET ME SAY THAT THIS IS NOT ONLY A QUALITY OF LIFE ISSUE BUT AN IMPORTANT ECONOMIC ISSUE AS WELL. COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT IDAHO DEPEND ON NATIONAL FORESTS FOR RAW MATERIALS USED BY LOGGERS, MINERS, AND RANCHERS; FOR WATER TO IRRIGATE OUR FARMS AND INCREASINGLY

TO DRAW TOURISTS TO IDAHO TO HUNT, FISH AND GENERALLY ENJOY OUR SCENIC WONDERS. WE NEED A BALANCED APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR NATIONAL FORESTS; WE SHOULD BE INVESTING MORE MONEY IN INTENSIVE FORESE MANAGEMENT IN OUR MORE PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND AND LESS MONEY ON EXPENSIVE AND UNNEEDED ROADS. WE SHOULD LEAVE OUR MARGINAL FOREST LANDS WITH MINIMAL DEVELOPMENTS AND MANAGE THEM FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE, WATERSHED AND SCENIC VALUES. SO CALLED DEFECIT TIMBER SALES ARE NOT IN IDAHO'S OR THE COUNTRY'S BEST INTEREST.

I KNOW YOU WILL HEAR FROM MANY WITNESSES ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL FORESTS TO OUR LIVELIHOODS AND OUR WAY OF LIFE AND I HOPE THEIR TESTIMONY WILL PERSUADE YOU TO MODIFY THIS BILL ALONG THE LINES I HAVE SUGGESTED. IF THE ACREAGE IN THE BILL IS NOT INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY AND IF RELEASE LANGUAGE SUCH AS I HAVE SUGGESTED IS NOT INCLUDED, I WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SUPPORT THIS BILL.

GOVERNOR EVANS' WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

NAME	RARE II UNIT #	NATIONAL FOREST	# ACRES
Selkirks-Long Canyon	1-125	Panhandle	49,072
Salmo-Priest	1-981	Panhandle	14,678
Scotchmans Peak	1-662	Panhandle	10,968
Mallard-Larkin[1]	Portion of 1-300	Panhandle/Clearwater	148,828
Kelly-HooDoo	1-301	Clearwater	100,000
Cayuse Creek[2]	Portion of B1-306	Clearwater	79,300
Kelly Creek	B1-301	Clearwater	29,400
Moose Mountain	1-305	Clearwater	18,373
Lakes	C1-309	Clearwater	5,052
N. Lick Creek[3]	4-455	Payette	109,000
Needles East	E9-451	Payette	87,500
10-Mile East	E4-061	Boise/Sawtooth	40,999
White Cloud/Boulder	4-551	Challis/Sawtooth	282,388
Pioneers	4-201	Sawtooth	90,426
Borah Peak	I4-210	Challis	119,864
Mt. Naomi	4-758	Caribou	28,840
		TOTAL	1,209,788

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[1] Mallard-Larkin — The wilderness boundary should follow the existing west boundary of the Pioneer Area. Also, the wilderness boundary on the north should be adjusted to exclude all private land.

[2] Cayuse Creek — That portion of B1-306 which includes Cayuse Creek and drains into Kelly Creek.

[3] N. Lick Creek — As proposed in the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984.

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Cunningham, it strikes me that either—on page 3 of the statement, there is a word missing or that you are, in essence, in agreement with the release language in the Idaho bill, when you say, "Third, the language should direct that the released lands not be managed solely to preserve wilderness characteristics or potential."

The language that you then go on to say that you find acceptable is Colorado and New Mexico—says that they need not be.

Now, there's a distinct difference, which is the difference that we have been trying to draw. And one of the reasons is that because it was once studied—I say "we," I'm not talking about—I'm not speaking now for the Idaho Senators, I'm speaking now for myself.

One of the things that happens is that because it was once studied, it is used as a tool by those who would permit no diverse management to gain standing in court to say that at some day it could be wilderness again, because it was once wilderness and was studied and we might do it again, so, therefore, you can't come in here and do your normal forest planning, and, even more, therefore, if you do normal forest planning and it comes out with a conclusion that is different than completely roadless, that is the reason to stop it.

So what I'm suggesting to you is that I would agree with everything in the Governor's statement up there, and that's what we're trying to do. Now, you have to tell me whether he agrees with us or there's a word missing.

Mr. **Cunningham**. Mr. Chairman, he is—does have a difference of opinion with reference to the bill. And his position on the release language is that after the initial rounds of forest plans—that is, in the second round of forest planning, that those areas could be considered for wilderness at that point. And that's, I think, where the difference between the Governor's position and the bill as we read it now stands.

Senator **Wallop**. With all respect, that isn't exactly what the statement says, which is why I was trying to draw a distinction there.

The fact of it all is that the biggest problem that exists in the forests today is their inability to engage in the planning process, partly because of RARE I, partly because of RARE II, partly because of judicial challenge, and prospectively, those things all lie on the horizon.

And your dependent communities and dependent businesses over there, as does everybody else who uses the forest for recreation or economic opportunity, needs to get some certainty in this. And I would hope that you would bring back to the Governor a message that certainly is one of the things that is necessary to make forest planning process function.

It cannot function now. All of us are engaged in too many forest personnel, in legal challenges and other things that take them away from (a) being in the forest, and, (b) adequate planning.

I suspect that in some ways we're all trying to get to the same goal, but the old way hasn't gotten us to that goal.

Mr. **Cunningham**. Mr. Chairman, if I might just comment. The Governor does support the forest planning process, and feels that it is in the interest of Idahoans to have that process proceed. And he feels that after the first round, that if some areas would fall out for wilderness consideration, that that be done and——

Senator WALLOP. So his is more a question of chronological disagreement than philosophical as to what's necessary at least in the first round?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, possibly. We would have to look at the calendar, I believe.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much.

Senator McClure?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I don't have any quarrel with what the Governor is saying with respect to release language as to what he says the objectives are.

The concerns that I think many of us have is there are differing interpretations of what is meant by the release language that has been used in the Colorado-New Mexico bills, and is also expressed in the Washington bill.

And I guess the questions would be greatly reduced in their scope if what has been suggested by Congressman Seiberling in a memorandum to Congressman Cheney were placed in the statute.

I understand that in the Arizona bill, which I believe will be acted on in the House today, much of that understanding has been written into the report language. Report language, however, doesn't really bind the courts, it only is directory to the courts, and particularly where it deals with the interpretation of an act that was passed some 8 years ago and now Congress comes along and says, now we say that what we meant then—or what we now understand is as follows in the report language. Then the court can look at that and say, well, that may be what you understand now, but that's not what the Congress meant when they passed the statute.

So there's a very wide gap between the possibility of court application of the release language, as expressed even in the Arizona bill with his report.

And I think while we have the opportunity to write legislation that specifically tells what we mean, we ought to write legislation that specifically spells that out.

I would agree with what Senator Wallop has said with respect to the fact that the Governor's statement does not what the release language says clearly and patently on its face. And for that reason, I think we need to define it in the statute.

And I would understand you to say, and I would understand from my conversations with the Governor, he's willing to work towards a statutory expression that really does say what he means, and I think what most of us share, with one exception.

Now, I'm not certain what the Governor's position is with respect to the first initial round. Is it the Governor's position that whenever the forest plan is turned over in the normal course of events, then the management agency would review what were then the currently roadless areas for possible wilderness designation? There would be no time limit between now and that event, no fixed period of years.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure, the Governor feels that after the initial round, whenever the second round is undertaken, forest plans, that at that juncture, that those areas that are roadless be reviewed for possible wilderness classification.

The CHAIRMAN. And whether that's 5 years, or 10 years, or 15 years from now, it would occur in the normal course of revising those plans, or reviewing those plans?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure, that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, how about the question of revision of plans? Because the term "revision" can mean different things to different people. What about the interim adjustments rather than the scheduled review?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure, we have only addressed the scheduled reviews as opposed to interim adjustments.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I infer from that that you do not intend that the wilderness issue would be brought up in the interim adjustments?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure, we haven't taken a position on that. All right.

And, finally, I notice the Governor in his statement has mentioned on the top of page 2, with respect to the North Lemhis and the West Bigholes, negotiations involving ranchers, conservationists and forest products industry. He doesn't mention the minerals industry.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. We are told that those are the parties that are now involved in the negotiations.

If interests associated with the mining industry would participate, we would think that would be advantageous as well.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice the Governor in some of his public statements following the introduction of the bill said he didn't understand why some of the Mount Borah area was not included in the bill.

I assume the Governor is aware of the interest of the minerals industry in the area that was excluded.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. He is, but he also felt that given the general interest in Mount Borah, as proposed in the RARE II EIS, and the lack of any other wildernesses in the eastern Idaho area, if you will, that that was a very popular RARE II area as proposed in the EIS.

The CHAIRMAN. So that in spite of the interest of the minerals industry, it ought to be taken away from exploration and development?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. That is correct. He supports Mount Borah, as proposed by the Forest Service.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be the Governor's position that since we have now passed the 20-year period from the passage of the Wilderness Act that wilderness areas be withdrawn from mineral exploration?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. The Governor feels that exploration in wilderness areas along the lines of, I believe, the language in the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness area would be acceptable to the Governor.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he anticipate that that would be valid for a period of years in the future, or is it limited by the Wilderness Act itself?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. I couldn't address that or not discuss that.

The CHAIRMAN. And I assume when you're speaking of the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness, you're not speaking of the provision with—the special provision with respect to the cobalt area, you're speaking of the general provision?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. That's correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Mr. Cunningham.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Hecht?

Senator HECHT. I have no questions.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Symms, did you have anything?

Senator SYMMS. Mr. Chairman, I'll be very brief. Just one question. And that is, I've been getting a lot of letters from a lot of school districts and counties in the State.

I've got one here from the Garden Valley school district, which is a school district that's 90 percent Federal Government-owned land.

They get no taxes, and their basic revenue is from timber sales.

What is the Governor's feeling about—there's one here from Shoshone County—and I get lots of them, I'm sure you see them—with a constituency in Idaho that's very concerned about limiting timber sales, which more acres will have a tendency to do as opposed to less acres in the wilderness, and I know it is difficult to come to a number that's satisfactory to all parties. What's his attitude about those kinds of—where should these funds come from?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator Symms. The Governor, as you know, is very supportive of education, and has made a concerted effort to increase funding for education in the legislature, and feels that while the resources from our national forests and other Federal lands are important, that we should do what we can at the State level to fund public education.

I understand that there are school districts, such as Garden Valley, that are very dependent upon forest resources for the running of those schools. And we would probably have to entertain a review of the formulas for those school districts, should revenues from the forest diminish because of wilderness classification.

Senator SYMMS. Well, this is a general situation. If you add 700,000 more acres, which you're recommending over and above the bill here approximately to wilderness, isn't that going to have a negative impact on county government and school districts statewide, where we're already squeezed for—see, I have another one here from Salmon District; same thing. We have 3,000 letters from the town of Salmon people saying they want no more wilderness period, sawmill workers, school district people and so forth.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator Symms. We have seen that petition from Salmon, and the Governor feels that the areas that he has recommended for wilderness, while it does have—while those areas do have timber, that the timber values are, really, marginal in comparison to the other areas that he has not recommended for wilderness, and that the focus should be on areas where the revenue from resource management—I'm speaking of forest resources primarily—focus on those more productive lands.

Senator SYMMS. But doesn't it have a negative impact on the total amount of timber that can be cut? You have to reduce the cut if you reduce the available timber. Whether you ever actually cut some of the more marginal areas or not, they can be computed in the cut.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator Symms. I believe that through more intensive forest management that a sustained cut can be maintained without involving some of the more marginal areas.

Senator SYMMS. We'll ask the Forest Service that same question when they come up. I appreciate that very much.

I don't want to delay this, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to note that you did make a comment in that the Governor is not in favor of deficit timber sales in Idaho. Is that correct?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator Symms. That is correct.

Senator SYMMS. Somehow, this seems to come—from my perspective, this would be difficult to square with being prorecreation if you want to limit the opportunity for some of the roads to be built.

And I would, at this point, Mr. Chairman, like to ask unanimous consent to insert in the record the letter to me dated February 16, from John Burns, the forest superviser of the Taragee National Forest, which I think speaks rather well to the question of deficit timber sales and the other values that Idaho citizens enjoy by opportunities for recreation in the State, and other values that those roads sometimes make, fire control and so forth.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The letter follows:]

TARGHEE
NATIONAL
FOREST

P.O. Box 208
St. Anthony, ID 83445

2430

February 16, 1984

Honorable Steve Symms
United States Senator
Boise Office
Box 1190
Boise, ID 83701

Dear Senator Symms:

Thank you for your inquiry on behalf of Robert and Alice Stevenson. They are concerned about the expenditure of tax dollars to construct timber harvest roads in the West Slope of the Tetons. The Stevensons did not indicate what particular sale is of concern, so my comments will be general in nature.

Road costs associated with timber sales have received some publicity in recent months, and as a result we hear the suggestion that road construction with appropriated funds is a "subsidy" to the lumber industry. Usually, the concern also includes the view that any timber sale should, in effect, "pay for itself," and if the Government does not receive more in stumpage payments than it expends, the sale is unwarranted.

I believe this to be essentially the view expressed by the Stevensons, and appreciate this opportunity to respond. Perhaps I can shed some light on the reasons for road construction with appropriated funds. I believe this approach is in the public interest and vitally important if all resources in the National Forest system are to be managed in a balanced fashion.

Since the inception of the National Forest system, the Congress has directed that the forests be managed for a variety of goods and services. The many laws governing the use of the National Forests are explicit on this point, and this "multiple-use" concept is widely understood. Less understood is the legislative mandate that while monetary return is important, profit to the Governement is not the sole consideration in management decisions. The Multiple

Use - Sustained Yield Act expresses this well when it requires management that considers "...the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output."

This direction, and similar expressions in other legislation, enable the Forest Service to operate the timber sales program in a manner that responds to the total demand and need for wood products, but in the process is compatible with or enhances other resources such as recreation and wildlife. If the mandate were otherwise, we could easily design a program to maintain a positive cash flow to the Treasury, but the benefits from non-revenue resources such as wildlife would be diminished, as would our available wood supply. The factors on a timber sale that tend to hold down the bid price for timber and increase the "cost" to the Government are quite often the result of sale design intended to achieve the non-timber objectives, as well as the cost of providing access to sales.

The sustained yield aspect of forest management also comes into play. As a rule, a forest manager aims for a program that will be reasonably "even" in the long run. Since trees are a "perishable" product that can't be stored on the stump indefinitely, we try to cut poorer quality material as early as possible, and save the healthiest for later. This, of course, works against short-term dollar returns. If we concentrated on cutting the best or most accessible first, we could show better economic return now at the expense of future generations and the long-term health of the Forest. The salvage efforts of the Targhee to remove bug-killed stands and reforest the areas are a good example of this principle. Imagine, if you will, what the Targhee would look like in 50 years if we ignored the low value bug killed timber on thousands of acres, and directed our sales program only at the green Douglas-fir stands or selected trees with the best wood and highest value.

Another point of view suggests we should only sell timber on those forests with high value products, such as the West Coast or in the South. This would simply result in overcutting those forests, where important wildlife, recreational, and wilderness values also exist and must be maintained. Every tree salvaged on the Targhee is one less tree that must be cut elsewhere. Again, the Nation-wide environmental benefits that accrue from expenditure of appropriated funds to remove lower value products is apparent.

As you know, the total volume of National Forest timber sales is set through the annual appropriations process by the Congress. That objective is then spread through each region and to each forest based on the individual forest's supply of available wood and the capacity of local industry to harvest and process it. Inherent in this is recognition that the total program will be made up of a mix of low value and high value products and sales with corresponding rates of return to the Treasury. Overall, the National Program is acceptable from a cost and return point of view.

Illustrating this point is the fact that the FY 1984 appropriations for the National Forest system authorized an expenditure in excess of $220 million for forest road construction. In addition an amount not to exceed $240 million was authorized for payment to timber sale purchasers for construction of forest roads. In short, the Congress recognizes the long-term benefits that are inherent in a program involving significant road investment with a mix of sales, some high value and some low value.

You are aware that when a timber sale, even one for salvage purposes, is designed, we usually cut a minority of the available volume at the first entry. The total road costs are "charged" against that first sale, and where the trees are of low value species, size, or quality the sale can appear poor from a cash return aspect. However, the road system will be in place for future entries, not to mention firewood gathering, small sales, and management needs. Those subsequent sales and activities will be much more cost effective. A discussion paper on this topic is enclosed.

Over the next decade, we do plan to continue the timber sale activity in the West Slope of the Tetons. This activity is outside the area proposed for wilderness in RARE II, or contained in the Wyoming Wilderness Bill. We are very cognizant of the scenic, recreational, and wildlife values associated with the Teton Range, and these values are given careful consideration in our sale plans.

I apologize for this lengthy letter, but did want to provide some detailed background on the question of road construction with appropriated funds. It is an important and vital concept, necessary for ensuring that the lower value wood supplies are used as much as possible. A sales program that included only high quality timber and productswould result in waste of our Nation's wood resources and have serious implications for other non-revenue resources on the National Forests.

If you have further questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

John E. Burns

JOHN E. BURNS
Forest Supervisor

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Symms.

The CHAIRMAN. Could I ask just one further question?

Senator WALLOP. Yes, Senator McClure.

The CHAIRMAN. Looking at the Governor's statement with respect to the release language again. The language should direct that the released lands not be managed solely to preserve wilderness characteristics or potential. Rather, the released land should be managed under multiple-use concepts in full accordance with applicable forest resource, planning, management and environmental laws, rules and regulations.

Does that language mean that the Governor is in favor of managing under the plan that has been adopted until a new plan is adopted?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. Yes, sir. And given the questioning along the lines of the release language, I would like to offer on behalf of the Governor to submit some language specifically dealing with the release for possible inclusion in the bill, if that would be——

The CHAIRMAN. I would welcome that. Do you have it with you?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No, sir, I don't.

The CHAIRMAN. How soon could that be provided? We're actively considering what kind of language might be adopted if the language in the bill is unacceptable, as it seems to be too many, what kind of language should be written that would still accomplish the objectives which, apparently the Governor has, which I have, and I think many others do.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. I'm sure we could work something out in the next day or so.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. I would appreciate that very much. Thank you.

[The following suggested bill language was submitted for the hearing record by the Governor's office:]

WILDERNESS REVIEW CONCERNS

SEC. — (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest roadless areas in Idaho and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that—

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficency of RARE II Final Environmental Statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest lands in States other than Idaho, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of Idaho;

(2) with respect to the national forest lands in the State of Idaho which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II), except those lands remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act, that review and evaluation shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588) to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle;

(3) areas reviewed in such final environmental statement and not designated as wilderness by this Act or remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation pending revision of the initial plans; and

(4) unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Idaho for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Senator SYMMS. Mr. Chairman, I have one other question that I failed to bring up, but I did want to ask of Mr. Cunningham.

That is, I notice also in your statement you brought up quite a bit about tourism and the important value that it has in our State.

Ray Hilden, who was the former superviser of the St. Joe National Forest, in a report that he did, made the claim that there are more tourists and more people use the St. Joe Riber, which is open access with a road, in one weekend than use the entire Idaho wilderness system in one summer.

What is your comment on that? Is that factual, or do you dispute those numbers?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Senator Symms. I have not seen those numbers. There is a representative from the Idaho Tourism Council who will be testifying before you today, and he might be able to respond to your question.

Senator SYMMS. OK, I'll ask that question of him then.

Senator WALLOP. I would invite you, as I have our Governor as well, to ask Governor Evans' position as to how we maintain the Palisades as both roadless and permit oil and gas exploration and development? I could see maybe perhaps one, but not both.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the Governor has reviewed a report that showed—this is on the Teton National Forest—that showed an effort subsequent to exploration to reclaim the roads and the pad that resulted from the exploration, and feels that such an approach as that would be——

Senator WALLOP. I appreciate that, because prospectively I believe fundamentally it is possible to do that sort of reclamation, but clearly it's not possible in the midst of development. I appreciate that very much.

Thank you, Mr. Cunningham. I appreciate your testimony here this morning.

The next witness is Mr. Douglas MacCleery, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, and he's accompanied by Deputy Director Arnold Petty, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

Mr. MacCleery.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS W. MacCLEERY, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, FOREST SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. MACCLEERY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm pleased to have the opportunity to present the administration's views on S. 2457.

I would like to request the opportunity to summarize my statement, if you don't mind.

Senator WALLOP. By all means.

Mr. MACCLEERY. The Department of Agriculture supports enactment of S. 2457. However, we recommend amendments to delete a portion of the White Cloud proposal, and to delete or review special management direction in title III. We strongly oppose provisions pertaining to the disposition of mineral rights in the White Cloud proposed wilderness.

Before discussing the administration's views in detail, I'd like to provide some background on wilderness figures in Idaho. Some of these have already been described. I'll put another dimension on them.

Of the 20 million acres of national forest system lands in the State of Idaho, nearly 19 percent, or 3.8 million acres is now wilderness.

Idaho contains more wilderness than any other State, except Alaska, both in terms of total acreage and as a percentage of the State's land area.

About 7 percent of the total land area of the State is in wilderness. The nearest State in the lower 48 that would rival that is Colorado, with less than 4 percent of its land in wilderness.

In fact, Idaho wilderness comprises 19 percent of all national forest wilderness acreage outside Alaska. Other designations, including Hell's Canyon, and Sawtooth National Recreation Area, and 580 miles of wild and scenic rivers and 6 different rivers indicate the extent to which these aspects of Idaho's wildland heritage have already been recognized and established in special management areas.

Since the second roadless area review and evaluation was completed in 1979, 2.2 million acres has been designated as wilderness in what is now called the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness.

Even if no new wilderness additions were made, the people of Idaho certainly already have much to be proud of in providing a superlative wilderness heritage for future generations.

The administration fully supports the designation of eight of the proposals recommended for wilderness in S. 2457. There are some boundary modifications we would like to work out with the committee to improve the managability of the wilderness. However, I will not go into detail at this time, they're minor adjustments in boundaries.

Most of the proposals differ somewhat from our RARE II recommended boundaries. However, with the exception of some minor boundary modifications, we support the addition of these areas to the national wilderness preservation system.

We support protection of the entire White Cloud area through continued management as the Sawtooth NRA legislation provides.

We support designation of that portion of the proposed White Cloud Wilderness south of Germania Creek. For the area north of Germania Creek, which has many mining claims, we are concerned that S. 2457 might have the affect of increasing the value of existing mineral claims. We do not believe that this legislation should in any way change the existing basis for determining potential validity or value of existing claims. Therefore, we would oppose designation of that portion of the White Cloud Wilderness Area north of Germania Creek.

I'd like to depart from my written testimony here to say that we oppose wilderness designation of this area north of Germania Creek, but not because we don't believe the area is worthy of protection. We fully support protection under the Sawtooth NRA classification. We feel that that classification does provide adequate protection.

Our concern relates solely to the potential impact that wilderness designation and the other provisions of the bill might have on mining claim valuation and on the resultant Federal liability for possible payment of those claims.

Further, we strongly oppose section 305 of the bill. We oppose acquisition of mineral interests in the White Cloud area. The cost implications are unknown.

The procedure requirements of section 305 would be also administratively very difficult to carry out.

We have other concerns with special provisions contained in title II. Some of the provisions appear to restate existing authority with new words, while others are superfluous or do not seem appropriate for the areas designated in the bill.

Section 302, subsection (a), restates existing authority regarding continuation of existing water law and fish and wildlife management responsibilities, then provides additional direction in subsection (b) concerning sanitary facilities and motorized access.

We do not believe these special designations are necessary. We feel that under existing law, we can already carry those out.

Section 306 allows for establishing aircraft landing facilities, for established aircraft landing facilities to continue within the designated wilderness.

However, we are not aware of any landing fields within the boundaries that are proposed.

Even though we support the intent of section 307 with respect to inventory of cabins and structures within the designated wilderness, we do not support inclusion of the special provisions in the bill.

It is our policy to protect these structures as provided for in the archeological and historical protection statutes. However, our capability to accomplish the inventory described in the bill is limited by personnel and funding. Provisions to complete the inventory within 2 years would adversely impact our ability to complete this inventory on areas outside of the wilderness where, in fact, these structures are generally thus more subject to damage than they are within the wilderness.

We, therefore, recommend that this special priority for inventory not be placed in the statute.

We strongly support release of lands not designated wilderness as provided for in title II of the bill. We're particularly supportive of release of all roadless areas as provided in the bill, and not just the RARE II inventoried areas as provided in the Colorado language.

That concludes my prepared statement. I'll be happy to answer any questions. I can answer questions now, or we can have Mr. Petty give his statement.

[The prepared statement of Mr. MacCleery follows:]

STATEMENT OF
DOUGLAS W. MACCLEERY, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before The
Subcommittee On Public Lands And Reserved Water
Committee On Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

On S. 2457, a bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Idaho for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

April 3, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the Administration's views on S. 2457, the "Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984." This bill represents a Statewide designation of certain National Forest System lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, includes special direction for wilderness management, makes provisions for the disposition of minerals rights, and provides for release of other forest lands for uses other than wilderness.

The Department of Agriculture supports enactment of S. 2457 bill; however, we recommend amendments to delete a portion of the White Cloud proposal and to delete or revise the special management direction in Title III. We strongly oppose the provisions pertaining to the disposition of mineral rights in the White Cloud proposed wilderness.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Title I of S. 2457 would designate nine wildernesses, totaling 526,000 acres, in the State of Idaho. One of these proposed wilderness, the White Cloud, is presently managed under provisions of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area designated by P.L. 92-400. Title II provides that other National Forest lands in the State of Idaho not designated wilderness would be released for multiple uses other than wilderness. Such lands would not again be reviewed until a Forest plan is revised after December 31, 2000.

Title III includes special provisions for review of grazing use within the designated wildernesses, protection of existing water rights, watershed protection, continued State authority for wildlife and fish management, and prohibition of wilderness buffer zones. It also provides direction to continue mineral inventories in all proposed wilderness and authorization to dispose of existing valid mineral rights in the proposed White Cloud Wilderness. There is provision also to inventory and make recommendations for the management of cultural resource sites in wilderness designated by the bill.

EXISTING WILDERNESS

Of the 20.4 million acres of National Forest System land in the State of Idaho, nearly 19 percent, or 3.8 million acres are now wilderness. Idaho contains more wilderness than any of the other States, except Alaska, both in in terms of total acreage and as a percent of the State's land area (7.1 percent). In fact, Idaho wilderness comprises 19 percent of all wilderness acreage outside Alaska. Other designations, including the Hells Canyon and Sawtooth National Recreation Area and 580 miles of National Wild and Scenic Rivers on six different rivers, indicate the extent to which these aspects of Idaho's natural resources have already been recognized and established in special management statutes.

Since the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation was completed in 1979, 2.2 million acres have been designated as wilderness in what is now called the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness. Even if no new additions were made, the people of Idaho certainly already have much to be proud of in providing a superlative wilderness heritage for future generations.

ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Administration fully supports the designation of eight of the proposals recommended for wilderness in S. 2457. These proposed wildernesses are the Selkirks-Canyon, Salmo Priest, Scotchman Peaks, Mallard Larkins, Kelly Creek-Hoodoo, North Lick Creek, Worm Creek, and Borah Peak. There are some boundary modifications that we would like to work on with the Committee to improve the manageability of the wildernesses; however, I will not go into detail at this time. We would prefer that the North Lick Creek Wilderness be designated the Secesh Wilderness since it more appropriately describes the area. Most of these proposals differ somewhat from our RARE II recommended boundaries; however, with the exception of some minor boundary modifications, we support the addition of these areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System as proposed.

We support protection of the entire White Clouds area through continued management as provided in the Sawtooth NRA legislation. We can support designation of that portion of the proposed White Cloud wilderness south of Germania Creek. For the area north of Germania Creek which has many mining claims, we are concerned that S. 2457 might have the effect of increasing the value of existing mineral claims. The proposed legislation has some similarity to the earlier Florida phosphate issue. We do not believe that this legislation should in anyway change the existing basis for determining potential validity or value of existing claims. Therefore, we oppose designation of that portion of the White Cloud wilderness north of Germania Creek.

Further, we strongly oppose section 305. We oppose acquisition of the mineral interests in the White Cloud area. The cost implications are unknown. Current estimates of in-ground mineral value range up to $1.5 billion. The procedural requirements of section 305 are administratively infeasible.

We have other concerns with the special provisions contained in Title III. Some of the provisions appear to restate existing authority with new words, while other provisions are either superfluous or do not seem appropriate for the areas designated in the bill.

Section 302, subsection (a), restates existing authority regarding the continuation of existing water laws, and fish and wildlife management responsibilities then provides additional direction in subsection (b) concerning sanitary facilities and motorized access. We do not believe special designation is necessary. Section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act already deals with water rights. We have adequate authority to carry out management responsibilities of the watershed for health and safety purposes.

Section 306 allows for established aircraft landing and facilities to continue within designated wildernesses; however, it does not appear to be a necessary provision. To our knowledge there are no landing fields within the boundaries proposed. Use of aircraft, where such uses are already established, may be permitted to continue under the basic provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Even though we support the intent of section 307 with respect to inventory of cabins and structures within the designated wildernesses, we do not support inclusion of a special provision in the bill. It is our policy to protect these structures as provided for in the archaeological and historical protection statutes; however, it is our policy to accomplish inventory throughout the National Forest System. Our capability to accomplish this inventory is limited by personnel and funding. The provisions to complete inventory within designated wildernesses within 2 years would adversely impact our ability to complete these inventories on areas outside wilderness. Structures within wilderness areas generally are less subject to damage or loss. We, therefore, do not recommend a special priority for inventory be placed on structures within the wilderness.

We strongly support the release of lands not designated as wilderness as provided in Title II.

This concludes my prepared comments on this bill, I would be happy to answer any questions the Subcommittee might have.

Senator WALLOP. I think we will hear Mr. Petty first.

STATEMENT OF ARNOLD E. PETTY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, MANAGEMENT SERVICE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. PETTY. Mr. Chairman, my remarks are limited solely to sections 304 and 305, which pertain to the Department of the Interior. We fully support section 304. First, may I ask that my full statement be entered into the record, and then I'll try to summarize that.

Senator WALLOP. By all means.

Mr. PETTY. We fully support section 304, which provides for the continuous reassessment of the minerals in these proposed wilderness areas. We agree there is a need to do that, so we have no problem with that.

Our problems come in section 305, where the bill provides for the acquisition, buy-out, or somehow or other, obtaining the mineral rights that are located in those wilderness areas.

That section actually gives us four ways to acquire those mineral rights.

One, is to exchange out the minerals. That, in itself, is a very difficult job, trying to arrive at a value both for the wilderness area and for the area to be exchanged. Finding a potential exchange area arriving at a value for both sites has been extremely difficult in the past, if not almost impossible.

The second is the issue of monetary credit for the value of the claim. That presents a problem in trying to establish the value. What is the value of an unpatented mining claim? Trying to arrive at that value, to come to a consensus between the Government and the owners, is a very difficult thing.

The third is to reimburse the claimant for the funds he's expended. Presumably that would be the present claimant, although it could have a chain of title that could go back quite a way.

That normally would not be a very practical thing. Most claimants would not be willing to give up—although some of them may be willing—to give up their claim for the amount of moneys that they have expended on that claim.

And the fourth is any combination of those three.

Our basic problem is monetary credits. That normally is how we're going to end up dealing with this situation, trying to convince the mining claimant to accept the monetary credits.

Those monetary credits, to us, represent a very confusing entry into the public debt market. At the present time we're getting into that.

We have no accounting procedures to account for them. We don't know how to put them on our books. The companies don't know how to handle them. And we certainly don't know yet how to handle them in the budget, although we are to making an effort, as I'm sure Senator McClure remembers from our budget presentation.

They have some characteristics of a bearer bond in that they can be assigned, but the bill is unclear as to whether or not they're going to draw interest.

They can be redeemed at the rate of 10 percent a year, not more than 10 percent a year, but they don't have to be redeemed in any amount. So they have an unlimited life, presumably.

We see a bigger and bigger problem trying to keep track of who owns them. They can be assigned. They can be assigned in any number of pieces. It is becoming very confusing to us as to just how to handle them.

It is a form of back-door financing that is giving us some problems. It's neither on budget, nor off budget, it's somewhere in between.

I guess that's our basic problem with the monertary rights.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement. I'll be glad to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Petty follows:]

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STATEMENT OF ARNOLD E. PETTY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, MANAGEMENT SERVICE, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, UNITED STATES SENATE, ON S. 2457, A BILL "TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS IN THE STATE OF IDAHO FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM AND TO RELEASE OTHER FOREST LANDS FOR MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee to discuss S. 2457, which would be entitled "The Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984."

The sections of the bill which directly affect the Department of the Interior are sections 304 and 305. The remainder of the bill affects the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture. For this reason I will limit my discussion to sections 304 and 305 and defer to the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture for its views on the remainder of the bill.

This Department supports enactment of section 304. However, we have serious problems with section 305 and oppose its enactment for reasons I shall discuss in a moment.

Section 304 of S. 2457 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to continue assessments of the mineral potential of national forest wilderness areas in Idaho. Such assessments would be on a recurring basis, using environmentally compatible methods, to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of the lands.

Section 305 would define the term "mineral interest owner" to mean the owner of valid unpatented mining claims located prior to August 22, 1972, or the owner of patented mining claims situated within the White Clouds Wilderness as designated by S. 2457. Upon application of any mineral interest owner, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, would have six years within which to exercise any of several options. The options are:

> (1) exchange any federally-owned minerals of approximately equal value in any State for the interests of the mineral interest owner;
>
> (2) grant to the mineral interest owner, its successors and assigns a monetary credit of approximately equal value to the interest of the mineral interest owner;
>
> (3) upon the voluntary surrender and relinquishment by said owner of said interest, make a payment to the mineral interest owner equal to the amount of funds expended by the mineral interest owner on such claim or claims prior to the date of enactment of S. 2457; or
>
> (4) exercise any combination of the options enumerated above.

Within three months after receipt of an application, the Secretary of the Interior would be directed to initiate negotiations with the mineral interest owner. The parties to the negotiations would be directed to make good faith efforts to reach agreement within six years of receipt of the application.

If the mineral interest owner elects to accept a monetary credit and he surrenders his mineral interests, the Secretary of the Interior would be directed to extend to the owner a monetary credit to be used against that portion of bonus, rental or royalty payments due into the Treasury and retained by the Federal Government on any mineral, oil, or gas lease or other Federal property held by the mineral interest owner. Not more than ten percent of the credit could be used in any one year.

In order to protect wilderness values, the owner of any unpatented mining claims located within the White Clouds Wilderness, as designated by S. 2457, would not be required to perform assessment work for such claims which would otherwise be required by law if the owner files a notice of intention to hold the claims pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1744(a)(1).

With regard to section 304 of S. 2457, the Department supports the continuation of mineral assessments of national forest wilderness areas in Idaho. Mineral resources have a dynamic nature regardless of how they are classified for study and analysis and by what methods they are assessed. These resources need to be reassessed and reappraised as known deposits are worked out, new geologic knowledge becomes available, new uses and extractive technologies are developed and the world economy changes. Final once-and-for-all assessments of mineral resources do not exist. For this reason, we support the language in section 304.

We have serious problems with section 305 and are opposed to its enactment.

Allowing credits against future payments to the Federal Treasury to pay for mineral interests is a back-door financing device that hides the actual cost to the taxpayer. The bill would, in effect, decrease future revenues through the issuance of these monetary credits. Most prior designations of wilderness areas were lands in which the Federal Government held full title. In those areas where private mineral interests existed, the wilderness designation was made subject to any such prior claims. This avoided the expenditure of funds to acquire those interests.

There are some other difficulties which come to mind when we consider monetary credits, exchanges and payments. To identify just a few:

- The proper evaluation of a mineral deposit usually entails a detailed and costly exploration program.
- Exchanges impose an administrative burden on the Federal Government, particularly when the interests to be exchanged are to be of "approximately equal value." This is particularly true of locatable minerals. The proposed bill makes no provision for reconciling differences that might arise between the Federal Government and the mineral owner.
- Should monetary credit accrue interest?
  To what extent, if any, may monetary credits be assigned?
  If monetary credits are assignable, how will the Federal Government keep track of whom it owes?
  Do monetary credits reflect their present or future value?
  Should monetary credits have a specified limited life?

We urge Congress to return to its prior practice of designating wilderness areas subject to valid existing rights in this and future wilderness bills. Monetary credits represent a confusing entry into the public debt market with no good method of accounting and budget disclosure. This Administration continues its strong opposition to the use of mineral credits to disguise new spending.

I will be pleased to respond to any questions the subcommittee might have.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Petty.

Mr. MacCleery, I can understand the reluctance that you have with special management language. I would hope that you might understand the special reluctance we have not to put it in, because ours is driven by experience, not by expressions, and administrations do change.

The problem that we have with access to water rights—and again I'm speaking broadly, not specifically for Senator McClure—is that while you might have a water right, and the Wilderness Act does contemplate water development within the boundaries, I don't know of any place in the country you can point to that that's been able to take place.

Even in the Colorado Act there was some significant specific language, and even under that there was challenge to develop on the water rights within the wilderness area.

That's what's behind it. You can comment or not, if you see fit.

Mr. MACCLEERY. Well, our feeling is that we already have the authority, as I mentioned, to do what the bill provides for, and that adding it would not be necessary, but it would not necessarily——

Senator WALLOP. If it's not necessary, is it unnecessary?

Mr. MACCLEERY. It would not be unnecessary either.

Senator WALLOP. Then maybe we might figure that it's of little harm and consequence.

The same thing is true with the language with regards to the inventory of cabins and structures within designated wilderness. That is the thing which changes dramatically from one forest administration to another even within one administration.

Our experience in Wyoming is that some very useful, handsome structures have been torn down in wilderness areas as being inconsistent.

I think that's shortsighted, both in terms of the historical and archeological aspects, and human survival aspects, in terms of just simply waste of a perfectly adequate resource that exists there.

And I, again, am not speaking for the Idaho senators, but just from experience, that while the act does contemplate preservation of historic archeological and historic sites, our experience in the administration of these things over the course of time in the Wilderness Act has not been all that good, and perhaps in some instances it's necessary to restate the obvious.

Mr. MACCLEERY. We're supportive of the need for inventorying of the structures. The concerns we have is the priority that forces us to place priority on these and to complete the inventory within 2 years in a way that would take our resources away from other kinds of inventory that we would normally be doing.

Senator WALLOP. Contemplating that then, you wouldn't have anything that would make statutory notice of their existence, and directing that their existence be assured, to the extent that they are serviceable?

Mr. MACCLEERY. No, that would be fine.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much.

Senator McClure?

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I particularly appreciate your questions, and I, too, noted the fact that you said, Mr. Secretary, that you have the authority. I don't think anybody questions that you have the authority. What we question is whether you need the direction. And I think there is a distinction.

You, from your side, like unrestricted authority. We, from our side, like to be able to sometimes tell you how we think you ought to exercise that authority—particularly with respect to cabins and structures.

After a large part of the public domain had been withdrawn and reserved for forest reserves, starting in 1891, and expanded very much during the 1990's and the first decade of this century, it became necessary to establish a Forest Service to administer those lands. And in the administration, they went out into what were the wilderness lands of those days and constructed some line cabins.

The first line cabin built in the Inner Mountain West, to the best of my knowledge, was at Mosquito Springs in what is now the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness.

It was only a few years ago that that line cabin was burned down by the Forest Service as a public nuisance. It should have been preserved as an historic monument.

So forgive us if we think once in a while that you need not authority, but direction.

The second question line that I think is essential to understand, apparently there's some confusion on your part, or BLM's part, with respect to the conflicting restrictions of management on the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, White Cloud area in particular.

When the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was passed, it contained some language more restrictive than wilderness designation. If a portion of that is now to be designated as wilderness, it is not my intention that the language of the wilderness designation be less restrictive than that of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

That's why there are two provisions in this bill; one to designate it as wilderness, and the other to establish the restrictions, and to repeat the restrictions of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

Now, if we didn't do that, the later enactment could be viewed by some as having relieved that area of the restrictions in the SNRA language, could it not?

Mr. MacCleery. It could be. We, after reading the bill carefully, did not read it that way. The way the bill is written, it would retain the restrictions that exist in section 2 of the Sawtooth NRA, while deleting sections 10, 11, and 12 of the Sawtooth NRA, which deal with mineral withdrawal, patent, and development—Forest Service development of guidelines to protect surface resources.

The Chairman. And we don't want to remove those restrictions.

Mr. MacCleery. It's our concern, from the way the bill is written, that it could be read to remove those restrictions in its deletions of sections——

The Chairman. I'll discuss that with you later to make certain that the language is unambiguous and clear on that point, because it is not my intention, as one of the authors of the bill, to remove those restrictions. It's my intention to make them absolutely clear and unambiguous.

I want to address a question to both of you with respect to the compensation for valid existing rights, particularly within the White Cloud area.

I am particularly puzzled by a statement that's contained on page 3 of your statement, Mr. Secretary.

At the bottom of the page it says, "We are concerned that S. 2457 might have the effect of increasing the value of existing mineral claims."

How would it operate to increase the value?

Mr. MacCleery. It's not certain that it will, or it's not certain that it will not. Our lawyers were uncertain as to the point.

The interrelationships of the provisions of the Sawtooth NRA, potential additions of the White Cloud to the wilderness system, coupled with deletions proposed in sections 10, 11, and 12, and the addition of section 305, which deals with mineral compensation—compensation for minerals, created a great amount—in our mind, a great amount of uncertainty as to what the ultimate valuation of the minerals claims might be and how they might be compensated for by the Federal Government.

If this could be cleared up, with the intent that the valuation should be unchanged by the wilderness addition, well then, we would reconsider our position on the bill.

The Chairman. Well, it's not our intention to enhance the value, but it is our intention to try to do justice to people whose mineral rights are being expropriated by governmental action.

It is our intention to say to those holders of mineral rights—well, let me back up a moment.

Just for the record, I think we will all agree, will we not, that a valued existing unpatented claim is a property right?

Mr. MacCleery. That's correct.

The Chairman. And that as a property right, it is assignable, transferable, salable. Is that correct?

Mr. MacCleery. That's correct.

The Chairman. And that is a property right which cannot be taken without compensation.

Mr. MacCleery. That's correct.

The Chairman. And if we're going to say to these people who have a property right that you cannot enjoy that property right, we're taking it from them. Is that not correct?

Mr. MacCleery. That's correct, and they have recourse.

The Chairman. If we're going to take it from them, we ought to pay them for it.

Mr. MacCleery. They have recourse if that taking does exist through the courts to seek——

The Chairman. Well, what would be your attitude if we simply changed these provisions in here and provided a declaration of taking?

Mr. MacCleery. Well, in many cases that would not be necessary, because many of these mineral claims can be operated without detracting from the provisions—from the purposes for which the NRA was established.

The Chairman. We have already said to the NRA, in the NRA you can't go to patent in those particular areas.

Mr. MacCleery. That's correct, but they still have a property right.

The Chairman. But they still have a property right. And what we're saying in this is you're not going to exercise that property right.

Is it the administration's position that ASARCO can go in and open the open pit at the foot of Castle Peak?

Mr. MacCleery. No, not at all.

The Chairman. It's not mine. That issue has been settled.

Mr. MacCleery. There are, as I understand it, several hundred claims, some of which can be operated and are being operated without detracting seriously from the purposes of the NRA.

The Chairman. I would invite you to look again at your maps and determine where that is with relation to the proposed boundaries. I think you will find most of those operating mines are north of the proposed boundary.

Mr. MacCleery. I'm talking about within the NRA rather than within——

The Chairman. I'm talking about within the proposed wilderness.

We drew that boundary with that in mind, but at the same time saying that we recognize that we're not going to permit, and should not permit the open-pit mining of the mollie claims at the head of Boulder Creek at the foot of Castle Peak.

And if we're going to say that to the people who own those claims, we ought to have the honesty to pay them for it.

Mr. MacCleery. The details—this provision would allow anyone who has a claim to come and request a payment either in terms of an exchange or monetary credit or a buyout of investments.

The Chairman. In that particular area, in that one area?

Mr. MacCleery. That's correct.

The Chairman. All right.

Mr. MacCleery. And there may be some cases where, as I mentioned—and I'm not personally familiar with the area—that could be carried out without detracting from the values of the wilderness or the NRA.

In cases where it will, or is likely to, in that case, that permit must be denied, the operating plan must be denied, and it would likely after the procedure goes through the process, be considered a taking and would require some compensation.

But the company, ASARCO, has recourse for being compensated for a taking in other ways other than provided in section 305.

The Chairman. Mr. Petty, you have set forth on page 4 of your statement that "exchanges impose an administrative burden on the Federal Government."

Now, you already have the authority for exchange, haven't you?

Mr. Petty. That is correct. Yes, we do.

The Chairman. So this statute doesn't provide any administrative burden in that respect that does not already exist under existing law?

Mr. Petty. Well, at the present time we're under no obligation to trade out.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Then the administrative burden is not because you don't have the authority now, it's because you don't intend to exercise that authority?

Mr. PETTY. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have tried in the past to work out an exchange with ASARCO, have you not?

Mr. PETTY. I don't know about this company in particular, but we have tried in many cases on mineral exchanges, and they're very, very difficult.

The CHAIRMAN. They are very difficult, and there are a lot of conflicting claims, there's no question about that, and conflicting values. But I'm not sure that it is any answer to say that the administration just finds it too difficult to follow a provision of the law that is there.

Mr. PETTY. We try.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that. We're trying to help you try.

Mr. PETTY. As you can appreciate, we have the Rattlesnake in Montana and we're doing our best on that one. We've got Cranberry in West Virginia, and we're trying to work that one out also.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that, too.

And finally with respect to the valuation, I just want to make one comment. I can run the arithmetic, too, based upon the gross value of mollie and the gross tonnage estimated in the ground and come up with the same $1½ billion that's stated in your statement on page 4, Mr. Secretary.

Lest people get too frightened of that figure, that's a gross and not a net.

Mr. MACCLEERY. We would not have any idea, and we have been trying to determine what the values of buying out, or trading out, or exchanging out, or monetary credits would have, and it's very difficult until you go through a mining plan and determine what the value would actually be and determine what would be taken in the event that that right was taken from a company. It's a very complicated process.

The CHAIRMAN. It's so complicated that nothing much has happened in 10 years.

Mr. MACCLEERY. Well, the company has not, as I understand it, come to us with a proposal to develop that claim, and so it has not been something that we have had to deal with.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, isn't it kind of the administration's position, this one and the last one and the one before, if we just kind of sit on it we'll wear them out?

Mr. MACCLEERY. Well, I can't speak for the last one.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, speak for this one then.

Mr. MACCLEERY. Our feeling is that if they have a valid claim and the Federal Government, through legislation, has taken that claim, they have recourse through the court system to be compensated for that. And if they so choose, they can choose that recourse.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, under either the current law, or under the bill the determination of whether or not there was a valid claim would be exactly the same, would it not?

Mr. MACCLEERY. As I said, we have some question over that, and that's why we were opposing that section of the Wilderness Act.

If that can be clarified, if that is, in fact, the intent, we'll be glad to work with the committee to develop some language which would express that intent.

The CHAIRMAN. And the determination of validity is done by the administration?

Mr. MACCLEERY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That's an administrative determination, subject to review and the administrative process and ultimately the court?

Mr. MACCLEERY. And in the court system.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Hecht?

Senator HECHT. No statement.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Symms?

Senator SYMMS. No questions.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you both very much. We appreciate your coming here this morning.

Next, Mr. Keith Stonebraker, chairman of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission in Lewiston. Mr. Mike Smith, vice chairman of the Idaho Travel Council.

Mr. Stonebraker.

STATEMENT OF KEITH STONEBRAKER, CHAIRMAN, IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, committee members. I am Keith Stonebraker, chairman of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission, which is responsible for the protection of Idaho's wildlife resources and its management for the use and enjoyment of our citizens.

This pending legislation can have significant impacts on Idaho's wildlife and hunting and fishing opportunitities.

The commission's objective is that such impacts be compatible with the goals of the commission and the wishes of our citizens.

The commission has long been involved with wilderness and wildlife, from the basic Wilderness Act of 1964, through the designation of additional wilderness areas, to RARE I, RARE II, and the testimony last August on our remaining roadless areas.

Wilderness decisions of the commission have been, and are guided by three basic policies as follows:

First, we endorse the wilderness concept, but reserve judgment on individual proposals depending on the specific areas involved.

Second, roadless areas having highly significant wildlife values should be classified as wilderness, if wilderness is the best means of protecting those values.

Third, in managing Idaho's wildlife resources, diversified recreational uses will be provided. Although Idaho has large, and increasing amounts of off-the-road type of hunting and fishing areas, opportunities for back-country quality experiences are limited and now diminishing.

In keeping with these policies, the commission, at hearings last August, endorsed for wilderness areas with extremely important wildlife values, which total approximately 559,000 acres. Details were submitted to the committee at that time.

This selection was predicated on the normal planning process that would maintain in a roadless management prescription other important roadless areas, and provide reconsideration of such areas for possible wilderness.

If such a process could really be assured, the commission then requested that certain areas be preserved in a future planning category.

The Idaho Forest Management Act in its present form provides wilderness protection for only 38 percent of the areas recommended by the commission, and is insufficient protection for remaining roadless areas.

The commission has, therefore, modified its earlier position.

Mr. Chairman, the Idaho Fish and Game Commission reiterates their 1983 recommendations for approximately 559,000 acres to be designated as wilderness and, in view of the hard release provisions and a lack of further planning for the remaining areas, now recommends for the wilderness an additional 1.2 million acres detailed in the attachment to this written statement.

This new total of approximately 1.75 million acres is essential to protect critical wildlife habitats and provide for adequate high quality and back-country hunting and fishing experiences, to which Idaho hunters and anglers are accustomed.

With respect to speculation that the Idaho bill may be attached to other State's wilderness legislation, the commission appreciates Senator McClure's assurance in his letter of July 13, 1983, that the Idaho bill will be considered on its own merits.

Thank you for this opportunity to appear before this committee.

[The attachment to the prepared statement of Mr. Stonebraker follows:]

(Attachment to the Statement of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission, April 3, 1984)

ADDITIONAL ROADLESS AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS

Panhandle National Forest			
E1.300	Mallard-Larkin	12,677 acres	
G1.300	Mallard-Larkin	16,435 acres	
I1.147	North Fork	32,100 acres	
A1.799	Sheep Mtn.-State Line	21,091 acres	
B1.799	Sheep Mtn.-State Line	9,049 acres	
1.137	Lost Creek	11,600 acres	102,952 acres
Clearwater National Forest			
1.306	Bighorn-Wietas (portion outside Cayuse Creek drainage)	152,200 acres	
1.302	Meadow Cr.-Upper North Fork	47,200 acres	
1.308	Weir Cr.-Post Office	27,200 acres	226,600 acres
Nezperce National Forest			
1.922	Rapid River	28,100 acres	28,100 acres
Payette National Forest			
4.922	Rapid River	123,400 acres	123,400 acres
Boise National Forest			
W4.061	Ten Mile West	85,424 acres	85,424 acres
Sawtooth National Forest			
I4.553	S. Boise-Yuba (INT)	87,330 acres	
N4.201	Pioneer Mtn.	62,392 acres	149,722 acres
Caribou National Forest			
4.161	Caribou City	84,120 acres	
4.162	Stump Creek	103,640 acres	
4.615	Bear Creek	20,150 acres	207,910 acres
Targhee National Forest			
4.616	Poker Peak	18,600 acres	
4.611	Garn's Mt.	114,790 acres	
4.615	Bear Creek	78,700 acres	212,090 acres
Salmon National Forest			
4.942	Anderson Mt.	18,340 acres	
N4.943	NW Bighole	7,190 acres	
M4.943	Middle W Bighole	44,505 acres	70,035 acres
			1,206,233 acres

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Stonebraker. Mr. Smith.

STATEMENT OF MIKE SMITH, VICE CHAIRMAN, IDAHO TRAVEL COUNCIL

Mr. SMITH. Thank you.

I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to testify before this committee on the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984.

This issue is an issue of most importance in the tourism industry of Idaho. I commend the Idaho delegation for their efforts to date. However, I cannot support the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984 in its present form, as the acreage proposed as wilderness is much too low.

Currently, one of the brightest industries in Idaho is the tourism industry. Recent studies show unequivocally that visits to Idaho by the traveling public are highly motivated by the quality and quantity of recreational opportunities in Idaho.

During the past 2 years in Idaho, as most of the State's economy was struggling, the tourism industry has actually been expanding at roughly 8 percent, as measured by tax receipt growth.

As the State attempts to foster continued expansion and attempts to garner a larger market share of this $200 billion industry, it will be essential to target its effort and to position itself correctly in the marketplace.

There is no question that the predominantly differentiating factor for Idaho's tourism industry is the massive amount of scenic recreational lands.

Sixty percent of the people who come to Idaho come for its scenic beauty, 36 percent to escape to the outdoors, 26 percent because Idaho is uncrowded, and 25 percent because Idaho is a new and exciting area.

Idaho's image and reputation as the State which has the second largest wilderness in the United States does, and will continue, to foster the above-mentioned motives for traveling to Idaho for multitudes of people.

Provided we maintain and magnify our current image as an outdoor recreation State where a traveler can get away from life's pressures, we will experience positive growth in this industry. Idaho's vast amount of wilderness area will play the foremost role in preserving this image.

You have heard, and will continue to hear arguments that some of the land under consideration can best be managed outside of the wilderness designation.

However, I know of no formula for Idaho that can evaluate both the long-and-short-term costs and benefits for out public lands.

Most of the rhetoric has centered around consumer surplus benefits in measuring the economic value of wilderness resources.

This measure, however, is a short-term measure. Omitted for analysis is the preservation value measures of: (a) option value; (b) existence value; and (c), bequest value.

These measures attempted to place a value on the long-term benefits of wilderness areas. I strongly urge this committee to give consideration to these long-term issues.

For example, a recent study by Walsh, Gilliam & Lumas, in 1982, found that the present value of annual benefits of 1.2 million acres of Colorado wilderness was just short of $1.5 billion.

This was broken into the short-term benefits for recreational use of $207 million, long-term benefits in the preservation value to Colorado residents of $287 million, and long-term benefits as measured by the preservation value to the general U.S. population of just over $1 billion.

I began my testimony by stating that the proposed acreage for wilderness was too low. Let me give you just one example of an area that needs expansion, the Kelly Creek-Hoodoo area.

The current bill proposes 124,000 acres. However, under this plan, the Little Moose Creek, the Cayuse Creek, and the Tobaggon Creek drainages are not included. These drainages are prime established, cutthroat, natural nurseries for the spawning of old growth cutthroat trout.

If allowed to be developed, silt damage to these streams is guaranteed, which will produce immediate, permanent and irrevocable damages to the most unique old growth, cutthroat population on the west slope of the Rockies.

The travel industry in north central Idaho is predominantly geared toward fishing, hunting and camping. Any deterioration of these resources can and will seriously dull the shining star of economic development in this area, tourism.

Gentlemen, I urge that on this issue you look to the future with vision, and protect larger areas of land for both the current and future benefit of the traveling public and Idaho's tourism industry.

Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

One thing I would say is that the Idaho tourist industry is greatly benefited by the numbers of people that are coming there. You add up all your percentages and you get 147 percent of the people that are going there.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, they keep coming back over and over again.

Senator WALLOP. I wish we could get a few of those.

I have no question, just an observation, and I think it's important to make it.

That nondesignation for wilderness does not ipso facto imply degredation. If it were to be the case, it would already be the case and we wouldn't be here because these have been under general forest management for a sufficiently long time that if that was in every instance the case, then in every instance we wouldn't have anything to look at.

So I would think—and I'm only speaking generically—that part of the recreation opportunities depends on access for large numbers of people. And, clearly, wilderness does not provide in every instance access for large numbers of people.

I'm not saying that there shouldn't be any, but I'm also just making the observation that nondesignation does not constitute threat of and by itself. There are plenty of other tools in the forest management bag to provide quality dispersed recreation, quality game management, and quality watershed management, and quality almost anything that you can think of. And the proof of that pudding is that we're here arguing about what's left.

Senator McClure?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Mr. Stonebraker, I appreciate the statement that you have made, and in particular your detailed delineation of areas which you think should be added. I think that's a much better way of approaching the problem than the composite status that you had suggested earlier. And I appreciate the fact that you have identified some of these areas.

Now, for instance, Rapid River, you have two different units of Rapid River which total about 160,000 acres. That Rapid River drainage is already under special management status under the Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area; is that not correct?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you're not satisfied with that "special management" status?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. We have at stake in Rapid River probably the finest fish hatchery in all of the Western United States in terms of production and water quality. And even more so, we're critically low on our spring chinook, and we felt that this would give it better protection than with the other designations.

The CHAIRMAN. More absolute protection, I guess.

What is the protection under the special management status?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. We felt that as it is right now, as it stands right now, that we have a situation up there that we feel will cause blowouts of mud and debris in that stream. It's under a multiple-use concept right now. And we have some over-grazing by cattle, and we felt that——

The CHAIRMAN. Is grazing permitted under wilderness?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Well, right now under the provisions which is protected right now, grazing, as I understand it, is permitted.

The CHAIRMAN. And if it were placed in a wilderness status grazing would still be permitted?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator Mr. McClure. We feel that on Rapid River it needs to be controlled. We're not asking for the elimination of grazing. It needs to be under control.

The CHAIRMAN. Then placing it in wilderness would not affect the grazing question to which you're referring. Is that correct?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the management restrictions placed on that in the present management plan?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. We felt that it would have more finite control, not elimination of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I understand that, but that isn't responsive to my question.

I asked if you could state for us what your understanding of the restrictions on management are now under the special management plan, if you know?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. My understanding of it right now, Senator McClure, is that the grazing is allowed.

The CHAIRMAN. I'm not speaking of grazing, I'm talking about all of the management restrictions on that unit.

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Senator McClure, may I have Roger Williams, Idaho Fish and Game Department, he can address that very specifically because he's familiar with that area?

The CHAIRMAN. Could you provide that for the record, if you would?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes, we could.

The CHAIRMAN. And tell me why you think that's insufficient?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes; we will.

The CHAIRMAN. I would appreciate that.

How many of the areas which you have delineated of the 1,700,000 acres that you have suggested be placed in wilderness are ORB's used by hunters today?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Senator McClure, I would have to go down and just delineate each and every one of those and have a—I can provide that to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you provide that for the record, because it is a matter of some concern to me. Although I'm familiar with many of these areas, particularly in the Lockcell Cellway Bitterroot areas, the valleys are very steep, but the tops are rolling plateaus, really, and if a road goes up the hillside to the top of the plateau, then the hunters actually, as a matter of fact, get out and cover a great deal of that territory even though there are no roads there. Isn't that correct? I take it you're as familiar with that area as I am.

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes, that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. And in hunting season you can spot the jeeps and pickups all over some of those areas. Isn't that a fact?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. Yes, that's a fact.

The CHAIRMAN. And if that is true, and we place it in wilderness, we're not just protecting the status quo, we will be substantially limiting current uses. Is that not correct?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. Yes, in a sense that is correct, we would be limiting, in essence, that type of recreation.

The CHAIRMAN. That type of hunting?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. That type of hunting.

The CHAIRMAN. And we would have pushed them out to the perimeter of the area and say either pack in or walk in, you can't any longer drive in?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. Yes. Idaho has a balance, and the Idaho Fish and Game Department has always believed in that particular type of balance. We have the fortunate opportunity to provide the recreation for both types of hunting opportunities, and we felt that in certain areas we have different—because of the different values—and that's the reason why we specifically stated certain areas to have back road hunting and some with road hunting. And that's the reason why you'll find that our recommendation is quite moderate compared to even what the forest industry wanted in the first place.

The CHAIRMAN. If you would provide for the record, please, from the knowledge that the Department has of the off-road vehicle use, particularly in connection with hunting in the areas that you have suggested, so that we'll have some advice concerning the amount of hunting current use which we would change.

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. Yes, we would be very pleased to provide that for you.[1]

The CHAIRMAN. I am a little concerned with the suggestion that's been made, Mr. Smith, that we have—and I refer to page 3. The current bill proposes 124,000 acres in the Kelly Creek-Hoodoo area, and it indicates that Cayuse Creek drainage are not included.

Now, most of the Cayuse Creek drainage, as a matter of fact, is included. Is that not correct?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes. It's the Monroe Creek that flows into Cayuse Creek that is part of the Cayuse drainage that is critical.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. STONEBRAKER. You're correct, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, did I understand you then to say that your intention here in saying it's part of Cayuse Creek or not the entire Cayuse Creek drainage?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of the Cayuse Creek drainage is in the areas within the boundaries as proposed in the legislation?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. Approximately 79,300 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Excuse me?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Cayuse Creek shows to be 79,300 of the 200 proposed.

The CHAIRMAN. And how much of the Cayuse Creek drainage is not included?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. I believe between 18,000 and 25,000, to the best of my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. So about 80 percent of the Cayuse Creek drainage is in?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And what you're suggesting is that the remaining 20 percent be put in, in addition to the 80 percent that is in?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that correct?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do people get to Cayuse Creek now?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Mr. McClure. There are two ways now—or there's many ways of getting there. Probably the most popular would be to drive up from Highway 12 through the Indian Graves Creek, or come through along the Lowland Motorway. You can get there by jet boat from off the North Fork out of Dorshack Dam. There are many ways. There are back packers and outfitter and guides.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you can't get to Cayuse Creek by jet-boat, can you?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. No, sir.

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[1] The Idaho Fish and Game Commission did not submit the information as requested by the Chairman. Copies of the transcript were sent to the Commission identifying the information requested as well as personal phone calls to the witnesses. The hearing record was held open to accommodate the Commission, but no response was received.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get to the mouth of Kelly Creek, which is some miles away, and then you can drive up Kelly Creek. Is that correct?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There's also a landing strip alongside Cayuse Creek, is there not?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. I'm not sure.

The CHAIRMAN. If we were to expand the area as you have suggested, would that landing strip be within the boundaries of the proposed wilderness?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Mr. McClure. Yes, it would be.

The CHAIRMAN. And the road would be within the boundaries of the proposed wilderness?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Mr. McClure. Yes, it would be.

Mr. SMITH. I'd like to make a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, please.

Mr. SMITH. The proposal is for 200,000 acres for the Kelly Creek drainage, and what has been done is, the 124,000 to 125,000 acres that have been proposed basically guarantees Kelly Creek itself. It does not take into consideration the nurseries that are used—the fish go up these feeder streams to spawn.

The CHAIRMAN. Most of the headwaters to Cayuse Creek are in the wilderness area. Isn't that where the spawning takes place, not on the main stem?

Mr. SMITH. Of Kelly Creek?

The CHAIRMAN. Of Cayuse Creek.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, that's where the old growth trout are. The 79-year-old-fish are in Kelly Creek.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but where is their spawning?

Mr. SMITH. Monroe Creek, Cayuse Creek, Little Moose Creek, out of the feeder streams that are——

The CHAIRMAN. It is true that some of the feeder streams that run into Kelly Creek are already heavily roaded and the timber harvest is underway and has been for many years. Is that not correct?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, Mr. McClure. Yes, it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Excuse me?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. And in terms of spawning, is it not important, more important to protect the headwaters than it is the main stem?

Mr. SMITH. I'm not a fishery biologist, but I would think that the——

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stonebraker?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. We feel that because of the biological qualifications here of the west slope cutthroat, that we felt that the entire Cayuse-Kelly Creek drainage be protected, because we have a situation, for instance, on one of the tributaries, Gravy Creek, in which, as you say, logging has been done for years.

That, sir, is the only feeder stream that I know of that runs mud. The rest of the stream runs pristine. And we felt, for that reason, that we have to protect the entirety of the Kelly Creek drainage.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I understand that, but could you answer the question that I asked Mr. Smith about which is more important from the standpoint of spawning?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. We felt that biologically the entire stream, the entire stream.

Now, the spawning takes place in the entirety of the stream, not just the tributaries but the entirety of the stream.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the entire stream isn't protected now, is it? A portion of the creek is downstream from current roads and logging operations. Isn't that correct?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes; it is.

The CHAIRMAN. But you can't protect the entire stream at the present time in terms that you're talking about, can you?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Well, with the exception of the Gravy Creek situation——

The CHAIRMAN. And everything downstream——

Mr. STONEBRAKER. And that's downstream from Gravy Creek.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me just point it out over here on the map. This is the proposal, outlined on the map in green. The logging areas are here [indicating] and this is Kelly Creek [indicating].

So if you're talking about the entire watershed, you'd be talking about the watershed upstream from that point primarily, would you not?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. And that point I'm pointing to is the point at which the roaded areas drains into Kelly Creek.

And when we speak of the area of Kelly Creek above that point, nearly all of the drainage of Kelly Creek is included in the proposal; is it not?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And Cayuse Creek is the southern part of that drainage. Is that not correct?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes, that's correct.

The CHAIRMAN. And nearly all of Cayuse Creek drainage is included within the proposal. Is that not correct?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Nearly all, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. There would be some on the west slope flowing into Cayuse Creek from the west that is not within these boundaries?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. And in order to include those, you would have to cross the road and include things on the west side of the road that parallels, that runs up Cayuse Creek and Kelly Creek?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Yes

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Smith, how many tourists come to Idaho to go hunting?

Mr. SMITH. The only figures that I would have, Senator, right now would be the outfitter and guides estimate 35 million dollars' worth of revenues just from outfitter and guides.

The CHAIRMAN. That's the ones that they guide?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many out-of-State hunters come that don't go to an outfitter and guide?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, Mr. McClure. You would have to—I think just the number of sales of licenses would give us that.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stonebraker, do you know?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. Roger Williams, who is more closely associated with big game management in the State of Idaho is here and he could give you those facts forthwith.

The CHAIRMAN. I'd be pleased to have him answer. If you would come up to the table, please, Mr. Williams.

Would you identify yourself, please, for the record?

Mr. WILLIAMS. My name is Roger Williams. I'm chief of program coordination for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Boise, Idaho.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Williams, do you know how many out-of-State hunters come to Idaho?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. If I may have a moment, I think I can find a record in my briefcase that would give you the latest statistics we have based on license sales.

[Brief pause.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS. For the latest year for which I have complete figures, it shows that we sold 18,630 nonresident hunting licenses; 22,503 nonresident season fishing, and then different numbers of tourist 7-day fishing and 1-day fishing licenses.

The CHAIRMAN. And of those 7 day and 1 day—well, particularly the 1 day, I assume all of those are people that hunt at or near roads?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, those are fishing licenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Excuse me, I misspoke myself. Fishing license. The 1-day fishing licenses, most of those people fish at or near a road?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The 1-day fishing license, I'm sure, would be. The 7 days would probably include a number of back-country-type participation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any estimate of the numbers of out-of-state hunters and fishermen who do not move very far away from roads, how many people hunt and fish near the roads or road systems?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. I do not have that information at hand.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you segregate any information of that kind within the department?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I'm not aware of a breakdown of that nature.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be any kind of an indication at all if you would take the information from the outfitters and guides? They submit reports, don't they, with respect to the numbers of people that they have taken?

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is my understanding that they do submit the reports to the outfitters and guides licensing board.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you look at that information at all in the fish and game department?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I'm not aware that we receive a directory, but I'm sure it would be available for us, but I cannot quote it for you.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't know whether you take that into consideration in your hunting and fishing plans?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I'm sure that the relationships of the different types of hunting and fishing recreation are taken into consideration.

In fact, our commission has established policies that they would consider all types of hunting and fishing recreation in their management program.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I assume if you consider all types you look at the information that you have, and if the only information you have as to back-country hunting and fishing comes from outfitters and guides, I would assume that you look at their information. Is that a fair assumption?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure. I'm sure that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. But you don't know what that information is, and it's not reflected in your report?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not have that information in our department report, no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no further questions.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you all very much. I appreciate your being here this morning.

Now we move to the panels, and the establishment of the 3-minute rule. The green light will go on as you begin your testimony, and when 3 minutes is up the red light will appear, and I would ask if you could summarize your concluding thoughts and submit the remainder of the statement for the record.

The first panel consists of Mr. Joseph M. Hinson, Idaho Forest Industry Council, Coeur D'Alene; Mr. Jim Riley, Intermountain Forestry Services, Ogden; Mr. Dick Reid, Inland Forest Resource Council, Missoula, Mont.; Todd Maddock, Potlatch Corp., Lewiston, Idaho; Gene Bergoffen, vice president of resources, National Forest Products Association from Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hinson, if you would begin.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH M. HINSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Mr. HINSON. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee. I am Joe Hinson, executive director of Idaho Forest Industry Council. We serve as industry's chief spokesmen on the wilderness legislation, and we appreciate the opportunity to present our views.

Our industry directly employs about 18,000 people, with an additional 36,000 to 54,000 people owing their jobs to a healthy timber industry. We are a very vital part of Idaho's State economy.

In Idaho, each million feet of timber—that's roughly about 200 truckloads—supports 10 direct jobs. Forty-three percent of our timber supply comes from the national forest. We're very concerned that over the past decade, the national forest share of timber supply has decreased rather dramatically.

And to the extent that Forest Service timber is made unavailable and it cannot be made up from other sources, then we look at a situation in which we lose 10 jobs for every million feet of timber that is no longer available to our industry.

It's a very unstable situation, and we face the possibility of severe unemployment, regardless of what markets might be; severe unemployment strictly related to timber supply.

One of the environmentalists'arguments is that if roadless areas or a portion of them will remain into wilderness, then we would regain those jobs through the recreation industry. That, of course, assumes that all loggers and millworkers and the foresters can be happily employed in the recreation industry. We doubt that.

But we asked the University of Idaho to look into the job tradeoffs. They did so, under contract to us, through a study that I'll be happy to make available for the record.

What we found out is that on an annual basis there would be a loss of 4,000 jobs in the timber industry. There would also be a net loss of 40 jobs in the recreation industry, if all the roadless areas were made wilderness. I suppose that would be proportional on an area-by-area basis according to how many actually did become wilderness.

But, in essence, wilderness costs jobs. There really is no economic benefit to be gained, and we think it's folly to assume that there is.

The roadless areas also are a repository of timber that is now ready to be harvested. Over the next 5 fiscal years, the Forest Service sale plans indicate that 1.15 billion board feet of timber will be offered for sale in the roadless areas.

Under continued litigation, continued appeals, if that timber cannot be sold, then that would affect 11,500 direct timber industry jobs in the State.

We recognize that the environmental groups probably would not appeal all the planned timber sales. They have made some public statements to that effect. But, nevertheless, we have a certain trepidation toward the whole very unstable timber supply-employment situation, because the number of appeals have doubled since last summer and now tie up 170 million board feet of timber. That's roughly 25 percent of what the Forest Service normally sells in a year's time.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hinson follows:]

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STATEMENT OF
JOSEPH M. HINSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL
BEFORE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER
ON
S. 2457, THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
APRIL 3, 1984

MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

I am Joseph M. Hinson, Executive Director, Idaho Forest Industry Council. IFIC represents timber growers and forest products manufacturers in Idaho. We are the timber industry's chief spokesman on the Idaho wilderness legislation and we appreciate the opportunity to present our views on S. 2457.

Currently Idaho's timber industry directly employs about 18,000 people, roughly 6,000 more than 1982 recession levels and about 1,000 less than peak employment in 1979, our best year. An additional 36,000 to 54,000 Idahoans owe their jobs in sales, services, financing, construction and government to an economically sound timber industry. Twenty-five percent of Idaho's non-farm economic base--the portion of Idaho's economy which brings new dollars into the state--is attributable to the timber industry. In short, our industry is a vital part of Idaho's economy.

In our state, each million feet of timber--roughly 200 truckloads--supports ten direct jobs in the timber industry, plus two to three jobs in secondary industries. That relationship holds true year after year, regardless of the economy's performance. So, from an employment standpoint, we can assume that for every one million board feet of timber that is not available and cannot be made up from other sources, we will lose 12 - 13 jobs.

Timber in Idaho comes from four main sources: The national forests supply about 43 percent; industry lands 26 percent; private, nonindustrial lands 18 percent and state-owned lands 9 percent. A small volume comes from Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs lands. This data is summarized in the chart included in my statement.

Idaho Forest Industry Council Blackwell Road, P.O. Box 657, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814-0657 (208) 667-4641

But note well the accompanying charts. They show that: (1) the share of timber from the national forests is much lower than the proportion of commercial forest land and harvestable timber owned by Forest Service, and, (2) the Forest Service's share of total timber supply has declined over the past 15 years, while harvests on private lands have increased to levels greatly exceeding annual growth capabilities. We have a very unbalanced situation.

Without resolution of this issue, quite frankly, our industry is at the mercy of state and local environmental groups, which control all the options for federal timber sale appeals. Obviously, this is not conducive to the stability the timber industry needs to maintain current levels of operations. Without this stability, you will see by late 1985 an employment situation which will parallel or be worse than the recession employment levels of 1982, when we experienced a 36 percent decline in employment. The only difference is that we will experience this economic dislocation regardless of market demand and solely as a consequence of restricted timber supply. For a state like Idaho, with a small population and limited state financial resources, weakness in the economic foundation is quickly translated into economic collapse. The effects are major and serious.

A basic premise of the environmentalist's argument in this debate is that if roadless areas are designated as wilderness, then any loss of timber industry jobs will be replaced by new jobs in the recreation industry. This overly simplistic rationale for wilderness has two major flaws, one qualitative, the other more easily analyzed.

First, even if wilderness led to jobs in the recreation industry, it doesn't necessarily follow that the out-of-work loggers, millworkers, foresters, secretaries, accountants, engineers, equipment dealers, and salespeople will all be happily employed as guides, hotel and restaurant operators, purveyors of outdoor equipment and gas station attendants. To assume they can be is, of course, patently ridiculous.

But for the sake of argument, we asked the University of Idaho to study the second aspect of the environmentalist's premise. Will there be sufficient recreation jobs to make up for a potential loss of timber industry jobs occurring as a result of wilderness designations, assuming the necessary career changes can be made? Using current Forest Service data, and examining each roadless area, the University of Idaho study leads to the conclusion that if all roadless areas were designated as wilderness, the annual timber growth removed from productive uses would have supported 4007 jobs in the timber industry, on an annual basis. In addition, there would be an additional net loss of approximately 40 jobs in developed recreation, dispersed (wilderness) recreation, and wildlife-oriented recreational pursuits. In short, wilderness costs jobs, even in the recreation industry. There is no economic benefit to be gained.

The conclusions on timber industry employment are based upon annual potential yields--the amount of wood which can be grown each year on a sustained yield basis. While this date accurately reflects long-term employment impacts, it vastly underestimates short-term employment impacts. This is because the roadless areas represent a repository of mature timber. This timber must be harvested now while previously harvested stands in already roaded areas "catch up" if the sustained yield equation is to work.

Forest Service five year timber sale plans highlight the short-term importance of the roadless areas. These plans show that, over the next five fiscal years, the Forest Service plans to sell 1.15 billion board feet of timber from roadless areas. If they cannot sell this volume because of continued litigation or appeals, and if this timber cannot be compensated for from other sources, then short-term employment impacts will include a loss of 11,500 timber industry jobs. In other words, over half of Idaho's total timber industry employment is dependent upon prompt, sure release of the roadless areas not designated as wilderness.

Representatives of environmental groups will quickly deny any implication that all roadless area timber sales will be appealed. Probably they will not appeal all of them. They have made public statements to this effect:

IDAHO STATESMAN, April 29, 1983

> "Pat Ford, director of the Idaho Conservation League, discounted such a possibility (appealing timber sales), saying conservationists would not try to stop logging in the vast majority of non-wilderness areas."

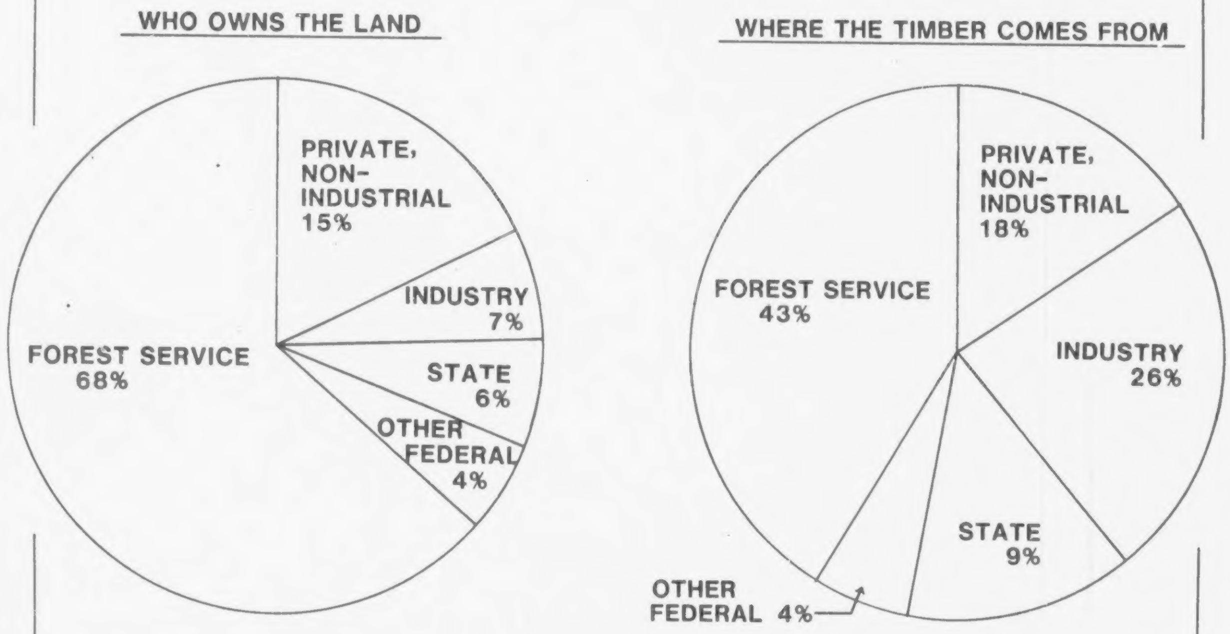
IDAHO STATESMAN, July 19, 1983

> "Bruce Boccard of the Idaho Conservation League said the number of appeals is very small and will have "virtually no effect on the overall economy of the state."

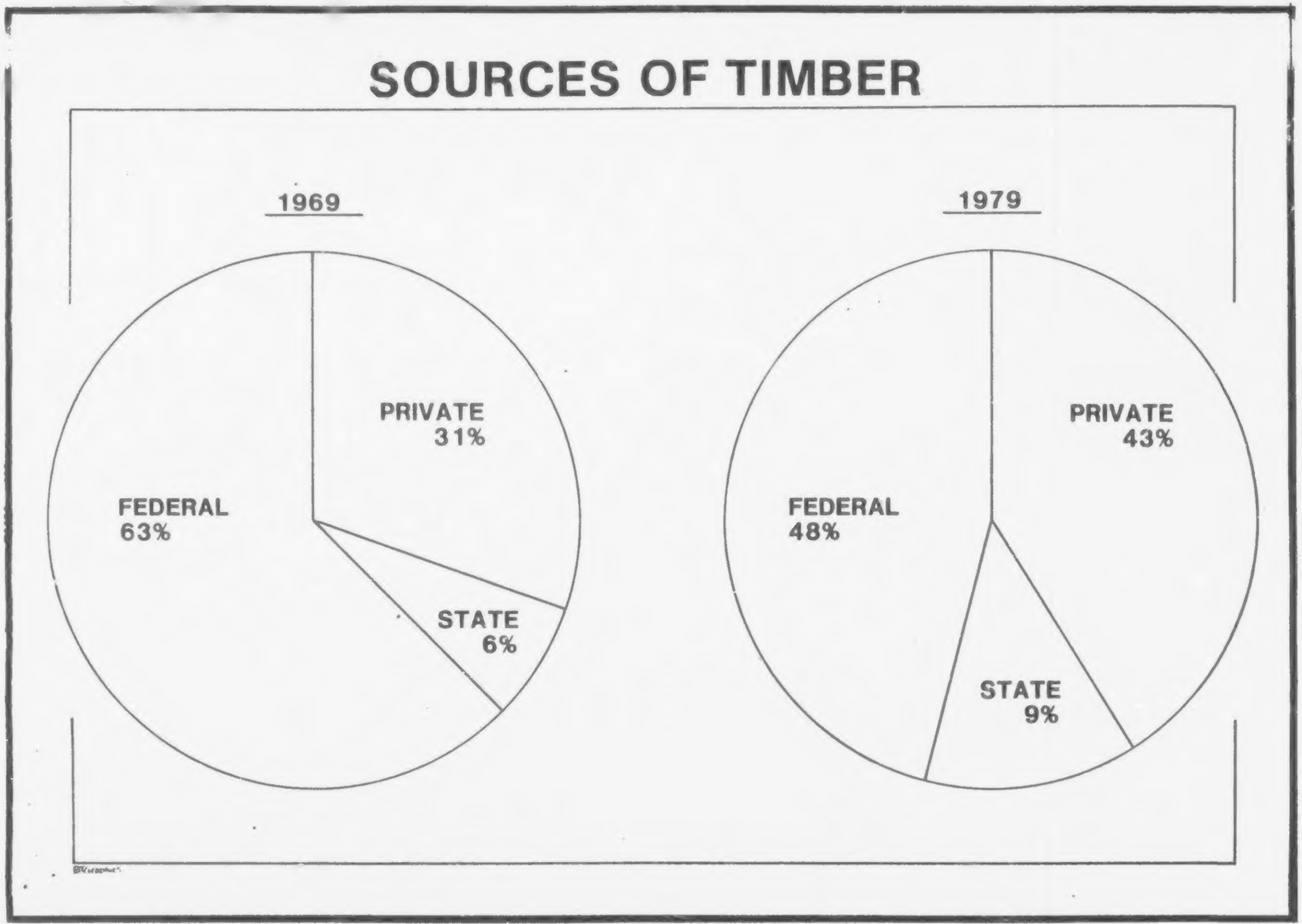
Despite these assurances, we remain extremely concerned. Our concern seems well-founded, since the number of appealed timber sales has doubled since last summer. Currently, 15 appeals have been filed, and the Forest Service anticipates another five appeals on sales soon to be offered. These appeals have tied up 170 million board feet of timber, roughly 25 percent of the average annual Forest Service timber sale program in Idaho. I emphasize that the roadless area issue has impacts that are immediate and severe.

We urge passage of S 2457 as a vital step in preventing the adverse economic impacts outlined here. We compliment our Congressional delegation for their courageous position, and we assure the committee that their views accurately reflect those of a majority of Idahoans. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

LAND AND TIMBER RELATIONSHIPS


WHO OWNS THE LAND

WHERE THE TIMBER COMES FROM



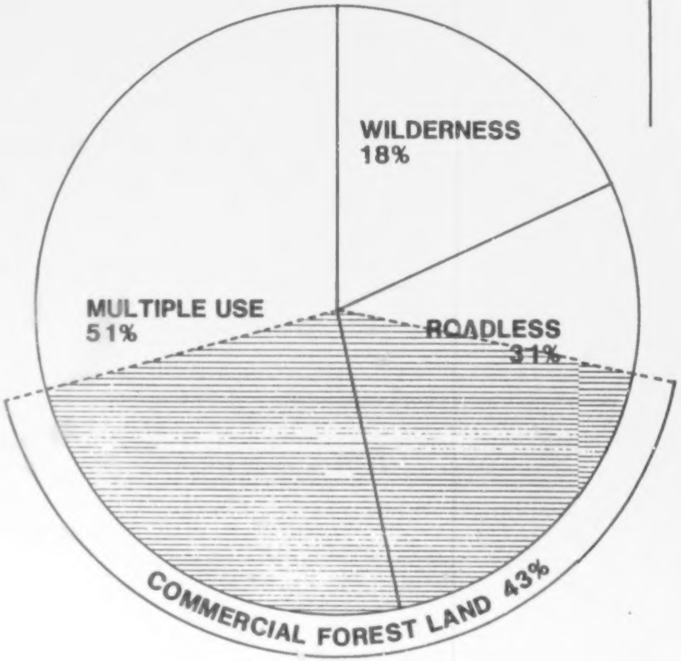
SOURCES OF TIMBER

NATIONAL FOREST LAND USES IN IDAHO

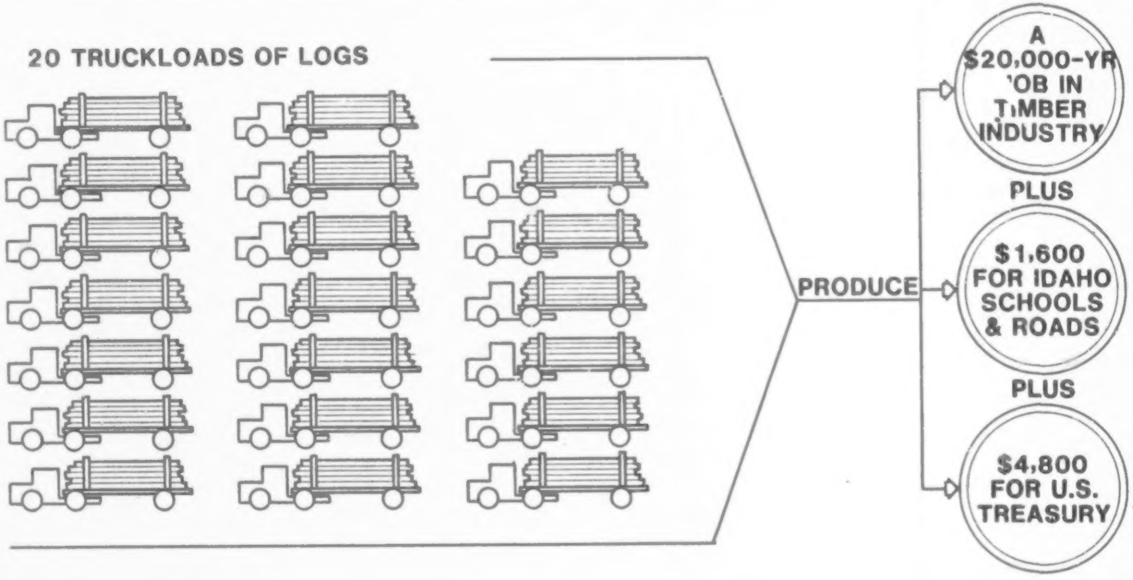
21 MILLION ACRES TOTAL

3.8 MILLION ACRES - WILDERNESS
6.5 MILLION ACRES - ROADLESS
10.7 MILLION ACRES - MULTIPLE USE

9 MILLION ACRES -
COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND
OF WHICH
4 MILLION IS ROADLESS
5 MILLION IS MULTI-USE



ROADLESS AREA ECONOMIC IMPACTS


20 TRUCKLOADS OF LOGS
PRODUCE
A $20,000-YR 'OB IN T.MBER INDUSTRY
PLUS
$1,600 FOR IDAHO SCHOOLS & ROADS
PLUS
$4,800 FOR U.S. TREASURY

THE ROADLESS AREAS CAN PRODUCE 80,000 TRUCKLOADS OF LOGS EACH YEAR!

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Hinson. The committee would be most interested to have a copy of that report for its committee files, if you would make it available to us.

Mr. HINSON. Certainly.

[The committee received two inserts April 6, 1984, one entitled "The RARE II Process in Idaho; a Procedure for Evaluating Resource Tradeoffs", an update version, to be kept in the committee file on S. 2457; and an insert entitled "Idaho Forest Industry Council Recommendations on Selkirk Crest—Long Canyon—Parker Canyon" to be included in the hearing records.]

IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL
RECOMMENDATIONS ON
SELKIRK CREST - LONG CANYON - PARKER CANYON
PRESENTED TO THE
IDAHO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
AUGUST 16, 1983

INTRODUCTION

The Selkirk area including the Selkirk Crest, Long Canyon and Parker Canyon represent approximately 67,000 acres of unroaded areas in the northernmost area of the Panhandle National Forest. Portions of the Selkirk area offer the potential for backcountry recreational opportunities. Some areas, particularly Long Canyon contain valuable timber resources which are needed to help support the local economy, heavily dependent upon the wood products industry. Finally, the entire Selkirk area is home for moose, elk, deer and a wide variety of nongame species, plus potential habitat for grizzly bear and woodland caribou.

In short, the Selkirk area poses management challenges, which, if met, can assure that the needs of sportsmen, back-country enthusiasts, the timber industry and the local economy can be achieved. This paper outlines a timber industry proposal for managing the Selkirk area which should meet these diverse needs.

PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Long Canyon and Parker Canyon each drain the northern portions of the Selkirk Crest, forming glacial valleys beginning at the Kootenai River plain and rising to the crest itself. These drainages are typical of the northern Selkirk Mountains, and there are many drainages with similar geophysical and biological characteristics.

The elevation change in these two drainages is approximately 5,000 vertical feet. This change in elevation over the length of the two canyons provide for a continuum of habitat types, from the second-growth Ponderosa Pine-lodgepole-Douglas fir types of the lower elevations to the alpine types at the treeline where the canyons meet the crest itself. The center of both canyons are characterized by old-growth stands of white pine, hemlock and cedar, with additional volumes of spruce and true firs.

In the old growth stands, particularly, insect and disease have taken a serious toll. Much timber is dying and blowdowns litter the ground, making travel off established trails virtually impossible. There are established trails in Long and Parker canyons. In Long Canyon local backpacking enthusiasts maintain the trail and have constructed numerous bridges over side streams and spring seeps. Nevertheless, the trails are steep at the mouth of each canyon and numerous windfalls, stream fords, and loose rocks restrict use of the areas to only those in good physical condition.

Closed forest canopies, coupled with an almost unbroken expanse of forest, have severely limited wildlife habitat. With no open areas and no sunlight reaching the forest floor, the browse needed to support huntable population of deer, elk and moose is practically nonexistent. A few animals use the areas, but wildlife use of the canyons appears considerably less than in areas where openings from fire and/or logging allow more abundant forage. As with most old-growth, climax forests, species diversity is minimal.

Long Canyon and Parker Canyon are, in their own way, highly scenic, although lacking in vista-type views of the surrounding mountains or of the canyons themselves. The scenic value is largely represented by the rocky, often cataract-like streams, the surrounding old-growth forest, and the wildflowers and deep mosses which characterize the forest floor. In fact, the visitor's view is limited to these features--the dense forest and steep hillsides preclude most views out of the canyons. Nevertheless, the dark, old-growth forest is both tranquil and beautiful.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

The economies of both Boundary and Bonner Counties are heavily dependent upon the forest products industry. Of a 1982 total of $31,298,000 in basic industry wages, timber industry wages amounted to $25,060,300. Thus, 80 percent of the economic base, i.e., those industries providing goods or services which bring "new" dollars into these counties, is a product of the timber industry. The economic wealth generated by the basic industries, in turn, supports the secondary industries---wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; services; and transportation, communications and utilities--which generated another $57,348,500 in wages in the two counties.

In terms of employment, the timber industry provided jobs for 1,394 Bonner and Boundary County citizens, out of a total wage work force of 7,171 employees in 1982. In better years for the timber industry, its work force in these two counties approaches 1,760 direct jobs with a payroll of $33,014,000.

Timber to support the industry in Bonner and Boundary Counties comes from state, federal and privately owned lands. In 1979, harvests in these two counties totalled 236 million board feet, 17 percent of all timber harvested in North Idaho. In these counties, each million feet of timber harvested and/or processed supported 7.5 direct jobs at an average wage of about $18,000 annually.

Timber supply from the national forests has been decreasing as a percent of all harvests, while total supply (harvests) within the state has increased gradually. In 1969, national forests supplied 63 percent of a total harvest of 1.75 billion board feet. By 1979, the federal share had shrunk to 48 percent of a total harvest of 1.85 billion board feet. It is important to note that this reduction is not a result of lack of timber. Rather, inadequate budgets for sale preparation, administration and roads, environmental constraints and continuing controversy over the availability of unroaded areas, have all served to reduce federal timber sales.

The downward trend in national forest timber sales has shifted a greater portion of harvests to private lands. (Only 14 percent of old Kaniksu National Forest.) But such a small private ownership cannot continue to make up shortfalls in Forest Service timber offerings for very long without depleting the timber. Neither is it feasible to continually harvest drainages in which portions have been previously harvested. This may result in unacceptable declines in water quality and/or adverse modifications in wildlife habitat. The choice is clear: either roadless areas begin to provide timber harvests, or the timber industry--economic backbone of Boundary and Bonner Counties--must certainly decline for lack of available timber.

Calculation of the "allowable harvest" for the Kaniksu Working Circle further complicates these issues, and adds urgency to the issue. In simplest terms, the allowable harvest equals the annual amount of wood that can be grown on the land available for timber harvest. In theory then, not exceeding the allowable harvest issues a perpetual flow of timber.

In calculating the allowable harvest, the Forest Service has counted on the biological capability of the roadless areas to grow wood, assuming their availability for this purpose. This capability has been a substantial component of the allowable harvest, since roadless areas approximate 26 percent of all commercial forest lands in the Idaho Panhandle National Forest. If these lands are made wilderness, then they are no longer available for timber, and the allowable harvest will drop by their respective capabilities to grow timber. Moreover, to the extent that previous annual harvests exceeded a newly calculated annual allowable harvest, "overcutting" will have occurred, and corresponding reductions in future harvests will be necessary to "rebalance" the actual harvests with the new allowable harvest. This would result in future sale programs both smaller than in years previous and well below a newly calculated allowable harvest. In simple terms, there would be lots of timber, but it would not be for sale. Even the Forest Service current sale program would shrink drastically. At that point, with no alternative source of timber, Boundary and Bonner Counties could expect to lose 7.5 direct timber industry jobs and $1,387,500 in wages for every million feet of timber not harvested and processed in the county.

In summary, the roadless areas represent a necessary component of future timber supply in Boundary and Bonner Counties. They both add to the calculated allowable harvest and, just as importantly, represent a major share of the mature timber which is ready for harvest. It is the timber through which the allowable harvest theory becomes reality, allowing foresters to finally capture and use the annual volume of wood grown over the entire working circle. Without the availability of the roadless areas for timber harvests, national forest timber offerings will drop drastically with corresponding adverse effects to the local economy.

Economic contributions of the roadless areas versus a justifiable desire to preserve some portion of the forest in a roadless condition, is the essence of the wilderness controversy. Within this philosophical context are the secondary questions of "How much to be preserved?" and "Where should it be located?" These frequently become political questions, and, as are all political questions, subject to resolution through compromise.

INDUSTRY'S PROPOSAL

For a timber industry standpoint, there are three objectives which should be achieved in a comprehensive management plan for the Selkirk area:

(1) Retaining the biological productivity of Long Canyon and Parker Canyon as a component of the Kaniksu Working Circle annual allowable harvest,

(2) Allowing some harvest of mature timber within Long Canyon, and

(3) Maintaining desirable backcountry recreation values in Long Canyon, Parker Canyon and on the Selkirk Crest.

Industry believes these objectives can be met through implementing management plans which include:

(1) Roadless, "backcountry" (but non-wilderness) status for the Selkirk Crest and Parker Canyon,

(2) Low impact logging methods and/or "snow roads" for any areas to be harvested in Long Canyon,

(3) Strict, effective road closures for any roads entering or approaching Long Canyon,

(4) Design of cutting units to minimize visual impacts and provide maximum wildlife benefits within the specialized management area,

(5) Trail improvement and/or relocation to allow access by a wider spectrum of recreationists,

(6) Improvement of primitive campsites within the entire Selkirk area,

(7) Preservation of representative stands of old-growth timber along the trail and adjoining the stream in Long Canyon; Parker Canyon would be preserved as roadless in perpetuity,

(8) Special care in logging and in recreational development to assure the highest levels of water quality particularly in Canyon Creek,

(9) A special citizens advisory group, consisting of representatives of all groups with an interest in the Selkirk area, charged by Congress with responsibility for helping develop and implement management plans consistent with the special nature of the Selkirk area.

The Value of "Non-Wilderness"

Increasingly, wilderness administrators are opting for management regimes which minimize or eliminate man's influences on the wilderness ecosystem. Trail maintenance is minimal, wildfires are allowed to burn uncontrolled, insect outbreaks go unchecked and restrictions are placed on the number of visitors. In fact, some wilderness activists are now proposing wilderness areas without trails, and (the apparent ultimate) wilderness in which man is not allowed to enter at all.

While these trends may fit the context of "true" wilderness, one must question whether they meet either the Congressional intent of the Wilderness Act or the needs of the vast majority of recreationists who might wish to use wilderness areas. In Boundary and Bonner County, there are strong opinions that something less than formal "Wilderness" designation will facilitate better management of the proposed backcountry areas while still keeping them roadless.

Many feel that their own enjoyment of the Selkirk backcountry areas would be enhanced if the trails were improved and well-maintained, if the fires and other destructive acts of nature were controlled and if primitive campsites were increased and included permanent fire rings. Primitive trail shelters, such as those widely used on the Appalachian Trail, might also be a possibility. These management actions, while doing little to alter the backcountry roadless nature of appropriate parts of the Selkirks, would not be possible if the same areas were Congressionally-designated "Wilderness."

These arguments have much merit, and for these reasons, Idaho Forest Industry Council recommends "Backcountry", non-wilderness status for the Selkirk Crest and Parker Canyon. This proposal in no way implies development for these areas, for timber or any other purpose. Rather, industry intends that the "Backcountry" status for these areas be a vehicle for the needed trail and campsite maintenance and improvement which would be precluded by a wilderness designation.

Timber Management Considerations

The size of the Long Canyon drainage, the inability to "see out" from the trail along the canyon floor and the use of low impact logging systems can allow timber production and primitive recreation to peacefully co-exist. However, industry realizes that this co-existence will be dependent upon logging and road building techniques which do not offend those who use the Selkirk area but do not understand timber management.

Industry believes that low-impact, but economically feasible logging methods for Long Canyon might include:

(1) "Snow Roads which are literally skid roads of packed snow on top of virtually undistrubed soil. Logging takes place in the winter and the roads "disappear" as the winter snows melt,

(2) Low standard roads which enter from adjacent drainages, and which are closed to motorized traffic when logging and reforestation work is complete. Possibly, these roads could be maintained as part of the Selkirk trail network. If so, they should be designed with this use in mind,

(3) Skyline logging in which overhead cables lift logs partially clear of the forest floor and carry them to landings,

(4) Particular care to assure that road construction and logging do not degrade the water quality of Canyon Creek and its tributaries.

The annual allowable harvest (growth) in Long Canyon is about 3 million board feet. It is neither likely nor desirable that this growth be captured through small annual harvests. Rather, it is more likely that annual growth would be harvested through moderate sized sales of approximately 30 million board feet every ten years. This would spread out logging entries into the canyon at ten year intervals, minimizing both wildlife disturbances and adverse impacts on water quality. Suitable timberland in the canyon is very productive, and there are no anticipated difficulties in establishing adequate, desirable reproduction following logging.

Wildlife Considerations

Experts disagree on the value of old-growth timber as big game habitat. Certainly such areas offer little in the way of forage. The brushy forest "edge" that wildlife value as both food and cover is virtually non-existent in dense old-growth forests and this severely limits available food supplies. However, the same forests may be of high value as "sanctuaries" during critical periods in wildlife life-cycles, elk calving times, for example. If the sanctuary area is located near food, then its value could be very high, particularly for grizzly bear, elk, moose and caribou which seem to value large, unbroken areas and little contact with man.

The entire Selkirk area is, without question, habitat for many wildlife species. It is potential habitat for woodland caribou and grizzly bear, both endangered species. However, research which should shed light on the extent to which these animals are dependent upon various existing habitats found in the Selkirks is just beginning. It is this uncertainty that makes a strong argument against a wilderness designation.

Conceivably, research results could indicate a grizzly preference for the berries and rodents found in clearcuts or around open areas caused by natural disturbances. Similarly, research could show that caribou prefer stands that are more open than the almost impenetrable areas of Long Canyon. In either case, a wilderness designation would prevent the prescribed burning or logging which could actually enhance wildlife habitat so that the Selkirk area could actually sustain a permanent population of these species. Given the gaps in knowledge about these species it seems unwise to preclude management options.

More traditional game species--whitetail and mule deer, elk and black bear--would obviously benefit from planned management activities that would increase forage, particularly in Long Canyon. These actions should greatly enhance the carrying capacity of the Selkirk area, particularly since the unroaded portions of the area, including Parker Canyon, would be available as sanctuary areas.

Recreation Considerations

Long Canyon, the Selkirk Crest and Parker Canyon present recreational opportunities available only to those in good physical shape and with the time available for over-night backpacking excursions, at the least. While this is certainly an appropriate recreational pursuit, wilderness designation will limit all future recreation to this type. Trail improvements and relocations or construction of trail shelters and campsites to allow use by recreationists not interested in backpacking over steep terrain would not be allowed under wilderness management.

Preservation of Parker Canyon would still provide rugged backpacking recreational opportunities in a single drainage completely free of men's influence. In his book, "North Idaho Hiking Trails," Sheldon Bluestein writes of Parker Peak and Parker Canyon. "Here, as nowhere else in the Selkirks, you get a true sense of wilderness, for here alone can you hike long distances on glorious high ridges without seeing logging roads and logging scars." Industry's proposal recognized this value and would protect it.

Citizen Participation--Making the Plan Work

Unfortunately, suspicion and hard feelings have characterized the debate over the management of the Selkirk area. To the industry, the wilderness proponents threaten traditional livelihoods and the local economy. To the environmental groups, logging, almost by definition, ruins recreational opportunities and drives away wildlife. Between these opposing viewpoints, there has traditionally been little common ground. Certainly efforts to understand each others' views have been minimal.

Forest Service public involvement efforts have done little to bridge the communication gaps. Public hearings, mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act and generally employed by the Forest Service even when not so mandated, often result in polarized viewpoints, leaving the Forest Service in the difficult position of either attempting to define a consesus, manage according to the majority opinion, or defer management decisions, i.e. "further planning." This approach, typified by RARE II, satisfies few and seems only to pave the way for subsequent litigation or legislative action. The results of all this are far from satisfactory.

For the Selkirk area, the timber industry proposes a radically different approach, based upon negotiation and consensus among all parties both during the planning stage, and more importantly, in carrying the plans out. Such an approach, while admittedly experimental, may have the advantages of:

(1) "Educating" all parties in the problems and differing points of view of the other participants,

(2) Eliminating suspicion over perceived Forest Service favoritism of one viewpoint versus another (timber versus preservation, for example). This suspicion arises when the agency is left to carry out plans developed through confrontation.

Specifically, the timber industry proposes a citizens management team charged by Congress (presumably through the proposed Idaho Wilderness legislation) to assist Forest Service specialists in developing and carrying out management plans for the Selkirk area. The group should include representatives of local sportsmen groups, backpacking interests, the forest products industry, appropriate state agencies, environmental groups, Boundary and Bonner County government and local business organizations. The group's overall mission would be to develop and oversee a management plan that meets these criteria:

(1) Maintaining and enhancing the recreational and scenic values of the Selkirk area, in a way that provides opportunities for a broad cross-section of recreationists,

(2) Contributing to the local economy through regular periodic timber sales which are consistent with sound forestry principles and compatible with other uses and management objectives for the area.

Conclusion

Idaho Forest Industry Council's proposal recognizes that the Selkirk area is special, not also from a recreational viewpoint, but also from an economic standpoint. For many reasons, the special nature of this area would be nullified through a wilderness designation. Perhaps the greatest loss through "Wilderness" would be the opportunity to use the Selkirk area as a laboratory, a place where people of diverse interests could come together, learn from one another, apply new knowledge and perhaps begin to resolve some of the resource management conflicts which have characterized the past decade. Admittedly, this is a bold, new approach with many inherent problems. But, it could result in the innovative management of some of the best recreational, wildlife, and timber-producing land in Idaho.

Senator WALLOP. And thank you for cooperating with time. Mr. Riley.

STATEMENT OF JAMES S. RILEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INTERMOUNTAIN FORESTRY SERVICES

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee.

I am James Riley, executive director of the Intermountain Forestry Services. Intermountain Forestry Services is a trade association representing forest products manufacturers in Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

I appreciate this opportunity to testify today.

Intermountain Forestry Services is one of three trade associations representing the forest products industry in Idaho.

The members of Intermountain Forestry Services fully support and agree with the testimony presented on behalf of the Idaho Forest Industry Council and the Inland Forest Resource Council.

My testimony will be confined to the important topic of release language.

Of the approximately 13½ million acres of commercial timberland in the State of Idaho, only about 7 percent, or 950,000 acres, are owned by the forest products industry.

Fully 71 percent, or 9½ million acres, are administered by the Federal Government. With this much timber-producing resource controlled in this manner, the policies set for regulating the harvest of timber from the government lands will have an enormous impact on the manufacturers of forest products in Idaho.

The most clear evidence regarding the importance of release language comes from examination of the Forest Service timber sale program. Enclosed with my statement is a summary of timber sales included on the Forest Service 5-year action plans which are scheduled to take place in the RARE II wilderness areas.

For many Idaho National Forests, more than one-half of the total timber sale program for the next 5 years is dependent on accessing these areas.

When RARE II was completed, some attempts were made to continue with the management of the areas now recommended by the study for wilderness. This approach has proved to be indefensible.

At last count there have been more than 16 appeals on proposed Forest Service timber sales in roadless areas in Idaho, affecting over 161 million board feet of timber.

I have attached to my statement a summary of the individual timber sale projects that have been appealed.

In summary, strong release language is needed in the Idaho Forest Management Act. The majority of timber resources in Idaho is administered by the Federal Government. For the past several years, the development of the roadless areas have been delayed because they were under wilderness study.

Forest Service timber sale programs have been concentrated in the roaded areas during this time. Now, the Forest Service must enter the roadless areas if they are to maintain timber sale levels necessary to support and industry which is largely dependent on these offerings for raw material supply.

Organizations and individuals opposed to the further development of the wilderness areas will certainly make every effort to halt the proposed developments through the administrative and judicial review process.

Current law and court rulings require the Forest Service to protect the wilderness characteristics of the roadless areas while they're being studied for inclusion in the wilderness preservation system.

Thus, the nondevelopment interests have been successful in these efforts. Legislative language is necessary to ensure the Forest Service will be able to actively manage the lands not designated as wilderness.

In conclusion, we strongly support the language contained under title II of the proposed Idaho Forest Management Act. This language provides the needed legislation to ensure future management and planning of the national forests in Idaho can be carried out in an efficient and timely manner.

Furthermore, it establishes a firm foundation for the management and capital investment decisions of the Idaho timber industry.

These decisions will be critical to ensuring the long-term health of Idaho's economy. We urge the subcommittee to resist any efforts to modify title II of S. 2457 that would weaken the direction for the use of nonwilderness lands.

This concludes my testimony. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Riley follows:]

INTERMOUNTAIN FORESTRY SERVICES

STATEMENT OF INTERMOUNTAIN FORESTRY SERVICES

on S. 2457

before the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

U.S. SENATE - APRIL 3, 1984

I am James S. Riley, Executive Director of Intermountain Forestry Services. Intermountain Forestry Services is a trade association representing forest products manufacturers in Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado. I appreciate this opportunity to testify today on the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984, S. 2457.

Intermountain Forestry Services is one of three trade associations representing the forest products industry in Idaho. We have attempted to coordinate our testimony to ensure all the pertinent information is presented to the Subcommittee and to avoid any repetition in our statements. In doing so however, I would like noted in the record that the members of Intermountain Forestry Services fully support and agree with the testimony presented on behalf of the Idaho Forest Industry Council and the Inland Forest Resource Council.

My testimony will be confined to the important topic of release language.

WHY RELEASE LANGUAGE IS IMPORTANT TO THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

Of the approximately thirteen and one half million acres of commercial timberland in the state of Idaho only about 7% or 947 thousand acres are owned by the forest products industry. Fully 71% or 9.5 million acres are administered by the Federal Government. The remaining 22% of the forest land is primarily distributed among small private landowners who are not interested in commercially producing timber.

With this much of the timber producing resource controlled by the Federal government, the policies set for regulating the harvest of timber from these lands will have an enormous impact on all manufacturers of forest products in Idaho. Many companies in our industry are entirely dependent

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on the harvest of National Forest timber to supply their mills.

The indecision which has surrounded the classification of a portion of Idaho's commercial forest land as Wilderness has seriously impaired our ability to efficiently conduct our businesses. The uncertainty of future raw material supplies has caused long and short term operations planning to be extremely conservative and has virtually halted any major capital investments. It is difficult at best, for an industry to survive under these condition. In no way is it conducive to building the healthy, efficient, and stable industry this country is built upon. To avoid completely crippling the timber industry in Idaho we need a complete resolution of the Wilderness issue and we need it quickly. Already, several mills in the state are shut down or have curtailed operations because of a lack of timber supply. Further delay will result in further problems.

Any legislation which intends to resolve the Wilderness issue must address the authority for the future management of the areas not designated as Wilderness as well as make formal Wilderness allocations. Simply put, the bill must have strong release language.

EVIDENCE FOR RELEASE LANGUAGE

The most clear evidence regarding the importance of release language comes from an examination of the Forest Service timber sale program. Enclosed with this statement is a summary, for each National Forest in Idaho, of the timber sales included on the Forest Service five year action plans which are scheduled to take place in a RARE II roadless areas. This data demonstrates that for many National Forests, more than one half the timber sale program for the next five years is dependent on accessing the roadless areas.

The concentration of future timber sales in the roadless areas is a result of the indecision over the past several years regarding Wilderness area designations. During this period, while the Wilderness issue was under study, Forest Service managers have been concentrating the sales program for the last several years in the roaded portions of the Forest. When RARE II was completed, some attempts were made to continue with management of the areas not recommended by this study as Wilderness. This approach proved to be indefensible when the Ninth Circuit Court found the RARE II analysis to be insufficient. Since then any citizen or interest group with a preference for nondevelopment has been able to file an administrative appeal and completely stop proposed Forest Service management activities in the roadless areas. All it takes is a sharp pencil and possibly the aid of a lawyer who was willing to work on the likely bases that he would be able to collect attorney fees from the Federal Government under the Equal Access to Justice Act. At last count in Idaho there have been 16 appeals on proposed Forest Service timber sales in roadless areas effecting over 161 million board feet of timber. Forest Service managers estimate that additional sales in the program amounting to another 57 million board feet will be appealed if they are offered. In many of these cases Forest Supervisors have chosen not to offer the sales. I have also attached to this statement a summary of the individual timber sale projects that have been appealed.

FOREST SERVICE PLANNING WILL NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM

Some people may argue that the legislation need not address the planning and management of the areas not designated as Wilderness because the Forest Service planning process is the appropriate vehicle for making land allocation decisions on these areas. This is clearly not the case.

The Forest Service has been attempting to develop plans for the past fifteen years which address the development of roadless areas. These efforts have failed miserably as demonstrated by the inability to use existing plans to defend proposed development projects.

Furthermore, there is little chance that the National Forest Management Act planning process will be able to quickly resolve the development issue. All Forest plans produced to date have been appealed administratively. Most of these appeals, although couched in terms of process and analysis challenges, are fundamentally an effort to block the further development of the Forests.

Certainly it is clear that the requirements of the National Forest Management Act in combination with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 are subject to a wide array of interpretations. It will be several years at best before the Forest Service, with the aid of clarifying interpretations by the Courts and possibly legislative modifications by Congress, will be able to produce defensible plans. In the interim, we will be inundated with a series of administrative appeals and litigation which seeks to delay proposed development under the guise of challenging the process used by the Forest Service to plan the National Forests. Unless specific language is included in the Wilderness legislation to direct otherwise, the Forest Service will be forced to continue managing the roadless areas as de facto Wilderness as they suffer through a long and unproductive series of formal challenges to their planning process.

SUMMARY OF NEED FOR STRONG RELEASE LANGUAGE

In summary, strong release language is needed in the Idaho Forest Management Act. The majority of the timber resource in Idaho is administered by the Federal Government.

For the past several years, development of the roadless areas has been delayed because they were under Wilderness study. Forest Service timber sale programs have been concentrated in the roaded areas during this time. Now the Forest Service must enter the roadless areas if they are to maintain historic timber sale levels and support the timber industry which is largely dependent on their offerings as a raw material supply.

Organizations and individuals opposed to any further development of the roadless areas will make every effort to halt the proposed development through the administrative and judicial review process. Current law and court rulings require the Forest Service to protect the Wilderness characteristics of the roadless areas while they are being studied for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System. Thus, the nondevelopment interests have been successful in their efforts. Legislative language is necessary to ensure the Forest Service will be able to actively manage the lands not designated as Wilderness.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion we strongly support the language contained under Title II of the proposed Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984. This language provides much needed legislation to ensure the future management and planning of the National Forest System lands in the state of Idaho can be carried out in an efficient and timely manner. Furthermore, it establishes a firm foundation for the management and capital investment decisions of the Idaho timber industry. These decisions will be critical to ensuring the long term health of Idaho's economy.

We urge the Subcommittee to resist any efforts to modify TITLE II of S. 2457 that would weaken the direction for the use of non-Wilderness lands.

This concludes my testimony on S. 2457. I would be happy to answer any questions at this time.

STATUS OF IDAHO TIMBER SALE/ROAD APPEALS

FOREST	SALE NAME	VOLUME (MMBF)	APPELLANT
PANHANDLE	Jackson-Upper Hughes	9.0	Sierra Club, Colville Valley Alliance, Idaho Environmental Alliance
	Forks	13.0	Coeur d'Alene Wildlife Federation
	Crooked Crown	10.0	Idaho Wildlife Federation, Kootenai Environmental Alliance, Idaho Environmental Council
CLEARWATER	Lower Cougar	9.3	Idaho Conservation League
	Wolf Creek	15.0	Idaho Conservation League
	Swamp Ridge	25.0	Great Burn Study Group
	Savage Ridge	10.0	Idaho Conservation League
	Lower Wolf	8.0	Idaho Conservation League
	Crab Creek	8.0	Idaho Conservation League
	Jay Creek	11.0	Idaho Conservation League
NEZ PERCE	* Rhett Creek	10.6	Harold Thomas d.b.a. Allison/Cook Ranch Various Landowners; Environmental Groups
PAYETTE	French Creek	8.5	Idaho Conservation League
	Lockwood	12.0	Idaho Wildlife Federation
SALMON	Perreau Creek	2.5	Zane Abbott, Lindell Jackson
	Big Eight Mile	1.5	Carol Wittaker
	Sunshine	8.0	Hadley Roberts, Idaho Conservation League Idaho Fish and Game
	** Anderson Three Mile	5.0	Local Landowners, Idaho Conservation League

* Part of Jersey-Jack Road Lawsuit

** Probable Appeal

ROADLESS AREA TIMBER SALE VOLUME*

	NUMBER OF SALES	VOLUME WITHIN ROADLESS AREAS (MMBF)
SALMON	42	111.5
PANHANDLE	39	340.0
CLEARWATER	28	228.5
TARGHEE	24	107.5
PAYETTE	18	73.4
CHALLIS	12	3.91
NEZ PERCE	23	205.9
CARIBOU	17	40.5
SAWTOOTH	1	3.0
BOISE **	0	0.0

* This data was obtained from National Forest 5 year sale plans for FY 84-88.

** The Boise National Forest had completed Unit Plans prior to RARE II, therefore no sales are planned for inventoried roadless areas.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Reid?

STATEMENT OF RICHARD REID, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INLAND FOREST RESOURCE COUNCIL, MISSOULA, MONT.

Mr. REID. Thank you, Senator McClure.

I'm Richard Reid, executive vice president of the Inland Forest Resource Council, headquartered in Missoula, Mont.

The Council is an association of forest products companies that operate plants in Montana in northern Idaho.

Our members are dependent in total or significant part on timber from national forest lands for their raw material supply.

I've got a bunch of numbers in the written statement there. I'm not going to get into that because there's just too many. But just to summarize, we have found that the programed sell within region I of the Forest Service has dropped dramatically, from 1.7 billion board feet in 1971 to 1.15 billion board feet in 1972, and has averaged less than 1.2 billion board feet since then. And in 1983 the program was only 1.07 billion board feet. So that is quite a drop.

Now, much of the problem has been created by the disruption and uncertainties surrounding the Forest Service timber sale program. Disruption of this program in Idaho really is increasing. We have about 200 million board feet of programed sales that's been appealed; of that 100 million board feet is on the Clearwater National Forest alone.

Now, stability can be attained by enacting language that the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement is sufficient; thereby, allowing the Forest Service to go forward with needed projects. This can be attained by enacting section 202 of S. 2457.

The Forest Service frequently is accused of wanting to manage timber on lands which they contend are not economically suitable.

Data developed by the Forest Service for the roadless area reevaluation shows that over 70 percent of the land in Idaho roadless areas is considered suitable for timber production. That is, it's capable of growing at least 20 cubic feet per acre per year, it's not encumbered by legal restrictions, and can be reforested in 5 years' time using common techniques.

The amount of this suitable base actually used for timber growing over the next 10 years will depend on the alternatives selected as a result of the land management planning process now going on.

This allocation process includes economic analysis to determine which lands will optimize economic benefits over time.

So clearly, a substantial part of the Idaho roadless land base would be precluded from this analysis if it were classifed immediately as wilderness. The land would become unavailable for productive purposes and harvest would decrease immediately. Thus, forclosing options for future timber needs.

The Idaho Forest Management Act is important because it establishes quality new wilderness areas while maintaining—excuse me—minimizing immediate impacts, except in the Kelly Creek-Hoodoo area, and freeing up the remaining roadless areas for analysis and land management planning to determine their best use.

Now, I've spoken quite a bit about the Clearwater National Forest in this testimony. Recently it was announced that a mill tributary to that forest will be closed permanently because of timber supply problems.

A major operation at Superior, Mont., is heavily dependent on timber from the Clearwater, and will be especially impacted by designation of the Kelly Creek-Hoodoo area wilderness as in S. 2457.

The Chairman. Mr. Reid, your time has expired.

Mr. REID. Yes, I just noticed that.

The Chairman. The balance of your statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. REID. I was just going to say that given the opportunity, the Forest Service can do the job, and we hope that through this bill they'll be able to accomplish it.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Reid follows:]

IFR **INLAND FOREST RESOURCE COUNCIL**

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110 EAST BROADWAY
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April 3, 1984

STATEMENT OF THE
INLAND FOREST RESOURCE COUNCIL
BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER ON
S. 2457, THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

I am Richard Reid, Executive Vice President of the Inland Forest Resource Council headquartered in Missoula, Montana. The Council is an association of forest product companies that operate plants in Montana and northern Idaho. Our members are dependent in total or significant part on timber from national forest lands for their raw material supply.

Background

Industry's concerns about the future are clearly indicated by a few statistics. Prior to 1960, the timber sale program on Region One national forests averaged less than 1.0 billion board feet per year. After 1960, the Region's programmed sell rose from an average of about 1.4 billion board feet per year in the early 1960's to a high of more than 1.7 billion board feet in the late 1960's and early 1970's. The industry expanded capacity to utilize the increased volume offered at that time. As we moved into the 1970's, however, we saw major changes in the Region's timber sale program. Programmed sell dropped dramatically from 1.70 billion

DEDICATED TO INTENSIVE MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT OF OUR FOREST RESOURCES

board feet in 1971 to 1.15 billion in 1972, and has averaged less than 1.2 billion since (the 1983 program was only 1.07 billion board feet).

At the same time programmed sells were dropping, the costs of operating Forest Service timber sales increased dramatically in response to growing environmental regulation and emphasis on non-timber resource values. As a result, the percentage of each year's programmed sell that went unsold rose sharply from an average of about 4.5 percent before 1972 to nearly 15 percent after 1972.

The net effect of these changes in the Region's timber sale program was increasingly stiff competition for a dwindling resource supply, and a significant shift of harvest emphasis from Forest Service lands to industrial private lands. The private component of total timber harvest in northern Idaho and Montana rose from 30-35 percent in the years prior to 1972 to more than 50 percent in the years after 1972. Private harvest in 1982 contributed more than 60 percent of the total volume harvested in the Region. The limited private land base is being called upon to make up for the shortfall in national forest sales as the industry tries to maintain capacity to meet anticipated markets.

Need for Stability

Much of the problem has been created by the disruption and uncertainty surrounding the Forest Service timber sale program. Because of these pressures, the sale program in our region has declined 37 percent since 1971. Sales matched the long run potential yield last in 1968. Today the gap between potential yield and actual performance is wider than ever before. (See attached graph.)

Disruption of the Forest Service timber sale program in Idaho is increasing. Two hundred million board feet of programmed sales have been appealed, and 100 million board feet of that is on the Clearwater National Forest alone.

Stability can be attained by enacting language that the RARE II environmental impact statement is sufficient thereby allowing the Forest Service to go forward with needed projects. This can be obtained by enacting intact Sec. 202 of S. 2457.

Roadless Lands are Productive

The Forest Service frequently is accused by environmental groups of wanting to manage timber on roadless lands which they contend are not economically suitable. Data developed by the Forest Service for the roadless area reevaluation shows that over 70 percent of the land in Idaho roadless areas is considered suitable for timber production. That is, it is capable of growing at least 20 cubic feet per acre per year, is not encumbered by legal restrictions and can be reforested in five years time using common techniques. The amount of this suitable base actually used for timber growing for the next 10 years will depend on the alternative selected as a result of the land management planning process now going on. This allocation process includes economic analysis to determine which lands will optimize economic benefits over time.

Clearly a substantial part of the Idaho roadless area land base would be precluded from this analysis if it were classified immediately as Wilderness. The land would become unavailable for productive purposes and harvests would decrease immediately, thus foreclosing options for future timber needs.

The Idaho Forest Management Act is important because it establishes quality new Wilderness Areas while minimizing immediate impacts (except in the Kelly Creek-Hoodoo Area) and freeing up the remaining roadless areas for analysis in land management planning to determine their best use.

"Deficit" Sales

Many of the sales offered in recent years appraised at a deficit.

There is much controversy and misunderstanding about the term "deficit". A so-called "deficit" sale is not related to the amount of money the Forest Service spends to prepare and offer a sale or to the suitability of the land to grow timber.

The Forest Service is required by law to establish an appraised value for standing timber on the national forests before it is offered for sale. Most national forest timber is appraised using a residual value approach in which the value of the standing timber is determined by subtracting from the selling value of the products manufactured from the timber the sum of the estimated costs to make those products and a margin for profit and risk. When there is insufficient residual value to cover at least 75 percent of the normal profit margin, the sale is considered deficit. The costs involved are to be those of an operator of average efficiency, and the operator is assumed to be under no compulsion to deal. In reality, it is unlikely that any single company will be at the average. Obviously the process of establishing an appraised price is very complex.

Recently residual appraisals have resulted in large numbers of deficit sales; that is, the costs of production plus the margin for profit and risk do not allow a normal profit margin. In these cases, if the sale is offered, positive stumpage rates are set for each species by the Forest Service because a minimum return to the Treasury is required. These rates insure that the government will receive a positive return for the timber plus the deposits required for slash disposal and reforestation. Where roads are specified and the value of the timber does not cover their cost, the purchaser ends up paying for them thus subsidizing capital improvements for the government. However, an orderly road development program on the national forests is in the public interest and should be pursued. Stability in management can remedy the deficit sale problem and allow proper financing of capital investments. Sales appraised as deficit often attract several bidders and sell for substantial overbids because of competition for needed timber. Very few sales remain deficit after purchase. The term deficit results from an imperfect accounting process and is not necessarily related to the value of the timber. For example, on the Clearwater National Forest for the first quarter of fiscal year 1984, for 7,461,000 board feet of timber offered, the average appraised price without deducting road costs was $9.03/1000 board feet. The averaged advertised, or minimum, price was $12.47/1000 board feet to meet legal requirements. The average high bid, not including roads, was $50.28/1000 board feet, reflecting the timber supply problems caused by appeals on the Clearwater.

Obviously companies cannot buy deficit sales forever, as the original appraisal analysis shows there is little or no profit available, but yet they must have timber to sustain operations. If the Forest Service is provided some management stability, it will go a long way towards relieving the deficit sale problem.

Forest Service Costs

The deficit sale concept has nothing to do with whether or not the Forest Service covers its management costs.

It has been asserted by environmental groups and others that the Forest Service cannot cover its costs in managing timber in the Rocky Mountains. However, this is speculative since there is no clear timber management cost accounting procedure operative in the Forest Service.

The Forest Service operates at a deficit; however, much of that deficit is created by nonrevenue producing divisions which have expanded greatly over the past decade.

For example, the recreational user of the national forests is substantially subsidized since the returns from these activities fall far short of covering the Forest Service's management costs. The very people who are making demands on the timber program are themselves some of the most heavily subsidized national forest users.

In examining costs, the timber program should be viewed in its own context. A main road, for example, built for a twenty year life and paid for out of appropriated funds should not be charged totally to the timber program, and under no circumstances be accounted for as a current expense since it is a capital investment that should be amortized over several years.

It is absurd to insist that developmental costs be covered by the first timber harvest from an area. Instead, decisions should be based on an analysis of discounted net benefits anticipated over time. If a road is going to provide increased recreation opportunities or the ability to actively manage wildlife habitat, then these uses should share an appropriate portion of development costs.

When dealing in commodities such as timber, the producer does not present a prospective buyer with a list of costs plus what is considered to be a reasonable profit in expectation that the requested price will be paid. The price received is determined by the supply and demand relationship in the market. In no case does the cost of production enter directly and immediately into the establishment of market prices. If costs are out of control, the private producer will go out of business, but the government is not under similar compulsion.

Clearwater Example

The Clearwater National Forest has been referred to several times in this testimony. Recently it was announced that a mill tributary to that Forest will be closed permanently because of timber supply problems. A major operation at Superior, Montana, is heavily dependent on timber from the Clearwater, and it will be especially impacted by designation of the Kelly Creek-Hoodoo Wilderness in S. 2457.

Sixty percent of the original RARE II area was designated as suitable for timber production in the roadless area reevaluation. It is obvious on its face that the area proposed in S. 2457 would have an even higher percentage of suitable lands. Withdrawal of this large area of productive timberland will compound the timber supply situation on the Clearwater and its attendant deficit sale problems and will put land that could be used to protect jobs and provide revenue into the subsidized Wilderness category.

We believe there is some room for Wilderness in this area and made a responsible recommendation to the delegation. We recommend that proposal in place of the Kelly Creek-Hoodoo area in S. 2457.

Cost Effective Programs

For many years the Forest Service was justifiably proud of its reputation as one of the few money making agencies in the federal government. In those days timber sale accounting was simple; but today with interdisciplinary teams and environmental analysis, it is more difficult to allocate costs. This leads to charges that timber sales cost the government more than they return; however, we believe that when proper economic analysis is used, most of the roadless areas in Idaho will be found cost effective for timber management.

Given the opportunity, the Forest Service can do the analytical job as well or better than any other organization. It should be allowed to proceed without further interference. This in turn will lead to a stabilized land base and timber program which will result in fewer sales that are unprofitable to industry.

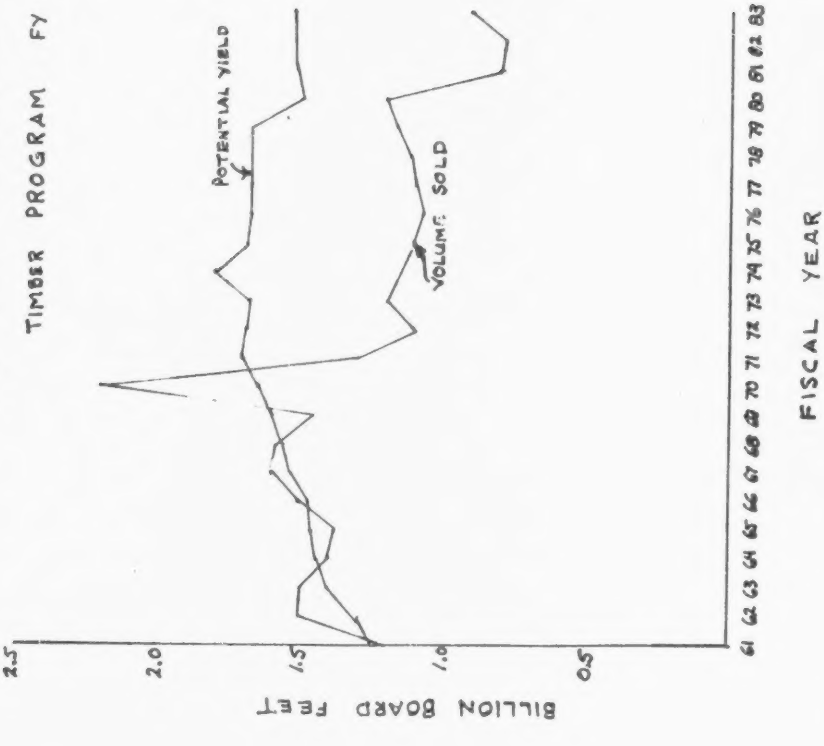
We see S. 2457, and especially Sec. 202, as the means to this end.

XXX

Attachments

FOREST SERVICE REGION 1

TIMBER PROGRAM FY 1961 - 1983



TENTATIVELY SUITABLE LAND
IDAHO ROADLESS AREAS

National Forest	Roadless Area	Gross Acres	Suitable Timber Acres
Clearwater	Mallard Larkins	136,361	100,424
	Hoodoo	153,312	98,783
	Pot Mountain	49,792	47,116
	Deadwood	21,393	6,236
	Meadow Cr.-N. Fk.	45,440	33,089
	Big Horn Weitas	236,270	216,795
	N. Lochsa Slope	113,662	111,756
	Weir-P.O. Creek	22,605	19,929
	N.F. Spruce	33,454	32,082
	Lochsa Face	73,027	34,295
	Eldorado Creek	7,878	7,878
	Rackliff Gedney	34,710	31,112
	Rawhide	5,300	3,300
Idaho Panhandle	Mallard Larkins	142,068	79,035
	Meadow Cr.-N. Fk.	6,100	1,615
	Little Grass Mtn.	7,867	6,905
	Blacktail Mtn.	5,140	3,318
	Upper Priest	13,833	10,805
	Selkirks	109,375	46,501
	Kootenai Pk.	7,410	5,596
	White Mtn.	10,024	6,860
	Hellroaring	12,223	8,969
	Trestle Peak	6,115	2,776
	Bee Top	11,180	3,333
	E. Cathedral Pk.	22,338	20,288
	Magee	33,916	32,328
	Tepee Creek	5,294	5,064
	Skitwish Rdg.	6,633	24,964
	Spion Top	24,964	20,763
	Lost Creek	9,653	8,621
	Trouble Creek	6,365	5,902
	Grahm Coal	11,319	9,954
	Big Creek	81,342	60,182
	Storm Creek	9,502	7,909
	Maple Peak	8,952	4,851
	North Fork	32,240	24,933
	Grandmother Mtn.	21,308	14,280
	Pinchot Butte	8,557	5,873
	Stevens Pk.	4,831	2,390
	Hammond Cr.	18,620	14,790
	Mosquito Fly	21,270	10,586
	Midget Pk.	6,928	4,829
	Wonderful Pk.	5,549	3,828
	Scotchman Peaks	33,849	10,165
	Buckhorn Ridge	9,627	4,425
	N.W. Peak	5,670	1,954
	Willard-Lk. Estelle	38,646	17,787
	Trout Creek	8,515	5,699
	Salmo Priest	29,983	19,237
	Grassy Top	13,781	10,670
	Sheep Mtn.	26,979	14,438

National Forest	Roadless Area	Gross Acres	Suitable Timber Acres
Nezperce	O'Hara Falls Cr.	25,326	23,778
	Lick Point	8,006	6,939
	Dixie Summit	11,950	10,440
	Middle Fk. Face	10,444	10,120
	Rackliff Gedney	34,710	31,112
	Clear Creek	11,966	11,865
	Mallard	17,547	17,167
	Meadow Creek	403,750	324,516
	Silver Cr.-Pilot Knob	21,211	20,091
	N. Fk. Slate Cr.	12,893	8,681
	Little Slate Cr.	19,548	3,390
	John Day	14,991	994
	Salmon Face	9,414	--
	Gospel Hump	29,751	2,300
	Rapid River	23,300	--
Idaho Totals		2,425,977	1,756,611
Percent Suitable			72.4%

Contiguous Area in Montana

Lolo	Maple Pk.	(IPNF)*	6,960	5,470
	Stevens Pk.	(IPNF)	700	--
	Wonderful Pk.	(IPNF)	1,600	968
	Sheep Mtn.	(IPNF)	40,700	410
	Hoodoo	(CNF)	98,680	54,283
	Meadow Creek	(CNF)	7,200	1,513
Kootenai	Maple Peak	(IPNF)	900	--
	Buckhorn Ridge	(IPNF)	22,900	11,600
	Willard-Lk Estelle	(IPNF)	18,400	9,300
	Scotchman Peaks	(IPNF)	52,600	28,600
	Northwest Peak	(IPNF)	13,000	3,000
	Trout Creek	(IPNF)	31,800	25,300
TOTAL ALL ROADLESS AREAS			2,721,417	1,897,055
PERCENT SUITABLE				69.7%

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*Adjacent National Forest

INLAND FOREST RESOURCE COUNCIL
3/27/84

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Mr. Maddock?

STATEMENT OF TODD MADDOCK, DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS, POTLATCH CORP., LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. MADDOCK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm Todd Maddock, director of public affairs for Potlatch Corp. in Lewiston, Idaho. Today, I represent the Idaho Forest Industry Council.

For 10 years or more, our council has actively worked with the Forest Service in their efforts to resolve the roadless area question.

These efforts include RARE I, RARE II, the River of No Return legislation, and more recently, an attempt to develop national release language.

In our letter to the Idaho congressional delegation 1 year ago, we recommended specific legislation designed to resolve this issue once and for all. A copy of that recommendation is attached to my testimony.

That recommendation, in our view, accomplished three objectives:

One, identifying three roadless areas, totaling some 590,000 acres, which in our judgement was approriate for addition to the State's wilderness system.

Two, proposing language which would declare that the programmatic environmental impact statement prepared by the Forest Service during RARE II would sufficiently meet the requirements of the National Environmental Protection Act.

Three, proposing that areas not selected for wilderness be permanently released from further consideration as wilderness.

Senate bill 2457 is a positive step in that direction. The Idaho Forest Industry Council supports S. 2457, even though it falls short of achieving our desired objectives.

For purposes of the record, allow me to review the council's specific concerns about the bill.

We remain concerned about the release language in S. 2457. The year 2,000 is a mere 16 years away; a short time when one is planning for the future of a community or a business dependent upon raw materials from the national forest.

We have consistently advocated that Kelly and Cayuse Creek drainages should be excluded from those areas recommended for wilderness. Cayuse Creek, in particular, is a classic example of stagnant over-mature lodge pole pine which will be attacked inevitably by the Mountain Pine Beetle. Evidence of similar attacks can be found in the Targhee National Forest in southeastern Idaho.

Those of you who have seen those areas recognize that thousands of acres of pine have been killed by the pine beetle.

If classified wilderness, the bug-killed lodgepole pine will provide fuel for catastrophic fires which will denude the area with very predictable effects on the water quality; the very water quality so highly prized by fly fishermen and the advocates of wilderness.

For this reason, we are firm in our belief that wilderness is not the proper management prescription for this area.

In order for our industry to remain viable, we need the confidence that there will be a long-term timber supply to meet the growing demand for building materials.

While there are portions of this bill with which we disagree, passage of S. 2457 will give us that assurance. We are, therefore, willing to support it.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Maddock follows:]

IFIC

STATEMENT OF THE
IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL
BEFORE THE U. S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER ON S. 2457, THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

April 3, 1984

I am Todd Maddock, director of public affairs for Potlatch Corporation in Lewiston, Idaho. I'm a forester by education and have been associated with the forest products industry in Idaho for over 20 years. Today I represent the Idaho Forest Industry Council, an association of companies representing over 90 percent of the Idaho forest products industry.

Forest products manufacturing is the second largest industry in Idaho, accounting for about 5 percent of the state's employment and 12 percent of the gross state product. For 10 years or more our Council has actively worked with the Forest Service in their efforts to resolve the roadless area question. These efforts include RARE I, RARE II, the River of No Return legislation, and more recently, the attempt to develop national release language.

To understand why we place so much importance in resolving the roadless question, one must recognize that several of our communities are entirely dependent upon forest products for

Idaho Forest Industry Council Blackwell Road, P.O. Box 657, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814-0657 (208) 667-4641

survival. The increment of growth from the commercial forestlands of our state provides the renewable resource upon which these communities depend. We need also to bear in mind that Idaho now has the largest area of congressionally designated wilderness of any of the 48 contiguous states. Establishment of the Frank Church River of No Return Wilerness created a contiguous wilderness area stretching for 200 airline miles through the center of our state. At some places that strip is 50 miles wide.

The urgency of resolving the roadless area question is particularly evident in the Clearwater National Forest where it is essential for the Forest Service to enter the roadless areas in order to maintain historic levels of timber sale volume. The Clearwater National Forest is considered to be one of the most productive national forests in the Rocky Mountain region. Over 70 percent of its acreage is unroaded and most of those acres are classified commercial forestland and thus are included in their annual allowable harvest volumes. My employer, Potlatch Corporation, and others, depend heavily upon the Clearwater National Forest to provide raw materials for our mills. Since the annual harvest goals of the forest are based upon the productivity of all its commercial forestland, including the roadless areas, the volume of timber for harvest is declining. Without legislation such as S. 2457, the Forest Service is limited to preparing timber sales in the 30 percent of the forest that is already roaded. In the interim, management decisions made by members of the forest industry in our area are heavily influenced by the uncertainty of a long-term timber supply. Since I last appeared before this committee three years ago, our company has permanently closed three sawmills in our immediate operating area. Decisions of this type are complex and normally based upon a number of factors. I must say, however, that an assured future timber supply remains one of the basic factors in those decisions.

In a letter to the Idaho congressional delegation one year ago, we recommended specific legislation designed to resolve this issue once and for all. A copy of that recommendation is attached to my testimony. That recommendation, in our view, accomplished three objectives: 1) identifying 13 roadless areas totalling some 590,000 acres which, in our judgment, was appropriate for addition to the state's wilderness system; 2) proposing language which would declare that the programmatic environmental impact statement prepared by the Forest Service during RARE II would sufficiently meet the requirements of the National Environmental Protection Act; and 3) proposing that the areas not selected for wilderness be permanently released from further consideration as wilderness. Senate Bill 2457 is a positive step in that direction. The Idaho Forest Industry Council supports S. 2457 even though it falls short of achieving our desired objectives.

For purposes of the record allow me to review the council's specific concerns about the bill.

1) We remain concerned about the release language in S. 2457. The year 2000 is a mere 16 years away, a short time when one is planning for the future of a community or a business dependent upon raw materials from the national forest. We consider the release language in S. 2457 to be the very minimum acceptable.
2) We feel that consideration should be given to private lands located within the areas to be designated wilderness. Private landowners must be afforded the opportunity of exchanging their wilderness inholdings for other federal lands of equal value in order to preserve their right of access.
3) We have consistantly advocated that the Kelly and Cayuse Creek drainages should be excluded from those areas recommended for wilderness. Cayuse Creek, in particular, is a classic example of stagnant, over-mature lodgepole pine which will be attacked inevitably by the mountain pine beetle. Evidence of similar attacks can be found in the Targhee National Forest in southeastern Idaho. Those of you who have seen those areas

recognize that thousands of acres of pine have been killed by the pine beetle. If classified wilderness, the bug-killed lodgepole pine will provide fuel for catastrophic fires which will denude the area with very predictable effects on the water quality--the very water quality so highly prized by fly fishermen and the advocates of wilderness. For this reason we are firm in our belief that wilderness is not the proper management prescription for this area. We remain concerned about the inclusion of the Kelly and Cayuse Creek drainage as wilderness.

In order for our industry to remain viable, we need the confidence that there will be a long-term supply of logs to meet the growing demand for building materials. While there are portions of this bill with which we disagree, passage of S. 2457 will help give us that assurance. We are therefore willing to support it.

Thank you.

IFIC

April 14, 1983

To: Idaho's Congressional Delegation

Idaho's forest industry has become increasingly concerned over the failure to resolve the roadless area controversy. The potential impacts are great -- 31 percent of Idaho's national forests are currently roadless, including 44 percent of the national forestland biologically capable of producing commercial crops of timber. The impacts are also immediate -- about 20 percent of the Forest Service's timber planned to be sold in 1983-84 is within the roadless areas, and vulnerable to legal challenges under the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision.

In Idaho, where the timber industry is almost wholly dependent upon the national forests for timber, the continuance of this controversy can devastate our industry. Timber supply will be constrained just as our markets improve and our people are going back to work, and our industry will not be able to fully participate in the growing economic recovery.

Since the initiation of RARE II in 1977, our industry has carefully studied the roadless areas. Some are worthy of a wilderness designation, and we will support that. Most should be managed for other purposes, including timber. We feel that passage of legislation which embodies these two concepts -- "wilderness" for areas which clearly complement the existing system and permanent release from further consideration as wilderness of those areas clearly suited for multiple use -- is the only expedient, workable solution to the roadless area issue.

We have enclosed draft legislation which we feel meets these objectives. Maps of the specific area boundaries are being mailed separately. We ask you and the other members of the Idaho delegation to carefully consider this bill. Be assured that our industry is prepared to offer the assistance necessary to support its enactment.

Thank you for your consideration, and we look forward to working with you in resolving this very important issue.

Sincerely,

Joseph M. Hinson
Executive Director

JMH/jk
attach.

Idaho Forest Industry Council Blackwell Road, P.O. Box 657, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814-0657 (208) 667-4641

IDAHO WILDERNESS ACT

Proposed by Idaho Forest Industry Council

4/1/83

To designate certain public lands in the State of Idaho as wilderness, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Idaho Wilderness Act of 1983."

SEC. 2. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (78 Sta. 890), the following lands, as generally depicted on maps, appropriately referenced, are hereby designated as wilderness, and therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

Selkirk Crest (I-125)	24,276 Acres
Scotchman Peak (I-662)	10,164
Mallard Larkins (I-300)	50,000
Great Burn (I-301)	21,500
Lakes (I-309)	3,971
Needles (E4-451)	92,048
Ten Mile East (E4-061)	32,135
Steel Mountain (L4-BAA)	15,240
So. Boise - Yuba River (I4-553)	87,720
Pioneer Mountain (N4-201)	104,689
Borah Peak (I4-210)	119,675
Lionhead (04-963)	14,440
Worm Creek (I4-179)	15,770
Total	591,628 Acres

SEC. 3. As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated under section 2 with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: Provided, That a correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 4. Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890), except that any reference in the provisions of the Wilderness Act to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 5.(a) The Congress finds that--

(1) the Department of Agricuture has completed

the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of National Forest System roadless areas in the State of Idaho and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that--

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement (dated January 1979) with respect to National Forest System lands in States other than Idaho, such statement is hereby determined to be legally and factually sufficient with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Idaho, and shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Idaho.

(2) National Forest System lands in the State of Idaho not identified by section 2 as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, or not heretofore designated by Act of Congress as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, shall be managed

for multiple uses other than wilderness, until and unless otherwise directed by an Act of Congress. Such lands shall be deemed for purposes of all current and future land management plans and programs which are required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 476), as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2949), to have been given adequate consideration as to the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall not further review or evaluate such lands for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, unless otherwise expressly directed by an Act of Congress.

SEC. 7. Congress does not intend that designation of wilderness areas in the State of Idaho lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around any wilderness area. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Maddock.

Mr. Bergoffen?

STATEMENT OF GENE BERGOFFEN, ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT, RESOURCES, NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Mr. BERGOFFEN. Thank you, Senator McClure.

I'm Gene Bergoffen, and I manage resource programs for the National Forest Products Association.

NFPA is testifying today in support of the release language in S. 2457. We believe the release approach in the bill can remove the uncertainty that remains about the use of these lands. It will foster sound investment decisions in the industry's ability to meet the demand for wood products in the future.

I'd like to depart from my written statement and emphasize this concern about future wood products demands.

Often in area by area, and State by State review of the wilderness, there's a tendancy to lose perspective about the role of national forest lands in each State in meeting these demands.

In its recent assessment of future timber supply and demand, the Forest Service has reaffirmed, even with a conservative view of the future, that we could expect demands to outstrip expected supplies. And that will mean higher prices for U.S. consumers, more reliance on imports to meet U.S. needs.

In view of this, the forest industry has established a wood supply goal for America. We propose management of our forest lands to achieve supplies of timber to meet domestic demands as reasonable consumer cost, and build a potential for a net trade surplus of forest products.

Where does Idaho fit into this picture? To meet this goal, we should count on increasing supplies from Idaho and from all forest lands. Idaho should not stand still or go backward. All forest lands will contribute in Idaho, the Northwest, California, the Rocky Mountains, the South, and the Northeast.

You can't rely just upon private lands either, without the risk of over-harvest or short supply. We're talking about a national and international market for timber, not one where you can trade off one region for another.

And in the wilderness debate it's even more important not to plan to trade off timber growing opportunities in any one State, because it seems the wilderness proponents everywhere suggest reliance on timber somewhere else. They tend to down-play or ignore the cumulative effect of earlier wilderness withdrawals, and simply overlook other limits on timber supply. So it all adds up.

What has already happened in Idaho affects our national timber supply picture. What will happen in Idaho will affect it further. And what happens with release in Idaho will affect the ability of the Forest Service to plan for future timber supply.

Timber growing is a long-term business. You can't carry on that business with a constantly moving target, a changing, shrinking land base.

You have the choice now to keep options open for Idaho to make a growing contribution to a renewable national timber supply. We urge you to make that choice by adopting a reasonable wilderness acreage, as recommended by the Idaho forest industry, and by adopting a firm, long-term release provision.

I'd like to ask, in conclusion, that an issue advertisement that has been prepared by the American Forest Institute that has been issued and published to be included with my statement at this point.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bergoffen follows:]

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036

STATEMENT OF
GENE BERGOFFEN
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON
S. 2457, THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1984
APRIL 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am Gene Bergoffen, Assistant Vice President, Resources, for the National Forest Products Association.

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the National Forest Products Association (NFPA) is a federation of 30 regional, product and species associations and 14 direct member companies. NFPA represents the growers, manufacturers, and wholesale distributors of solid wood products throughout the United States.

I am testifying today in support of the release language embodied in S. 2457. While NFPA does not oppose the acreage provided in the bill, I will leave any recommendations on boundary adjustments and acreage to Mr. Joe Hinson, Executive Director of the North Idaho Forestry Association.

The release language in S. 2457 provides for review of the wilderness characteristics of roadless lands after the year 2000. This type of sound release provides stability in land management for the forest users of Idaho.

The aim of RARE II was to let Congress and the public settle which lands are to be available for general recreation and commodity uses and which for Wilderness, so that all the roadless land would not be tied up indefinitely simply because it was potential Wilderness.

Technically, the lands recommended for non-Wilderness in RARE II are available for multiple use management. But in reality, any decision the Forest Service makes about developing land is likely to be met with an array of administrative appeals, court suits, and political action.

As long as uncertainty remains about the use of these lands, the forest industry must question the reliability of timber management plans. This affects investment decisions and the industry's ability to meet demand for wood products in the future.

From the timber industry's point of view, the key resolution of the roadless area issue is reasonable Wilderness, designations and the implementation of:

(1) strong and clear "sufficiency" language to end legal challenges based on RARE II, and

(2) "release" language to provide some element of certainty for a reasonable period of time.

S. 2457 contains all of the key elements to resolve the roadless area issue.

Wilderness classification provides permanent protection for the allocated areas. A similar degree of protection is essential for non-Wilderness areas. This release language offers a realistic solution to a controversial problem by saying that the Wilderness option would be considered in each planning generation begun after December 31, 2000.

Under this language, the Forest Service may conduct a timber sale in a roadless area and not be challenged on the basis that the area must be considered for Wilderness in a future planning cycle. Once into a second-generation plan, the Forest Service may, of course, manage a roadless area according to that plan and the Wilderness option could be considered at that time.

In summary, opportunities also exist to increase employment in the forest industry and in building and related service industries by improving National Forest timber productivity. For every timber industry job at least two more jobs in related industry are created, according to an independent consulting firm. We urge that favorable consideration be given to this bill and stress the need for this sound "release" language that will provide stability in land management for the forest users of Idaho.

Wilderness:
The Biggest Battle Over Land Since the Civil War

Preserving untouched some of this nation's heritage of wilderness is important to Americans. Whether we ever see it or not, we like to know that the wild frontier remains intact somewhere. It exists in mind and nourishes the spirit.

Wilderness is an emotional issue, as it should be. But when we make public policy, we should be clear about the facts.

"Wilderness" means, in law, roadless federal land — normally 5,000 acres or more — set aside by act of Congress to remain forever wild and untouched. There man is a visitor who does not remain. No developments, no roads, no motorized equipment, not even chainsaws for trail maintenance are permitted.

There are presently more than 40 bills in Congress to designate more wilderness in 21 states. Underlying them is the question of how much land is enough for wilderness. It's important for all Americans to understand what's fact, and what's fiction, about this issue. Here are the key questions.

Are we running out of wilderness?

No. The U.S. already has about 80 million acres of dedicated wilderness (see illustration). More huge additions are coming. Most of the land in our national parks — more than 79 million acres — not already designated as wilderness has been proposed for inclusion. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management, which controls 316 million acres of public land, will soon recommend major additions to wilderness. The U.S. Forest Service, whose forests hold half the nation's timber suitable for building houses, has identified another 62 million acres of roadless lands still outside the wilderness system. It's these national-forest lands on which public debate is currently focused.

Will the national forests be cut over if they aren't protected in wilderness?

Only about one acre in five on the national forests is being managed primarily for growing and producing timber. On the land managed for timber, the U.S. Forest Service sells about 1 percent of its timber annually, so the typical acre cut today will have hundred-year-old trees when cut again. Timber harvests are prohibited or restricted on national-forest areas zoned for wildlife habitat, developed recreation, primitive recreation, scenic management, wild and scenic river corridors, etc.

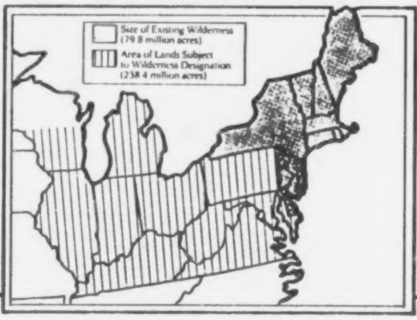
How many people really use the wilderness areas?

Of the millions of recreationists who visit our national forests each year, only 4.7 percent use wilderness areas. The other 95.3 percent are skiers, fishermen, hunters, and others who drive in to camp or picnic or enjoy the scenery. Many of these groups, seeing more of their recreation land lost to them, have organized vigorous opposition to more wilderness designation.

Do wilderness users need more land?

In 1980, 89 percent of wilderness use remained on the 14 million acres of wilderness first authorized by the 1964 Wilderness Act. Only 11 percent of use occurred on the 66 million acres added since. Simply labeling new areas as wilderness does not insure use. The best of it is already preserved.

Area of the National Wilderness Preservation System if all of it, including land in Alaska, were concentrated in one corner of the U.S. In the West, it would occupy 80 percent of California. Area of remaining federal roadless land is also depicted.


Size of Existing Wilderness (79.8 million acres)
Area of Lands Subject to Wilderness Designation (238.4 million acres)

Is the wilderness system mostly just "ice and rocks"?

Hardly. Huge areas of productive timberland are already included. In the state of Washington, for example, 40 percent of national-forest wilderness consists of such forests.

Since it's already federal land, does it cost anything to add it to wilderness?

Opportunities foregone are opportunity costs. One fairly typical area in Oregon proposed for wilderness (Boulder Creek) has a potential annual timber yield of 11.3 million board feet of timber (enough wood to build more than 1,000 houses a year) worth over $3,000,000 to the U.S. Treasury. It gets an average use of 1,200 visitor days a year. This amounts to a cost of $2,500 per visitor day to taxpayers and a loss of 90,000 man-hours of employment.

A U.S. Geological Survey assessment of 74 million wilderness acres in the West shows that some 46 million acres off limits to exploration may contain oil and natural gas. Wilderness is also closed to mineral development. The nation's best potential chromium deposit — a critical mineral for which we are 90 percent dependent upon foreign sources — such as Zimbabwe — lies in Oregon's Kalmiopsis Wilderness.

Will adding more wilderness areas affect U.S. wood and paper supplies?

When land in a national forest is withdrawn into wilderness, the U.S. Forest Service immediately reduces the amount of timber it may sell, since sales must not exceed the annual growing capacity of the land available for timber production.

Won't the timber always be there if we need it?

It is inconceivable that land once designated as wilderness will ever be declassified. All forests grow and die, and since the ecological history of U.S. forests is one of renewal by fire, there is a potential for disaster.

Does America's forest-products industry oppose more wilderness?

No. The industry supports the additions to the wilderness system proposed by both the Carter and Reagan administrations. Industry wants to see the issue finally resolved so that the country can get on with the job of growing trees to meet the nation's growing wood needs.

The wilderness issue is moving in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Write us for details on these states.

THE FOREST
INDUSTRIES OF THE
WEST
10580 S.W. McDonald,
Suite 205
Tigard, Oregon 97223

The CHAIRMAN. I only have a couple of questions.

Mr. Riley, you mentioned numbers of appeals of unit plans. How many of those appeals are based upon wilderness designation or nondesignation, and how many are based upon other management choices?

Mr. RILEY. From the best information that I have right available here, the 160 million feet approximately that I mentioned in my statement, that is entirely based on wilderness appeal.

You notice that in Mr. Reid's statement, he referred to close to 200 million feet. I think the difference there is because of appeals for other reasons as well as wilderness.

I tried to isolate just the wilderness volume out.

The CHAIRMAN. And you understand, I think, that release language doesn't deal with the question of appeals of unit planning processes based upon other considerations other than wilderness designation.

Mr. RILEY. That's correct.

The CHAIRMAN. So that there may be appeals for a variety of different reasons, and release language does not attempt to deal with those appeals at all.

Mr. RILEY. Yes. And we would not support expanding of release language to limit all appeals. That would be inappropriate, if the appeal process is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Maddock, you carefully stated with respect to mill closures that there are lots of different reasons, but on page 3 of your statement you say that assured timber supply is a basic consideration in those mill closures. Am I correct in that?

Mr. MADDOCK. That's right. There are a number of reasons why one might elect to close a mill. And, certainly, mill configuration, age, the type of raw material available are all factors, but when you're making an investment decision to modernize a mill, you certainly have to have a long-term timber supply, confidence in a long-term timber supply in order to make that decision. So very subtly, I think this uncertainty is pervading all of the industry's decisions today.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no further questions. Thank you, gentlemen, for your testimony.

The next panel, panel No. 2, John Barker, John Fisher, Jerry Whitmore, Ralph Maughn, Peter Coppleman, and I understand Carole King has a conflict later, if she would desire to join this panel, that would be fine, and we would be pleased to accommodate that conflict.

Mr. Barker, you're the lead off.

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. K. BARKER, IDAHO OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES ASSOCIATION, INC.

Mr. BARKER. Thank you, Senator. I'll summarize my remarks, if I can, and ask that my testimony be included.

The CHAIRMAN. The standing rule is that all statements will be placed in the record in full.

Mr. BARKER. I'm John A. K. Barker, and I'm here representing the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association.

The association represents the outfitting industry statewide. And our members passed a resolution which I have attached dealing with the remaining roadless acreage in Idaho. You can look that over, if you wish.

I would like to talk about what our industry does. My industry is a prime user of wilderness and those things that wilderness provides.

Wilderness provides the big game herds that visiting hunters come to harvest, and the lands on which my fellow outfitters carry out their business.

Wilderness provides the clean water essential for our State's outstanding fisheries and our white water boating. Wilderness also provides the scenic beauty and uncrowded atmosphere that our industry sells to the tourists.

The outfitter and his services are a major component of the growth of Idaho tourism. Tourism is Idaho's No. 3 industry, ranking behind agriculture, and mining; but well in front of timber—excuse me—agriculture and manufacturing, but well in front of timber and mining.

I have incorporated in my testimony some research from the Idaho Travel Council of the State Department of Economic and Community Affairs. And these studies clearly show—and I would like to quote from an overall statement from that study, if I could. "Idaho projects a very distinct image to people who have traveled here. The strongest impressions relate to scenic beauty, adventure, privacy and outdoor activities."

Senator, once a few years ago when you were a Member of the House, we met in your office to discuss Hell's Canyon and other Idaho issues, and we talked about why Idaho did not have any national parks. We have in Idaho something that is equal or grander than the national parks in my opinion, and that is the treasure of our present wild lands.

I would like you to consider the proposals of the association, if you would, please.

Certainly, the association wishes to have a resolution to this issue, and we realize that compromise is essential, but in our view, a compromise from 8 million existing roadless acres to a designated wilderness bill of 526,000 will have a devastating affect on our industry.

We have been fighting for our share of the tourist market. On the plane on the way in, it was very interesting. Some of our border States have an 8-page insert about the old west trail country. It's a big economic battle, and we have something that we can sell to thos folks, and that is our wilderness country.

And I'd like to say one more thing. Some people are not familiar with how our business works. We are licensed to run various rivers, not all rivers in Idaho.

My fellow hunting outfitters receive a hunting territory. They may not go and hunt anywhere. And basically people do not hire an outfitter to hunt from their jeep, so any time a roadless area goes, another outfitter goes, and we lose, I think, a significant service and a large source of income to our State.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Barker follows:]

Testimony of John A. K. Barker

Barker River Trips

2124 Grelle

Lewiston, Idaho

Representing

The Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association, Inc.

on

The Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984

Before the Committee on Energy

and Natural Resources

United States Senate, April 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman:

I am John A. K. Barker. I am here representing the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association. The Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association represents the outfitting industry statewide. Our association members passed the following resolutions concerning the proposals for the remaining roadless acreages in Idaho.

Attachment 1: Resolution Idaho Outfitters and Guide's Association

Attachment 2: Idaho Wildlife Federation Wilderness/Roadless Area
Classification Recomendations

The association requests that of the remaining 8 million acres of roadless lands in Idaho, that 4,215,222 be added to the national wilderness system and that 1,930,944 remain roadless.

My industry is a prime user of wilderness and those things the wilderness provides us. Wilderness provides the big game herds that visiting hunters come to harvest, and the lands on which my fellow outfitters carry out their business. Wilderness provides the clean water essential to our state's outstanding fisheries and white water boating.

Wilderness provides the scenic beauty and uncrowded atmosphere that our industry sells to the tourist. The outfitter and his services are a major component of the growth of Idaho's tourism. Tourism is Idaho's number three industry. Ranking behind agriculture and manufacturing but well in front of timber and mining.

I have incorporated into my testimony the just-released 1983 research report of the Idaho Travel Council of the State Department of Economic and Community Affairs (Attachment 3). There are three studies incorporated into the report. Two of the studies deal with responses of persons who solicited information about vacationing in Idaho during the summer and winter. The other study surveys perceptions of people who vacationed in Idaho during the summer of 1982. The studies show that by a huge majority Idaho visitors come for scenic beauty and uncrowded atmosphere. I would like to quote from this research:

> "Idaho projects a very distinct image to people who have traveled here. The strongest impressions relate to scenic beauty, adventure, privacy and "outdoor activities."

Senator, once a few years ago when you were a member of the House, we met here in your office to discuss Hells Canyon and other Idaho issues. We talked about why Idaho did not have any national parks. Senator, we have, in Idaho, something that is equal to or grander than national parks. That is the treasure of our present wild lands. I would ask you for the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association to consider our recommendations for wilderness additions.

Attachment #1

HUNTING FISHING SCENIC

Idaho Outfitters' & Guides' Association, Inc.

P. O. BOX 95 BOISE, IDAHO 83701

RESOLUTION CONCERNING PROPOSAL FOR ROADLESS AREAS

WHEREAS, The outfitting industry depends upon a wilderness/roadless environment for its raw material,

WHEREAS, Road construction by the Forest Service has been accelerating recently to a level exceeding that needed for the present level of timber harvest,

WHEREAS, Many members of IOGA have recently had roads constructed into their areas which have destroyed their business and the ability for that business to contributed meaningfully to the local economy,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association goes on record as supporting the Idaho Wildlife Federation in its proposal for lands to be classified as Wilderness and Roadless.

This resolution passed a vote of the general membership of the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association on December 9, 1983.

Elwood Masoner, President

Attachment #2

IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION
WILDERNESS/ROADLESS AREA
CLASSIFICATION RECOMMENDATIONS
December, 1983

Roadless Area		Classification/Acres			
		Idaho Conservationist Proposal		Idaho Wildlife Federation	
Number	Name	Wilderness	Further Planning	Wilderness	Roadless Area
Panhandle N.F.					
ICP 1	Salmo Priest	14,700		14,700	
ICP 2	Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest	46,000		66,000	
ICP 3	Scotchman's Peak	20,000		20,000	
ICP 4	Grandmother Mountain	20,000			39,430
ICP 5	Mallard-Larkins (including Boulder Cr.)	240,000		340,000	
1123	Upper Priest Lake			14,680	
1131	East Cathedral Peak			20,890	
1132	Mcgee			36,930	
1134	Spy Glass			6,510	
1136	Spion Kop			31,300	
1664	Trout Creek			8,500	
1799	Sheep Mtn. State Line			30,500	
	Totals	340,700		590,010	39,430
Clearwater N.F.					
ICP 6	Great Burn (RARE II #1301, 1306)	204,000		204,000	238,200
ICP 7	Moose Mtn. (RARE II #1305)	18,000			19,800
ICP 8	Elk Summit (RARE II #)	58,000		70,000	
1302	Meadow Creek - Upper No. Fk.			53,300	
1304	Pot Mountain				49,792
1307	North Lochsa Slope				113,662
1308	Weir Creek - Post Office				22,605
1309	Wilderness Border (NF Spruce-White Sans)				33,454
1311	Lochsa Face				73,027
1314	Sneakfoot Meadows				22,334
1841	Radcliff - Gedney				34,710
1805	Mill Creek				100
ICP 32	North Fork Clearwater		36,000		36,000
ICP 33	Fish, Hungry Creeks		60,000		60,000
	Totals	280,000	96,000	327,300	703,684

Roadless Area		Classification/Acres			
		Idaho Conservationist Proposal		Idaho Wildlife Federation	
Number	Name	Wilderness	Further Planning	Wilderness	Roadless Area
Nezperce N.F.					
X1226	O'Hara-Falls Creek				23,800
X1227	Lick Point				7,500
X1229	Elk City Face				8,760
X1243	Little Slate Creek				10,000
1-8450	Meadow Creek (East)				97,720
1-847	Mallard				11,690
1-849	Silver Creek/Pilot Knob				20,770
1-853	Big Canyon A			16,500	
1-854	Klopton Creek - Corral Creek				24,300
1-855	Salmon Face				9,300
1-921	Gospel Hump				31,920
	Totals			16,500	245,760
Payette N.F.					
ICP 9	Salmon River Breaks	43,300		43,300	
ICP 10	Payette Crest	441,000		441,000	
4453	Meadow Creek				22,315
4457	Smith Creek				2,257
4464	Cuddy Mountain				45,705
4466	Council Mountain				16,236
4922	Rapid River			151,500	
ICP 34	South Fork Salmon River (Split between Boise/Payette N.F.)		90,000	(See Boise N.F. tabluations)	
	Totals	484,300	90,000	635,800	86,493
Boise N.F.					
ICP 11	Peace Rock/Landmark Rock (RARE #02026)	85,000		85,000	111,122
ICP 12	Red Mountain (RARE #02916)	80,000		110,930	
ICP 13	Sawtooth Completion (add to ICP13, RARE 02915)	320,000		337,187	
ICP 14	Trinities (includes RARE #s 02005, 02008)	122,000		127,444	
ICP 15	Danskin - South Fork Boise (includes #s 02002, 02914)	20,000		20,000	64,317

Roadless Area		Classification/Acres			
		Idaho Conservationist Proposal		Idaho Wildlife Federation	
Number	Name	Wilderness	Further Planning	Wilderness	Roadless Area
Boise N.F. (con't)					
4061	Ten Mile (RARE 02013)			139,018	
ICP 35	Snowbank Mountain (RARE 02924)		30,000		33,133
ICP 36	Deadwood River (RARE 02020)		70,000		56,812
ICP 37	Breadwinner (RARE 02006)		40,000		40,836
ICP 38	Lime Creek (includes Sawtooth N.F. acreage)		90,000		90,000
NI	Caton (Includes RARE 23, 23A, 460, 517)				70,000
NI	Curtiss Lake (Includes RARE 469, 470)				16,340
RARE 25	Roaring Creek				11,780
" 262	Six Mile Ridge				11,978
" 263	Whiterock				13,539
" 264	Indian Ridge				36,000
" 265	Eagle Rock				7,000
" 266	Parks Peak/Blue Lake				61,000
" 266 B	N. Fork Fitsum				2,750
" 458	Chimney Rock				8,760
" 459	Crystal Mountain				13,910
	Totals	627,000	230,000	813,579	649,277
Sawtooth N.F.					
ICP 16	Pioneers	182,000		202,000	
ICP 17	Cache Peak	26,000		26,000	
4553	South Boise - Yuba River			167,047	80,000
	Totals	208,000		395,000	80,000
Challis N.F.					
ICP 18	Borah Peak	141,000		141,000	
ICP 19	Pahsimeroi	62,000		62,000	
ICP 39	King Peak		64,000		64,000
	Totals	203,000	64,000	203,000	64,000
Salmon N.F.					
ICP 20	North Lemhis	180,000		341,650	
ICP 21	West Bigholes	51,000		70,560	

Roadless Area		Classification/Acres			
		Idaho Conservationist Proposal		Idaho Wildlife Federation	
Number	Name	Wilderness	Further Planning	Wilderness	Roadless Area
Salmon N.F. (con't)					
13946	Allan Mountain (Idaho portion, #01946 - Montana, 102,000 acres)			46,770	
	Totals	231,000		459,980	
Targhee N.F.					
ICP 22	Diamond Peak (includes adjacent BLM land)	130,000		189,433	
ICP 23	Italian Peaks	42,000		42,000	
ICP 24	Lionhead	17,000		17,000	
ICP 25	Garns Mountain	78,000		78,000	
ICP 26	Palisades	111,000		111,000	
ICP 40	Centennial		10,000		10,000
4610	West Slope Tetons			160	
4615	Bear Creek			98,850	
4961	Garfield Mtn.			27,510	
4962	Mt. Jefferson				6,700
	Totals	378,000	10,000	563,953	16,700
Caribou N.F.					
ICP 28	Caribou Mtn.	29,000		29,000	
ICP 29	Cache Crest (RARE II #4179)	21,000		41,800	
ICP 30	Mount Naomi (RARE II #4758)	16,000		28,840	
ICP 31	West Fork Mink Creek	17,000		17,000	
ICP 41	Caribou City (RARE II #4161)	60,000		93,460	
4156	Elkhorn Mtn.				45,600
	Totals	143,000		210,100	45,600
SUMMARY BY IDAHO NATIONAL FORESTS					
	Panhandle N.F.	340,700	-	590,010	39,430
	Clearwater N.F.	280,000	96,000	327,300	703,684
	Nezperce N.F.	-	-	16,500	245,760
	Payette N.F.	464,300	90,000	635,800	86,493

Roadless Area		Classification/Acres			
		Idaho Conservationist Proposal		Idaho Wildlife Federation	
Number	Name	Wilderness	Further Planning	Wilderness	Roadless Area
SUMMARY BY IDAHO NATIONAL FORESTS (con't)					
	Boise N.F.	6[illegible]7,000	230,000	813,579	649,277
	Sawtooth N.F.	20[illegible],000	-	395,000	30,000
	Challis N.F.	203,000	64,000	203,000	64,000
	Salmon N.F.	231,000	-	459,990	-
	Targhee N.F.	378,000	10,000	563,953	16,700
	Caribou N.F.	143,000	-	210,100	45,600
	Totals	2,895,000	490,000	4,215,222	1,930,944

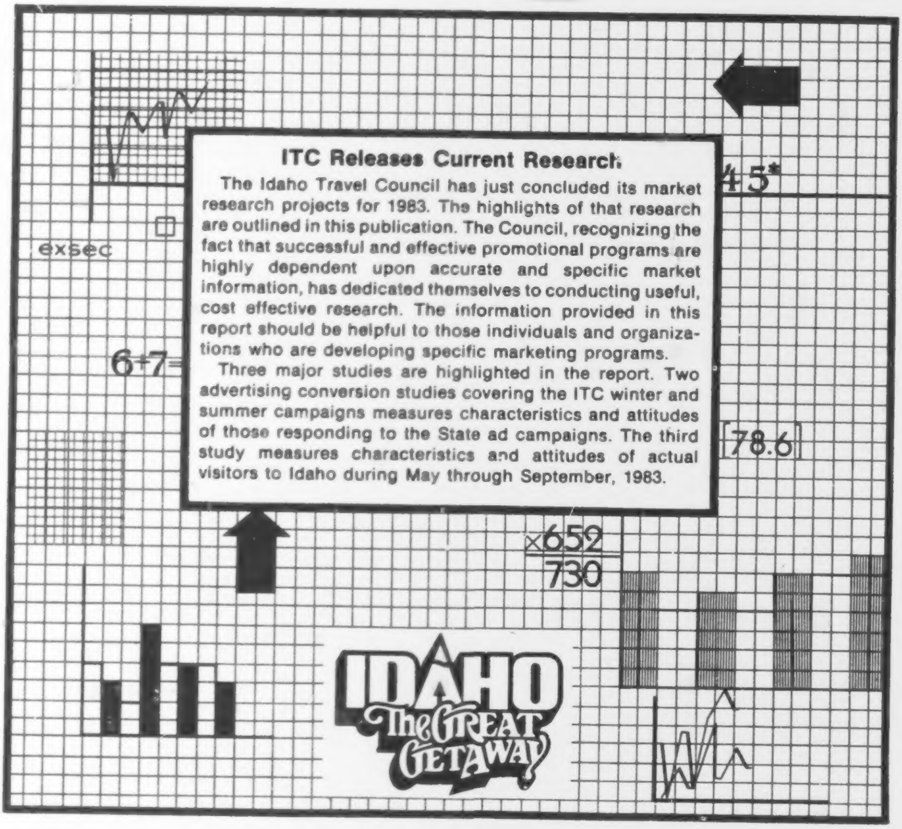
ATTACHMENT #3

JOHN V. EVANS
Governor
DENNIS L. SESSIONS
Chairman
MIKE SMITH
Vice-Chairman

SHIRLEY HAMACHER
ELEANOR HARMON
HELLE B. JONAS
W. COY WOOD
JERALD J. JAEGER

IDAHO
IDAHO TRAVEL COUNCIL
Administrative Office/DECA Room 108, Capitol Building Boise, ID 83720 208-334-2470

1983 Research Report



ITC Releases Current Research

The Idaho Travel Council has just concluded its market research projects for 1983. The highlights of that research are outlined in this publication. The Council, recognizing the fact that successful and effective promotional programs are highly dependent upon accurate and specific market information, has dedicated themselves to conducting useful, cost effective research. The information provided in this report should be helpful to those individuals and organizations who are developing specific marketing programs.

Three major studies are highlighted in the report. Two advertising conversion studies covering the ITC winter and summer campaigns measures characteristics and attitudes of those responding to the State ad campaigns. The third study measures characteristics and attitudes of actual visitors to Idaho during May through September, 1983.

1983 Conversion Study Highlights

In an effort to measure the effectiveness of Idaho's marketing programs and to garner further insight into the traveler's motives for travel, the Idaho Travel Council conducted two studies that used ad respondents as a base. We mailed 1,000 questionnaires to those people requesting information from the state office for skiing, and 1,000 were sent to those requesting summer information. In each case the sample was randomly selected from a listing of all persons requesting information. The results are presented below.

1982-83 Winter Travel Survey Highlights

— 33% Response Rate to Survey.

— 36% of Respondents Came to Idaho.

— 84% of Respondents Who Did Not Come Indicated That They Plan to in the Near Future.

— 85% of Respondents Who Came Indicated That Idaho Was Their Main Destination.

— Respondents Visited Idaho Ski Areas in the Following Proportions:

Sun Valley	64%
Bogus Basin	32%
Schweitzer	29%
Brundage	17%
Grand Targhee	12%
Other	2%

— Respondents Visiting More Than One Ski Area:

Total	47%
Two Areas	30%
Three Areas	13%
Four Areas	4%

— Respondent's Motivation for Skiing Idaho:

Good Ski Areas and Conditions	21%
Closeness to Home	10%
New Ski Experience	6%
Scenic Beauty of the State	6%

— Respondent's Mode of Travel:

Family Auto	62%
Air/Car Rental	24%
Air/Bus	12%
Rail	2%

— Home States of Respondents Who Came:

California	36%
Washington	28%
Nevada	6%
Utah	4%
Oregon	4%
Montana	4%

— Reasons Given by Respondents Who Did Not Come to Idaho:

Economic Conditions	30%
Opted For Another State	30%
Transportation Costs	18%

— States Opted For By Respondents Who Went Elsewhere:

Utah	29%
Colorado	29%
California	25%

— 81% of Respondents Who Came Did Not Use Travel Agents.

— 47% of Respondents Were First Time Visitors to Idaho.

— 89% of Respondents Indicated They Would Return in the Near Future.

1983 Summer Conversion Study Highlights

— 30% Response Rate.

— 64% Came To Idaho.

— 73% Who Did Not Come Indicated They Would in Future.

— 37% Who Came Indicated Idaho Was Main Destination.

— Respondents Spent Most of Time in the Following Areas:

North Idaho	38%
Southwest Idaho	15.5%
Central Idaho	22%
Southeast Idaho	24.5%

— Respondents Participated in the Following Activities:

Sightseeing	79%
Camping	42%
Shopping & Dining	28%
Cultural & Historical	28%
Fishing	21%
Boating	7%
Resort	6.5%
White Water	5.5%

— Major Motives for Vacationing:

Scenic Beauty	63.5%
Uncrowded Atmosphere	34%
Escape to the Outdoors	29%
Visit Family and Friends	27%
New and Exciting Area	24%
National Park	16%
Western Adventure	13%
Visit Cultural and Historic	11%

— Average Length of Stay is 6.2 Days.

— Major Month Visited:

July	39%
August	28%
June	21%
September	7.5%

— Major Motives for Responding to Advertising:

Scenic Attractions	39%
Uncrowded Image	21%
Outdoor Image	20%
Recommendations	15%

— 84% Were Satisfied with Their Idaho Vacation.

— 55% Were First Time Travelers to Idaho.

— 93% Plan to Return to Idaho.

— 96.5% Would Recommend an Idaho Vacation to Family and Friends.

— 62% Take Two or More Vacations Per Year.

— Average Household Size 2.99

— 40% of Households Have an Income of $40,000 or More.

— Respondents Ages Were:

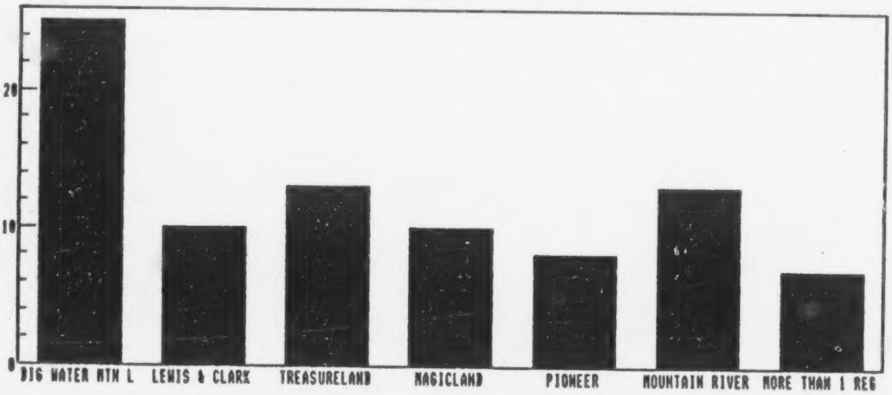
Under 25	.5%
26-35	19.5%
36-45	29%
46-55	12%
55+	35%

— Average Expenditures Were $412.00

IDAHO TRAVELER SURVEY
Origin/Destination Data

	OVERALL	#1-BIG WATER	#2-LEWIS & CLARK	#3-TREAS-URELAND	#4-MAGIC-LAND	#5 PIONEER	#6-MTN. RIVER
WHERE FROM?							
WESTERN	82.00	90.00	86.00	82.00	84.00	68.00	76.00
WASHINGTON	18.00	36.00	30.00	9.00	9.00	6.00	3.00
OREGON	6.00	3.00	11.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	3.00
IDAHO	26.00	20.00	28.00	36.00	24.00	16.00	27.00
MONTANA	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	5.00	4.00
WYOMING	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
CALIFORNIA	12.00	8.00	8.00	11.00	17.00	13.00	16.00
NEVADA	2.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	3.00
UTAH	7.00	1.00	2.00	7.00	16.00	16.00	14.00
COLORADO	2.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
ALBERTA	4.00	13.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
BRITISH COLUMBIA	2.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
SOUTHWEST	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
MIDWEST	4.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
GREAT LAKES	3.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
SOUTHEAST	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	4.00
NORTHEAST	2.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	3.00
base:	5,235.00	1,441.00	713.00	1,288.00	573.00	327.00	893.00
PROPERTY TYPE:							
HOTEL/MOTEL	47.00	27.00	59.00	53.00	48.00	100.00	41.00
UNDER $31	16.00	9.00	16.00	9.00	43.00	57.00	3.00
$31-$60	29.00	18.00	43.00	37.00	5.00	43.00	36.00
$60 OR MORE	2.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAMPGROUND	50.00	73.00	38.00	42.00	52.00	0.00	51.00
OUTFITTER	3.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
base:	5,301.00	1,453.00	716.00	1,292.00	597.00	340.00	903.00
TRIP LENGTH/DAYS	12.70	10.90	15.20	11.90	9.50	8.60	18.50
TRIP PURPOSE:							
BUSINESS	18.00	5.00	18.00	27.00	25.00	37.00	15.00
PLEASURE	74.00	89.00	70.00	64.00	66.00	57.00	77.00
BOTH	8.00	5.00	11.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	8.00
OTHER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
base:	5,262.00	1,443.00	706.00	1,287.00	597.00	333.00	896.00
DAYS IN IDAHO	4.90	4.10	5.90	5.40	4.00	2.40	5.90
PARTY SIZE	3.30	3.60	3.06	3.32	2.98	2.38	3.43
ADULTS	2.06	2.18	2.14	1.99	1.92	1.76	2.09
KIDS	1.24	1.42	0.92	1.33	1.06	0.62	1.34
AGE:							
UNDER 20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
20-24	5.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
25-34	22.00	24.00	17.00	21.00	20.00	29.00	20.00
35-44	27.00	27.00	24.00	27.00	30.00	22.00	27.00
45-54	17.00	15.00	22.00	17.00	16.00	14.00	19.00
55-64	17.00	15.00	19.00	17.00	17.00	18.00	16.00
65 AND OVER	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
base:	4,392.00	1,402.00	688.00	1,207.00	357.00	195.00	843.00

IDAHO REGION TRAVELED TO
Proportion Reporting



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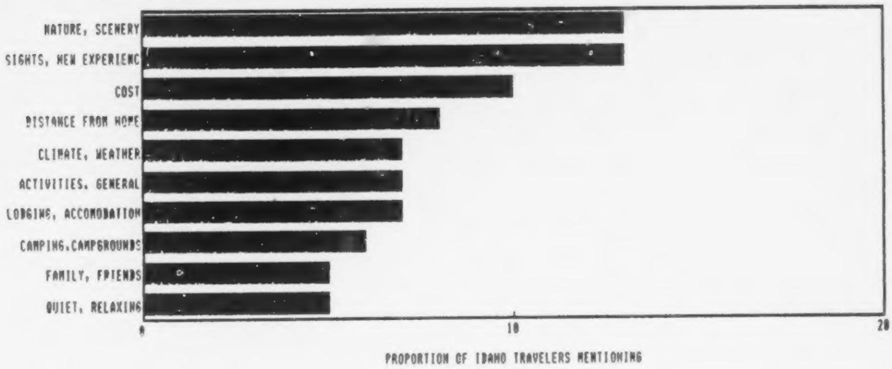
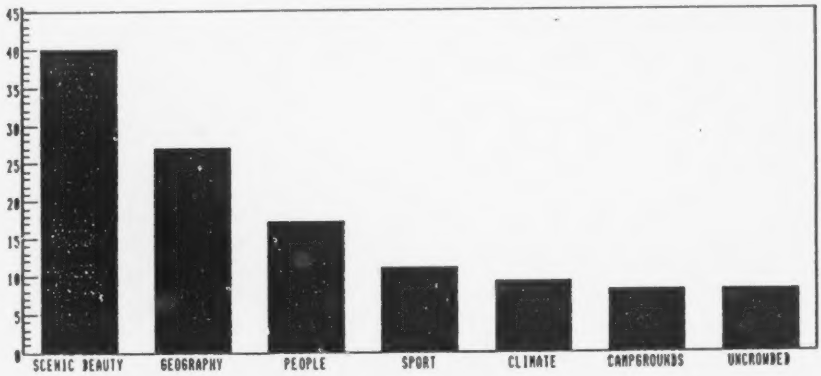
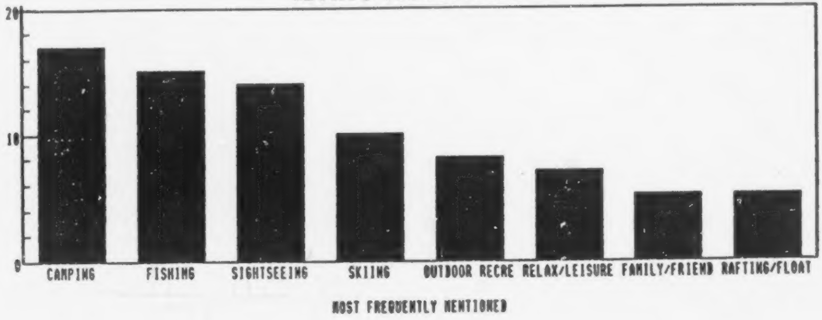


LIKED MOST ABOUT IDAHO



IDAHO ACTIVITIES



Profiles of the Idaho Summer Traveler

Background

In an effort to more fully understand Idaho's current customer base, the Idaho Travel Council contracted with Marcept Research to conduct both an origin destination study and a consumer attitude and image study. Summer Idaho travelers were contacted through a statewide effort, including innkeepers, campground owners, and outfitters and guides during May through September, 1983. Specific information on 5,300 travelers was gathered and tabulated for the origin destination (O & D) study. From this base a detailed survey designed to collect behavior, attitude, and image data was sent to 1,000 out-of-state visitors. A 52 percent response rate was achieved.

Major Facts

- 80% of Idaho Travelers Are From The West.
- 43% Take Two Or More Vacations Per Year.
- 70% Traveled In A Family Group.
- Median Family Size Is 2.9.
- Median Income Is $35,000.
- 24% Have An Income Of $50,000 Or More.
- Average Age Is 45.
- 29% Are 55 Or Older.
- 25% Traveled For Business Purposes.
- Average Length Of Stay Is 5 Days.
- Idaho Traveler Is Extremely Satisfied With Idaho.
- 40% Mentioned Idaho Scenery As Most Liked Attribute.
- Camping, Fishing, And Sightseeing Were Mentioned Most Often As Idaho Activities.
- 45% Will Return In The Near Future.
- Region I Most Traveled To Region.
- Average Of $1,500 Spent By Idaho Travelers For All Vacations Annually.

Executive Summary

1. Regarding traveler characteristics, out-of-state Idaho travelers have an average age of 45, have two people living at home, are employed full time, and travel with their family. Half have an income of over $35,000. Further, they most often are from either Washington or California, have traveled to or through Region 1, and have stayed at a hotel/motel/lodge.

2. In-state travelers, however, are more numerous than Idaho travelers from either Washington or California comprising one-fourth of the 5,301 summer travelers contacted in the origin/destination component. An additional 56% come from other western states and Canadian provinces.

3. Idaho projects a very distinct image to people who have traveled here. The strongest impressions relate to scenic beauty, adventure, privacy, and "outdoor" activities (i.e., hunting, fishing, camping, etc.). Such impressions are also mentioned by many respondents as important vacation considerations, with cost a secondary concern.

4. Almost all Idaho travelers report an extremely high level of satisfaction with their recent Idaho travel experience — particularly those who have taken major Idaho vacations.

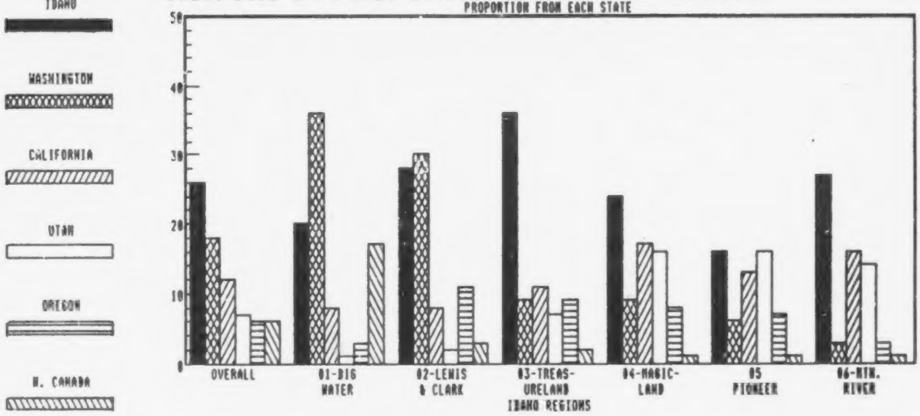
5. High traveler satisfaction translates into high traveler loyalty. Almost half of all respondents feel that they definitely or probably will take a major vacation in Idaho within the next 12 months.

6. Factors that contribute to high intent for a future Idaho vacation include: 1) frequent major Idaho vacations in the past 12 months, 2) high ratings of Idaho on short travel time from home, and 3) opportunities for an excellent major **winter** vacation. Further, intent increases as income becomes lower within the generally high income range of the Idaho traveler.

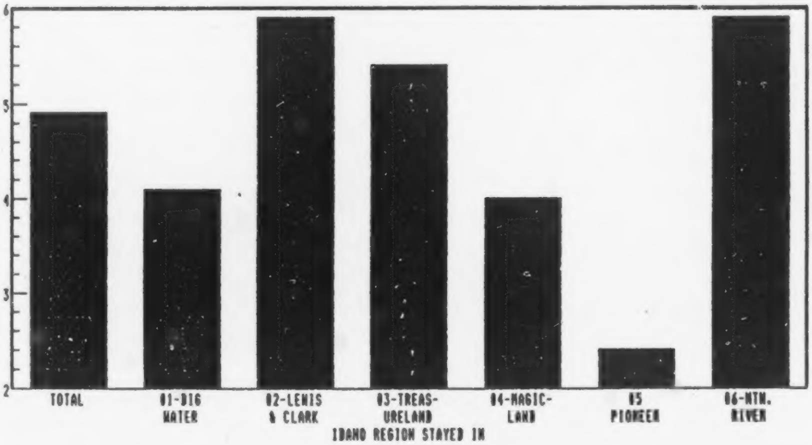
7. The most visible competitors to Idaho for major vacation travel in the next twelve months are California and Hawaii. However, these states do not compete with Idaho on the attributes where Idaho shows strength.

8. Regarding travel behavior, most Idaho travelers take only one major vacation per year. Further, only about 60% state that they have made Idaho a major vacation destination within the past 12 months which indicates that for many, Idaho travel does not constitute a major vacation.

VISITORS BY PROPORTION FROM EACH STATE



NUMBER OF DAYS IN IDAHO



Conclusions:

In looking at the winter market, Idaho appears to have a healthy image as a ski destination, with Sun Valley clearly dominating the scene. The automobile is the primary mode of transportation, yet air transportation does represent about 36 percent of the market. For both the winter and summer markets, California and Washington provided the majority of out-of-state visitors.

When analyzing the summer market, the data suggests that the typical Idaho visitor is from the West, about 45 years old, travels in a family group of three persons and has a family income of $35,000. This visitor stays between five and six days and comes to Idaho to take advantage of the scenic beauty, uncrowded geography, friendly people and to experience outdoor activities, such as camping, fishing, and sightseeing. This visitor is more than likely going to visist North Idaho during his trip, and when he returns home feels satisfied enough to recommend an Idaho vacation to his family and friends.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much.
Mr. Fisher.

STATEMENT OF JOHN FISHER, REPRESENTATIVE OF MOSCOW/LEWISTON CHAPTER, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Mr. FISHER. Yes. I represent the ICL. I'm not prepared to speak to their whole proposal, which is between 2.9 and 3.2 million, depending upon how it's calculated.

But I would like to talk concerning the Kelly Creek and the Clearwater drainages. One are that we're concerned about is Elk Summit. It was deleted, due to an appeal process in the RARE II situation, and it does offer some very great opportunities for recreation. We have an extraordinarily beautiful stream in Sand Creek. We've got one of our largest moose populations. We have tremendous hunting and camping recreation values off the road that leads into this area.

The Forest Service tried to put in a multimillion dollar road which, at this time, I understand, is still a failure. So we believe that the country is very difficult to access, and the timber is probably of questionable value.

Secondary I'd like to speak to is the Mallard-Larkins, which is up in the north. You have provided for something like 30,000 acres. Idaho Fish and Game would like to see 150,000, and we're asking that you consider 240,000 acres.

We have, according to your recommendation, a good area of subalpine glacial lakes. And we believe that ecosystem should be extended so that we can have a little greater variety of wildlife and vegetation. There's very little timber value there, we believe.

The most important area I'd like to address, however, is the Kelly Creek drainage. This is the area that I have very personal experience with. I've seen friends go in there and catch literally 50 to 100 fish. I would think they would get tired of lifting their poles doing that; but, indeed, that's the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't say that too loudly, there are too many people listening.

Mr. FISHER. And that's one of the reasons we haven't advertised it in the past. We have been trying to keep it for ourselves, but we have had to publicize. So hopefully we will get more national assistance here.

You have a fairly good proposal, but we would like to see some additions; and, one is the Monroe Creek drainage. That's in the southeast—excuse me, southwest end. And this would help maintain the water quality in that drainage. It also has relatively little timber value.

Another section we'd like to see added is in the southeast; although that portion flows into the upper ends of the Locksaw. It provides a great chinook and steelheads nursery and spawning area.

And also, in the North we would like to see Little Moose Creek and Pollick Creek drainages, which lead into the larger Moose Creek drainage, and then there's a tail that runs up along the Montana border. In talking with the Montana delegation, they're considering the wilderness on the opposite side of the Continental

Divide, which would appear from what we can see that would end up joining our, and be contiguous with our area. This has not yet been introduced yet, sir.

This is some great moose country. There's grizzly bear back in there. And, as you well know, there are wolves that have been seen in this area. And we would seriously like you to consider those additions, sir.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much.

Mr. Whitmore?

STATEMENT OF JERRY WHITMORE, DIRECTOR, THE COALITION, POCATELLO, IDAHO

Mr. WHITMORE. Good morning, Senator.

I'm not here as an expert witness on wilderness, nor environment. I make no claim to being anything other than a concerned citizen, hopefully well informed.

My involvement in these issues began several years ago when some political actions were taken by the Federal Government and our state legislature which were regarded by many in my home town of Pocatello as being high destructive of our university and public school system.

Our collective concern over the education problem led us into several other areas other than education, and eventually led to the formation of a group called the Coalition.

The Coalition was and is exactly what the name implies. It's a group of local people from many occupations and professions and backgrounds who share many common philosophies and values. It is and will remain a small grassroots political group, which we hope will remain nonaligned and nonpartisan in nature.

During these past few years we have identified four major areas in which we have shared ideas and goals. These are education, employment and the environment and the economy, naturally.

In the hopes of improving the quality of our community life by becoming active participants in elections and public debates on issues that we feel affect that quality. We have gradually grown in size and, we hope, in credibility.

We have found that as local citizens, we can have a direct impact on the outcome of elections in our area by clarifying issues, and, generally, helping to get out the vote.

Now, to this point we have never tried to, nor engaged in an attempt to influence any national policy. However, this issue of wilderness in Idaho is something near and dear to all of our hearts and to our purpose.

Because of the Coalition's commitment and our stated interest in the environment, I was asked to appear before this committee and, hopefully, to bring a perspective and perception of the issue as we see it.

I'm not going to read this whole thing. Suffice it to say that we do feel that the wilderness issue is more than simply a wildlife or birdwatching epic, and it is of deep economic concern to the State of Idaho. And we feel that the long-term environmental and esthetic values can best be protected in Idaho—which are so important to the State—by the passage of a much larger wilderness area than presently proposed in this bill.

We feel that a larger wilderness area will adequately protect, or at least partially protect, the watersheds, fisheries, wildlife and, certainly, our tourist trade, and our image of our own State.

Generally, just to sum it up, the Coalition essentially opposes this bill as it now stands.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Whitmore follows:]

Testimony of Jerry Whitmore

Director, The Coalition

on

The Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984

Before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,

United States Senate, April 3, 1984

I am not here as an expert witness on wilderness or the environment. I make no claim to be anything other than a concerned and, hopefully, well-informed citizen.

My involvement in this issue began several years ago when some political actions were taken by the federal government and our state legislature which were regarded by many in my home town as highly destructive of our university and public school systems. Our collective concern over the education problem led us into several areas other than education and eventually to the formation of a group called The Coalition. The Coalition was and is exactly what the name implies. It is a group of local people from many occupations, professions, and backgrounds who share many common philosophies and values. It is and will remain a small grassroots political group which we hope will remain nonaligned and nonpartisan in nature. During these past few years we have identified four major areas in which we have shared ideas and goals. These are education, employment, the environment, and the economy. In hopes of improving the quality of our community life, by becoming active participants in elections and public debates on issues that we feel affect that quality, we have gradually grown in size, and, we hope, in credibility. We have found that as local citizens we can have a direct impact on the outcome of elections in our area by clarifying issues and generally helping get out the vote. To this point we have never engaged in an attempt to influence any national policy. However, this issue of wilderness in Idaho is something near and dear to our hearts and to our purpose. Because of the Coalition's commitment and our stated interest in the environment, I was asked to appear before this committee, to perhaps bring a perspective and perception of the issue to you, from the standpoint of the Coalition.

Gentlemen, the state of Idaho is one of God's finest creations. The land is wide, the forests tall, the rivers clear and deep. The valleys are fertile and the air is clean. We want it kept that way. But this is more than an emotional appeal for an environmental ethic, it is an appeal for you to help Idaho become and remain even more unique and beautiful. The land mass of Idaho has not as yet been heavily damaged by the inroads of man. As long as that remains true it is and will remain the state's greatest economic asset. The wilderness areas are one of the major reasons for the burgeoning tourist trade Idaho now enjoys. People from all over the U.S. and the world come to Idaho to look at and experience the awe and inspiration of our wildlands. In doing so they spend money. In fact, tourism is competing with mining as the state's second largest industry. At the present time we have set aside some 3.8 millions of acres to preserve and protect these wild conditions. They are our future in the bank both economically and environmentally. But there are still many areas in many parts of the state that could and should be placed in our land bank. We should leave our children as much of this invaluable resource as we possibly can. The reason is simple. If we do not it will not exist. These wildlands now protected can only gain in value through time because they will be the last of our once vast national treasure. As other wild roadless areas are destroyed by man's encroachment and degradation, these lands become an even greater incentive for visitors to come and spend money.

There are other reasons, all economic in nature, why these lands should and, in fact, must be protected. The first is water. The water of Idaho supplies hydroelectric power in huge quantities. It supplies the spawning grounds for our remaining young salmon, so important to the coastal fisheries, and irrigation for our crops. Clean, pure water so necessary to all of these functions can only be assured if the source of these waters are left untouched and protected. Even more, clean water is needed for our homes, schools, and industries. The watersheds of Idaho's streams are in many ways the wellspring of our future. These lands also provide the necessary habitat for our dwindling herds of wild animals. I deeply believe that we as men do not have the right to completely destroy the creations of God. In order for them to survive we must let them have a home as safe and secure as we desire our own homes to be. I feel it is our moral duty. But quite aside from that, these same animals contribute to the economy of Idaho in so many ways. Hunters and fishermen from throughout the U.S. spend millions in the state in pursuit of the elk, deer, moose, sheep, goats, bears, geese, ducks, and our many species of game fish. That economic resource can only remain an important part of Idaho if the habitat and waters are protected.

The wild and scenic lands of Idaho are perhaps the state's greatest unquantified economic resources. They are what make our state what it is. If these resources are protected now they will only grow in value and importance to the state, the nation, and to future generations. If properly protected now they will remain a huge economic resource for years to come. They are a national treasure and a national need and must be treated as such.

It is for these reasons and many more that we citizens of Idaho of The Coalition support the additions to our wilderness areas as proposed by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition. We believe that these proposals would best protect the long term, and I stress long-term economic, environmental, and aesthetic values and needs of the citizens of Idaho and the nation. We oppose passage of the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984 as now written.

Sen. WALLOP. Thank you very much.

Mr. Maughan.

STATEMENT OF RALPH MAUGHAN, CHAIRMAN, EASTERN IDAHO GROUP OF THE SIERRA CLUB

Mr. MAUGHAN. Senator McClure, I'm happy to testify today before the committee on the Idaho Forest Management Act.

I'm here to represent the eastern Idaho group of the Sierra Club. I'm sorry to say we oppose the passage of this bill as written; although, we hope the wilderness issue can be resolved. We support the proposal of the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition of 2.9 million acres.

I'm here to talk about eastern Idaho, however. I live in Pocatello, and this is the one portion of the State which has really been left out of your bill.

It's often said that all of the environmentalists get are the rocks and the ice. Apparently in eastern Idaho, we can't even have that.

Approximately 2.1 million acres of roadless, undeveloped lands on the national forests of eastern Idaho, your bill would designate 56,000 acres, or 2.6 percent.

I'd like to talk about a few of the specfic areas. The North Lemhis and the Palisades are the two major roadless areas in eastern Idaho, or 180,000 acre proposal for the North Lemhis basically excludes all the commercial forestland.

We were dismayed to see that your proposal for Borah Peak was only 41,000 acres. And I think the feeling in the group is that we would rather have no wilderness at all designated in Borah Peak than a proposal of 41,000 acres.

The three highest mountain ranges in Idaho, or in eastern Idaho, the Pioneers, the Lost River, and the Lemhis; out of these, we find only 41,000 acres proposed for wilderness designation.

Neither one of these three mountain ranges are notable for any sort of commercial timber. For example, according to the RARE II final environmental impact statement, the total potential yield for the entire Borah Peak roadless area is 200,000 acres; for the Pahsimeroi roadless area to the north of Borah Peak—I mean 200 thousand board feet in both cases.

For Diamond Peak, the southern Lemhis, no timber harvest program. For the West Bigholes, 900,000 board feet; potential yield, 700,000 board feet programed harvest.

For the Lionhead, 600,000 board feet potential yield; 100,000 board feet programed. Just a comment on the Lionhead. During the River of No Return wilderness debate, Senator, then Representative, Symms proposed his All Idaho Wilderness Act, which included no designated wilderness outside of central Idaho, except for the Lionhead area.

We wonder what happened to the Lionhead area in your bill? It is a critical grizzly bear habitat; 22,000 additional acres extend into Montana. It's only 5 miles from an area where there's a great deal of grizzly bear development conflict going on. In fact, a man was killed and partially eaten 5 miles from this area last summer by a grizzly bear.

Right next to the city of Pocatello where I am from, there's the west fork of Mink Creek roadless area of 17,000 acres.

We believe that other things being equal, wilderness which is accessible to the people without taking long trips is very valuable.

Helena, Mont., has its own wilderness area; Salt Lake City has its own wilderness area; Missoula, Mont., has several wilderness areas very near the city limits. Why can't Pocatello have its own wilderness area, expecially when the potential yield of timber from the area is only 300,000 board feet?

As far as the Palisades goes, the oil and gas industry opposes that, but will have to say "where is the oil"? They have been telling us there are vast reserves in eastern Idaho for 9 years now. I wish they would discover it.

The **Chairman**. Your time has expired. Your entire statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. **Maughan**. Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Maughan follows:]

TESTIMONY OF RALPH MAUGHAN, CHAIR
EASTERN IDAHO GROUP OF THE SIERRA CLUB

ON

THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1984

BEFORE A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE
ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, UNITED STATES SENATE
APRIL 3, 1984.

I am happy to testify today before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee on behalf of the Eastern Idaho Group of the Sierra Club concerning the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984.

We oppose passage of this bill as written. We endorse the proposal of the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition to designate 2.9 million acres of roadless, undeveloped national forest land in Idaho as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and to retain another 1.0 million acres of roadless land in the status of "further planning" areas while the Forest Service studies their potential for wilderness and other uses further.

In Eastern Idaho, we propose the following areas for addition to the Wilderness system:

North Lemhis, RARE 4503, 180,000 acres.
West Bigholes, RARE 4943, 51,000 acres.
Borah Peak, RARE 4210, 141,000 acres.
Pahsimeroi, RARE 4209, 62,000 acres.
Diamond Peak, RARE 4601, 130,000 acres.
Italian Peaks, RARE 4945, 42,000 acres.
Lionhead. RARE 4963, 16,860 acres.
Garns Mountain, RARE 4611, 78,000 acres.
Palisades, RARE 4613, 111,000 acres.
Bear Creek, RARE 4615, 107,000 acres.
Caribou Mountain, RARE 4161, 29.000 acres.
Worm Creek (Cache Crest), RARE 4179, 40,000 acres.
Mount Naomi, RARE 4758, 28,840 acres.
West Fork of Mink Creek, RARE 4151, 17,000 acres.

Of the areas listed above, the Idaho Forest Management Act would designate only 41,000 acres of area 4210 (Borah Peak) and 15,770 acres of area 4179 (Worm Creek) as units of the Wilderness system. Eastern Idaho would have a total of 56,770 acres of designated wilderness out of _ _ acres of roadless, undeveloped national forest land in that section of Idaho.*

We do not believe that such a meager designation is fair to those who live, work, and recreate in Eastern Idaho, nor is it necessary. The national forest roadless areas in Eastern Idaho are, in general, the most lightly forested in the state. Many of them are also of no mineral extraction value, particularly Borah Peak, King Mountain, Pahsimeroi, Mt. Naomi, and the Italian Peaks.

There are two major population centers in Eastern Idaho, Pocatello and Idaho Falls. The Idaho Forest Management Act would designate no areas near to them, except for Borah Peak which is about 90 road miles from Idaho Falls. Garns Mountain is only a 20 minute drive from Idaho Falls and the Palisades is but ten minutes further. The West Fork of Mink Creek roadless area abuts the city limits of Pocatello. Mt. Naomi, which is mostly in Utah, is very important to the growing population of Cache Valley. Other things being equal, wilderness is socially more desireable when it is easily accessible.

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*We include here roadless lands of the Caribou and Targhee National Forests, and the eastern portion of the Salmon and Challis National Forests.

A number of these areas are very important wildlife habitat, especially Borah Peak, Palisades, Garns Mountain, North Lemhis, Italian Peaks, and Caribou Mountain.

We would like to comment on a number of these areas individually as it seems that often the debate over how many acres of wilderness should be designated in Idaho proceeds on the basis of gross acreage figures, e.g., "Idaho already has 3.8 million acres of designated wilderness. Therefore, we won't bother to designate any wilderness in this area or that area, regardless of their scenery, wildlife, amount of use, economic importance, etc.."

Borah Peak, 141,000 acres, Challis National Forest-

Borah Peak is the highest mountain in Idaho. However, it does not rise above the Big Lost River Valley in isolation. The Lost River Mountain range sports seven additional summits over 12,000 feet high. It is by far the highest mountain range in Idaho. The section of the range between the Doublespring Pass road on the north and the Pass Creek road on the south is almost entirely undeveloped, equally rugged, scenic, and suitable only for backcountry recreation, wildlife, and hardscrabble livestock grazing. The mountain range is made of limestone and has no mineral value. The Forest Service has no programmed timber harvest. The potential yield of sawtimber is but 0.2 MMBF a year. No one seems to have opposed this area for wilderness designation except those who oppose all designations as a matter of principle. Why the Idaho Forest Management Act has singled out only 41,000 acres of the total 141,000 acres is a mystery to us. Why this particular 41,000 acres other than 41,000 somewhere else in the Borah Peak area is also hard to understand.

The Borah Peak proposed wilderness is the home of a small number, but particularly beautiful, sub-alpine cirque lakes. One, Merriam Lake, has the reputation of being the most beautiful mountain lake in Idaho.

The steep and rugged west-facing slope of the Lost River Range is in full view of travellers on U.S. Highway 93. Wilderness designation would preserve this view (which recently was enhanced by a major earthquake fault, visible for 12 miles along the base of the west side of the range).

The Lost River Range is the home of a growing bighorn sheep herd (originating from transplants in the 1970's). Elk, deer, cougar, bear, and pronghorn antelope are also present.

The size and shape of the rock formations and cliffs on these essentially treeless mountains is awe-inspiring

Pahsimeroi, 62,000 acres, Challis National Forest-

This is part of a larger roadless area (total 92,000) acres in the northernmost part of the Lost River mountain range (often called the Pahsimeroi Mountains). It is separated from the Borah Peak area by a well-travelled dirt road that goes over Doublespring Pass.

The character of the area is very similar to the Borah Peak area, meaning very large, almost treeless mountains, made out of limestone, with huge cliffs and walls, contorted rock folds, and oddly-shaped rock formations.

According to the Forest Service's RARE II final environmental impact statement, programmed harvest of sawtimber from the area is scant 0.2 MMBF a year. These limestone mountains, like those in the Borah Peak area to the south, are not hosts to mineralized zones.

The opportunity cost of designating this area as Wilderness is essentially zero.

Diamond Peak, 130,000 acres, Challis and Targhee National Forests-

The Diamond Peak wilderness proposal is 130-thousand acres out of a 184-thousand acre roadless area that includes most of the southern part of the Lemhi Mountain range. The Lemhi Mountains are the 3 rd highest range in Idaho, and they parallel the Lost River Mountains. Diamond Peak itself at 12,197 feet is the 3 rd highest summit in Idaho. The Lemhi Mountains are probably the longest single mountain range in Idaho, stretching for 125 linear miles trending northwest to southeast. The Diamond Peak roadless area is separated from the larger North Lemhi roadless area to the north by an old mining area located in the central part of the range.

This wilderness proposal lies about 50 road miles from Idaho Falls and 90 road miles from Pocatello. Even though the mountains are very high, they are rain-shadowed and lose their snowpack early, making them a very inviting early Summer area to visit.

The current forest plans that govern the area show no programmed timber harvest. The RARE 2 FES shows a potential sawtimber yield of only 0.9 MMBF for the entire roadless area. Of course, our proposal is for only 130,000 acres of the 184,000 acre area.

There are some mineralized zones in the southern Lemhi Mountains. These are readily-identified, have definable boundaries, and are excluded from our proposal for a Diamond Peak Wilderness.

The Diamond Peak area in general is almost as rugged and scenic as the nearby Borah Peak and Pahsimeroi wilderness proposals.

North Lemhis, 180,000 acres, Challis and Salmon National Forests-

Different from the Diamond Peak roadless area to its south, the North Lemhis are relatively well-watered with about 60 subalpine cirque lakes. They are about a thousand feet lower than the southern Lemhis, but they are also about twice as broad. This is a big area (the total roadless area is about 320,000 acres), with a feeling of deep wilderness when you are there. This is the largest roadless area in Eastern Idaho, although our proposal of just 180,000 acres was made to accomodate the timber industry.

As with the southern Lemhis, there are mineralized zones; but they have been excluded from our proposal.

Italian Peaks, 42,000 acres, Targhee National Forest-

The Italian Peaks are the highest portion of the Beaverhead mountain range, which forms the Idaho/Montana border for many miles. Towering to almost 11,500 feet, Scott Peak, Webber Peak, and Italian Peak, are among the most impressive mountains in Idaho, although due to their remote location, and hidden by lesser summits, they are rarely seen.

The Forest Service had no programmed timber harvest for the area before it became a RARE II further planning area. The RARE II FES listed the potential yield of sawtimber as only 1.3 MMBF a year.

The Idaho portion of the Italian Peaks abuts a 12,996 acre portion on the Beaverhead National Forest in Montana. The Montana portion has proceeded to date through the various wilderness committees set up by Montana Governor Ted Schwinden with remarkably little controversy.

There is a mountain goat herd in the Italian Peaks and a large number of elk. There have been unconfirmed reports of the endangered Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf and the threatened grizzly bear.

While parts of the Beaverhead mountain chain have heavily mineralized zones, the Italian Peaks portion is mostly limestone with lesser possibility of hard rock minerals being present.

Lionhead, 16,860 acres, Targhee National Forest-

This small, lovely roadless area, encompasses the southern end of the Madison Range, a major wilderness mountain range of Montana. Indeed, 22,400 acres of the Lionhead lie in Montana on the Gallatin National Forest.

The Lionhead is part of the Greater Yellowstone ecosystem, one of the largest essentially intact ecosystems in the temperate zones of the Earth. The Greater Yellowstone ecosystem is currently under enormous pressure from scattered developments: recreation residence development, resorts and ski areas, new mines, oil and gas exploration, geothermal exploration, timber cutting on marginal and sub-marginal forest land, poaching, and road-building.

One of the areas where much of the development is taking place is around Henry's Lake and the Madison Valley (where West Yellowstone is located). The Lionhead towers over these areas. Significantly the Lionhead is managed by the U.S. Forest Service as situation one grizzly bear habitat (the most important grizzly habitat). Indeed, the area near the Lionhead had a number of adverse grizzly incidents during the Summer of 1983, including one man who was killed and partially eaten. Development of the Lionhead will only add to these problems, and there is no reason not to classify it as wilderness. The RARE 2 FES listed the programmed timber harvest for the Idaho portion of the Lionhead as only 0.1 MMBF. In addition, the area has attracted little interest from hard rock miners or oil and gas interests.

The Lionhead is a beautiful area, with Targhee Basin (at the top of the Idaho portion) containing six sparkling lakes. But the mountains are very unstable, and the hiker will notice many ominous cracks in their flanks and summit plateaus. Indeed, the U.S. Geological Survey has warned that Targhee Peak (one of the major summits) could collapse in an earthquake of the magnitude of the 1957 Hebgen Lake Quake that blocked the Madison River Canyon ten miles to the North.

Besides grizzly bears, the Lionhead has a large number of elk, deer, bighorn sheep, and moose. It is an island of solitude amid rapidly increasing rural recreation sprawl adjacent to Yellowstone National Park, a national treasure the integrity of which is an increasing national concern.

Palisades, 220,000 acres, Targhee and Bridger/Teton National Forests-

The Palisades further planning area consists of 111,000 acres on the Targhee National Forest in Idaho and an additional 100,000 acres on the Targhee and Bridger-Teton National Forests in Wyoming.

This is a very major roadless area, close to both the city of Idaho Falls and the resort center of Jackson, Wyoming. It is separated from the West Slope of the Tetons proposed wilderness in Wyoming by a single 2-line highway. It is part of the Greater

Yellowstone ecosystem, providing a corridor for big game to move from Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks southward. There is excellent legal and physical access from all directions for the backcountry traveller to get into this large and very scenic area. Consequently, backcountry recreational use of the Palisades is high, higher than any other roadless area in Eastern Idaho. In fact, in the RARE II FES, the Forest Service estimated that non-motorized backcountry recreational use in the Palisades was seven times the amount in the North Lemhis, a very scenic and wild Eastern Idaho roadless area of comparable size.

The Palisades has been a controversial wilderness proposal, primarily because of the contention of some oil and gas interests that a huge reservoir of natural gas may lie under these rugged mountains.

Under its present status as a further planning area, oil and gas exploration (including drilling) is allowed in the area. The requirement in the oil leases, however, is that the drillers must restore the land to a condition that is suitable to be classified as wilderness when their drilling is over. To date, two dry holes have been drilled and reclaimed in the Palisades further planning area.

The contention that Eastern Idaho contains vast deposits of hydrocarbons just awaiting discovery goes back to 1976 when large discoveries were made in extreme northeastern Utah and in south-western Wyoming. During RARE II in 1978, elements of the oil industry said that none of the Eastern Idaho roadless areas should be designated as wilderness due to their high potential for hydrocarbons. Perhaps due to these predictions, just two Eastern Idaho roadless areas were recommended for wilderness and three were placed into the further planning category.** The Palisades roadless area was the only large area in Eastern Idaho not allocated to non-wilderness.

Since RARE II, however, a number of wells have been drilled in Eastern Idaho. All have been abandoned, and the number of new wells drilled in 1983 (and planned for 1984) has declined. The roadless areas that were contested so hotly in 1978 now sit with little oil or gas exploration going on in them. The sole-surviving large area not released to the oil and gas industry, the Palisades, is now being touted as the place where natural gas will be found. How odd it is, that the hottest prospects for oil or gas are always the roadless areas; and then, only those roadless areas that have some sort of protected status (such as further planning).

If the Palisades is developed, the external effects will be greater than with the other Eastern Idaho roadless areas. This is because the current recreation use level is much higher than with other areas, and this would be displaced. The effects of development would also be large because of the Palisades' relation to the Greater Yellowstone ecosystem and the recreational mecca of Jackson Hole on its east side. A number of good-sized streams also feed into the Snake River and Palisades Reservoir from the roadless area. The construction of roads in this unstable area, the building of desulphurization factories, gas pipelines, etc., would reduce the life of the large Palisades Reservoir and degrade the fish population of the Snake River.

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*The recommended wilderness areas are Worm Creek and Lionhead. Further Planning is Palisades, Mt. Naomi, and Italian Peaks.

The Eastern Idaho Group of the Sierra Club strongly urges the addition of the Palisades roadless area to the National Wilderness Preservation System as protection from oil and gas exploration. We doubt that it contains significant deposits of hydrocarbons. Were it as hot a prospect as some contend, there would have been more than two wells drilled in it in the last six years. Oil speculators have cried "wolf" (or "oil" in this case) too often.

As a final note, it should be understood that the Palisades is more than just a very large roadless area. Its open, meadowy canyon bottoms, kept free of forest by Winter's avalanches, are accessible early in the Summer, when other Idaho mountain areas are still covered with snow. Their lush, broad riparian zones are delightful places for easy family hiking, just as the more interior portions are perfect for veteran hikers and horse parties. Most of the major trails are now closed to off-road vehicles and the Palisades is very heavily used by Idaho standards for non-mechanical recreation.

Garns Mountain, 78,000 acres, Targhee National Forest-

The Garns Mountain roadless area lies just northwest of the Palisades and is separated from the latter by a paved state highway. It is similar to the Palisades, but slightly lower in elevation. Even closer to Idaho Falls than the Palisades, it is open for hiking in early June (very early by Idaho mountain standards).

Like the Palisades, the area has a lot of deer, elk, bear, and some bighorn sheep. It lies on the fringe of the Greater Yellowstone ecosystem. In the last 15 years, grizzly bears have been sighted and two were shot near Heise Hot Springs.

Our wilderness proposal for the area excludes almost all of the commercial forest land that could be a matter of dispute.

Mt. Naomi, 28,840 acres, Caribou National Forest-

The Mt. Naomi further planning area lies mostly in Utah, and most of it is included in the Utah Wilderness bill, now pending before this committee.

The Idaho/Utah state line is an arbitrary boundary for the Mt. Naomi Wilderness. The same ridge extends northward into Idaho, and we strongly believe that the Idaho portion of the further planning area should be part of the Mt. Naomi Wilderness. The Idaho portion has no commercial forest land.

The Mt. Naomi area overlooks a pastoral valley with a rapidly growing population (Cache Valley). I grew up as a boy in Cache Valley. The population has a special fondness for these mountains. The school song of Logan (Utah) High School was "Beneath the Crest of Wasatch Mountains." These mountains have little timber or minerals, and such activities as these are not acceptable to the residents of Cache Valley whether Mt. Naomi is designated as wilderness or not.

Worm Creek (also called Cache Crest), 40,000 acres, Caribou National Forest-

The Worm Creek proposal is the only area in Eastern Idaho that would be classified as wilderness by the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984.** We call the area Cache Crest and recommend that the name be changed from the proposed Worm Creek wilderness to the Cache Crest Wilderness. Worm Creek itself is a minor drainage in the area of no real significance. Some person in the Forest Service undoubtedly gave it this unlovely name back during the RARE I inventory in 1972. The area does include the crest of the Bear River Wasatch Mountains that overlooks Cache Valley to its west.

The Cache Crest Wilderness is only a mile or two northeast of the Mt. Naomi proposal. Together, they provide a backcountry recreation land base for an area with a rapidly growing population.

Bloomington Lake in the proposed wilderness (1/8 mile inside of it) has a reputation as one of Idaho's prettiest sub-alpine lakes. Worm Lake in the Cache Crest area is a large lake in June, and almost dries up in the Summer, its waters draining from Worm Spring, a large scenic spring.

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*Our proposal is considerably larger than the 15,770 acres in the Idaho Forest Management Act. It includes the steep headwall of Cub Creek Canyon (which is undevelopable) and high elevation karst land on the crest of the range in the headwaters of Bloomington Canyon -- a scenic and interesting landform of sinkholes, ephemeral ponds, and caves.

West Fork of Mink Creek, 17,000 acres, Caribou National Forest-

This proposed wilderness is right in the backyard of Pocatello, Idaho's second largest city. The proposed boundary is just a short distance from the city limits.

Despite its proximity to Pocatello, the topography of the area is such that the sights and sounds of the city are shut out. The proposed wilderness contains no dramatic scenery, but it contains much ungrazed forest and range -- an incredible rarity in Southeast Idaho. There is also some large virgin Douglas fir in the Elk Meadows portion of the area. Missoula, Montana has its local wilderness areas. So does Helena and Salt Lake City, Utah. Why not Pocatello, Idaho?

We wish to thank the committee for its interest in our views on the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984.

Ralph Maughan
734 North 12 th
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Maughan.
Mr. Coppleman.

STATEMENT OF PETER D. COPPELMAN, DIRECTOR, FOREST WILDERNESS PROGRAMS AND COUNSEL OF THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. COPPELMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today.

The Wilderness Society notes with interest the introduction of the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984, and we eagerly await the introduction soon of an Idaho Wilderness Act of 1984.

In truth, the bill is aptly named, in part because of its inadequate wilderness designations in such key areas as Long Canyon, Mallard-Larkins, White Cloud, Kelly Creek-Hoodoo.

I'm going to concentrate today on the release issue. The Idaho bill contains what has become known as Wyoming or year 2000 release.

We oppose this release language, as I have in the past. I must say that until recently, I have felt like a voice crying in the wilderness over here, but now we have some help from the Congressional Research Service which basically agrees with our analysis of the release provisions in this bill.

One of our principal objections is that Wyoming release is for two full generations of release, which may last 30 years, until as late as the year 2015. In other words, the year 2000 is an illusion, which I take it will be good news for the forest industry representative who said that until the year 2000 was too short.

The CRS analysis further concurs with our contention that delay of wilderness reconsideration two generations is a significant change in the National Forest Management Act's planning process.

The analysis notes that this language alters the current review and planning requirements of the NFMA. In addition, the CRS analysis echos our contentions that the language in the bill: "shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness * * * " can be read to be a mandate for development.

The CRS analysis says: "this language not only permits nonwilderness uses, as does soft-release language, it appears to direct that the Forest Service attempt to secure nonwilderness uses."

And finally, the CRS analysis points to another significant difference between Wyoming release and standard, or soft release, to which we have objected. And that is the release of all national forest system lands and not just the areas that were studied in RARE II.

This difference is critical in some States like Idaho, where there is substantial roadless acreage that was not reviewed in RARE II.

In Idaho, there are nearly 1 million acres in the Boise National Forest not studied in RARE II that this bill would release.

This outcome would be particularly disturbing, since the delegation proposes to delegate none of this land as wilderness.

We urge the committee to put the standard release language into this bill. That is the pattern that has been consistently set in all bills that have passed the Congress and in bills that have passed the House this year.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the strong conflicting interests with which the Idaho delegation must contend in fashioning wilderness legislation. It's by no means an easy task. Nonetheless, the product as it now stands falls far short of being acceptable to conservation interests in Idaho.

We hope the delegation is willing to work toward a more balanced bill, and we pledge our support in that effort.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Coppelman follows:]

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

STATEMENT OF PETER D. COPPELMAN REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE ON S. 2457, THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1984, APRIL 3, 1984.

Mr. Chairman, I am Peter D. Coppelman, Director of Forest Wilderness Programs and Counsel of The Wilderness Society.

The Wilderness Society is a non-profit conservation organization, founded in 1935, dedicated to the proper management of public lands and the preservation of wilderness areas. The Society has a national membership of 105,000. We appreciate the opportunity to address this Subcommittee on the important issue of wilderness preservation in Idaho.

The Wilderness Society notes with interest the introduction of the "Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984." We eagerly await the introduction soon of an "Idaho Wilderness Act of 1984." In truth, the bill is aptly named. There are nearly 8 million acres of roadless land in Idaho (even after designation of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness in 1980). The proposed legislation would designate a mere 526,064 acres as wilderness, only six percent of the potentially eligible acreage. The Wilderness Society is part of a coalition of conservation and sporting organizations that has

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recommended designation of 2.9 million acres of wilderness in 31 areas. The conservationist proposal would release 52 percent of Idaho's roadless national forest land for development, preserve 36 percent as wilderness, and allow additional consideration of the other 12 percent.

In all parts of the state, the delegation proposal is woefully inadequate. There are no wilderness areas proposed in the entire Boise National Forest. In the critically important fish and wildlife habitat sections of north central Idaho, the bill proposes a 30,000 acre Mallard Larkins Wilderness compared to the conservationist proposal of 240,0000 acres, and a 124,500 acre Kelly Creek-Hoodoo Wilderness compared to the conservationist proposal of 204,000 acres. The conservationist proposal for the Kelly Creek-Hoodoo Wilderness contains the same acreage and areas as the Idaho Department of Fish and Game's proposal for this area. They consider their proposal to be the minimum necessary for the protection of this world class watershed. The delegation bill would not protect feeder streams to Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek and would thus leave the door open for development and eventual degradation of stream quality. In far northern Idaho the delegation would designate a Selkirk-Canyons Wilderness of 33,678 acres that includes only 2,400 acres in Long Canyon. Long Canyon is the last major unroaded drainage in the Selkirks and contains spectacular stands of old grown western red cedar, white pine, western larch and western hemlock, most of which would fall to the ax under the delegation bill. In eastern Idaho, the delegation would designate only the Worm Creek Wilderness, ignoring the Palisades (110,000 acres), Garns Mountain (78,000 acres) and other important areas. In Central Idaho, the proposed White Cloud Wilderness of 145,970 acres is a mere shadow of the conservationist proposal of 450,000 acres and only about half of the Wilderness Study Area of 280,000 acres. The proposed legislation is indeed a Forest Management Act; by no stretch of the imagination is it a wilderness bill. The only faint glimmer of hope we see is the assurance that the opportunity exists to make changes in the proposal. Only far-reaching changes will make the bill acceptable.

Uneconomic Timber Sales

One of the main reasons why the delegation's wilderness proposals for Idaho are so meager is concern about impact on the timber supply. In 1978, the Forest Service as part of its RARE II analysis, stated that every alternative except the all wilderness alternative would allow for an increase in timber yield on Idaho's National Forests. In fact, the Forest Service stated that designation of 55% of Idaho's inventoried roadless land would still allow for an increase in timber yield. There is presently a three-five year backlog of sold but uncut timber on Idaho's National Forests. The timber industry's problems in Idaho have mainly been due to poor economic conditions, antiquated mills and costs of accessing timber as compared with other regions of the U.S. In fact, in some areas, the Forest Service has not even received bids on offered sales.

The timber sale programs on most of the national forests in Idaho have consistently operated at a net economic loss to the U.S. Treasury. A recent study by the Congressional Research Service (Unpublished Report to the Honorable Sidney R. Yates, Congressional Research Service, March 7, 1984) found that over the past eleven years the national forests in Idaho failed to recover the costs associated with selling timber. Costs of approximately $520 million brought in revenues of $320 million for a net loss of $-200 million. A study recently completed for The Wilderness Society with the cooperation of the U.S. Forest Service shows that for FY 1982 alone timber sales in Idaho's national forests lost over $34 million (See Table 1). If the 25% payment to states is considered, the net loss increases to more than $55 million. On some of these national forests, the return on every federal dollar invested is as little as 10¢.

Table 1. Timber Costs and Receipts from National Forests in Idaho, Fiscal Year 1982

Forest	Costs			Timber Sale Receipts[3]	Net Timber Receipts	Ratio of Timber Receipts to Costs
	Management[1]	Roads[2]	Total			
	....................thousand dollars....................					
Clearwater	5,254	4,827	10,081	2,627	-7,454	.26
Idaho Panhandle	8,903	5,692	14,595	12,152	-2,443	.83
Nezperce	3,214	4,240	7,454	1,796	-5,658	.24
Boise	3,764	2,173	5,937	810	-5,127	.14
Caribou	588	376	964	116	-848	.12
Challis	230	162	392	43	-349	.11
Payette	2,722	2,982	5,704	1,394	-4,310	.24
Salmon	1,922	1,539	3,461	340	-3,121	.10
Sawtooth	766	1,066	1,632	191	-1,441	.12
Targhee	2,437	1,657	3,994	410	-3,584	.10
Total	29,800	24,714	54,514	19,879	-34,635	.36

1. Management costs include timber sale preparation and administration, specific activities in support of timber sales (e.g. hydrologists, soil scientists), reforestation and timber stand improvement. Timber salvage, brush disposal and general administration costs are not included.
2. Road building costs include road construction from appropriated funds and engineering support. Purchaser road credit costs are not included.
3. Timber sale receipts are based on "statistical high bid" values for timber prepared and sold during FY 1982. This does not include the value of roads constructed by timber purchasers.

Prospects are for this situation to get worse rather than better. Many of the most productive and most commercially operable timber areas have already been roaded and harvested. The remaining unroaded areas present a tightening economic double bind: steep terrain, high elevations and remoteness increase the cost of road construction and reforestation per unit of timber harvested; at the same time the timber becomes more sparse and the smaller diameter, poorer quality logs bring lower prices. In order to guarantee timber operators a profit the Forest Service must continue to lower its prices and absorb more of the costs through expenditures of appropriated and off-budget funds. Though never directly authorized by the Congress, a substantial Federal subsidy is being channeled through these national forests, a subsidy that will increase significantly under the upcoming management plans.

From the point of view of the U.S. Treasury, the economic tradeoff is not that cash returns will be lost by making this timber unavailable for harvest. Rather by not constructing roads into this country and by leaving the forests to grow and to continue providing wildlife habitat, soil and watershed protection, recreation, cultural, scientific and scenic values we can avoid a net loss to taxpayers of several million dollars annually.

Release Language

I will turn now to a subject that we have discussed many times before--release language. Today, I will concentrate on recent developments. The

Idaho bill contains what has become known as Wyoming or year 2000 release. We call it a version of "hard" release. I would like to begin by acknowledging two positive changes in the release language. First, the description of multiple uses which first appeared in the Wyoming bill, but was deleted from the Utah bill, has reappeared in the Idaho bill (Section 101(b)(4)). This language at least attempts to address the concern that the language "shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness" is a mandate for development. Second, the language has finally been clarified to provide that only "statewide" roadless area reviews are permanently barred, not "any" roadless area reviews. We must be thankful for little things.

That being said, I want to state our continuing unequivocal opposition to the Wyoming style release language in the Idaho bill. Our analysis of the defects of the Wyoming style release has been confirmed by the Congressional Research Service which issued a detailed comparison of release provisions on February 21, 1984, entitled "National Forest Wilderness Bill Release Alternatives: A Legal Analysis and Policy Issues" (84-542 ENR) (hereinafter "CRS Analysis"). One of our principle objections has been that Wyoming release is for two full generations of release which may last 30 years until as late as 2015. The CRS Analysis agrees, at p. 20: "Wilderness suitability would be reviewed at that time [10-15 years after 1985] under soft release language, but not until 2005-2010 and possibly almost 2015 under the Wyoming language." In our view, 30 years is simply too long a time to put off wilderness reconsideration.

The CRS analysis further concurs with our contention that delay of wilderness reconsideration for two generations is a significant change in the

National Forest Management Act's planning process. The Analysis notes, at p. 23: "The proponents of this language [Wyoming release] state that the intent is to provide two generations of national forest planning without review of the wilderness potential, *thereby altering the current review and planning requirements of the NFMA*." (Emphasis added)

In addition, the CRS analysis echoes our contention that the language "shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness" can be read to be a mandate for development, despite the description of multiple uses in the purposes section of the bill. The CRS Analysis says, at p. 20: *"This language not only permits ~~the~~ non-wilderness uses as does the soft release language, it appears to direct that the Forest Service attempt to secure non-wilderness uses*. Some other uses, such as recreation and wildlife preservation may preserve wilderness attributes, but certainly this provision reflects a significant shift of emphasis compared to the soft release language." (Emphasis added)

Finally, the CRS analysis, at p. 22 points to another significant difference between soft release and Wyoming release to which we have objected: "The Wyoming version of hard release language would release *all* national forest system lands not included in the National Wilderness Preservation System from a review of wilderness potential." (Emphasis added). This contrasts with soft release which applies only to lands actually studied in RARE II. The difference is crucial in some states, like Idaho, where there is substantial roadless acreage that was not reviewed in RARE II. In Idaho there are nearly one million roadless acres in the Boise National Forest not studied in RARE II that the delegation bill would release. This outcome would be particularly disturbing, since the delegation proposes to designate none of this land as wilderness.

On a related question, the Forest Service has recently been alleging that the standard or "soft" release formulation may be inadequate to assure one full generation of release. If there was a problem--which we do not concede--recent developments have laid this concern to rest. On March 21, 1984, the House Interior Committee reported out the Arizona Wilderness bill (H.R. 4707) with detailed language that clarifies beyond dispute the intent of standard or "soft" release to last the full duration of the initial forest planning cycle (at least until the mid 1990's). This report language adequately responds to fears that a wilderness review could occur sooner.

The standard or soft release formula is an acceptable, adequate rational, time-tested approach to a difficult problem. We urge the committee to continue to use it, and to amend the Idaho bill so that it follows the pattern set in the last Congress and followed by the House consistently in this Congress.

Miscellaneous Provisions

There are a number of "miscellaneous" provisions in the bill dealing with water rights, buffer zones, mineral assessments, and landing of aircraft. We have not been able to determine the specific justification for all of these provisions. Generally speaking, we oppose writing language into state wilderness bills to rewrite management proscriptions for wilderness areas in that state. We prefer to see The National Wilderness Preservation

System governed by a uniform national set of rules. Uniformity is important to assure that the basic concept of wilderness as set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964 is not deleted or changed, and remains consistent from state to state.

Section 302 concerns State Water Allocation Authority. Subsection (a) states that, "As provided in section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to the exemption from Idaho water laws." Section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act states that, "nothing in this Act shall constitute or express an implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws." We certainly do not want to modify the state water law provisions of the Wilderness Act and have no objection to inclusion of the first sentence of Section 302 as being consistent with current law. However, given the broad provision already in the law, we are not sure what is gained by the second sentence of 302(a). If this sentence is not included in the bill, would the Wilderness Act or a provision of this bill deny the State of Idaho or holders of water rights in Idaho the right to exercise those rights? We think not, but fear that the bill, "protests too much" and we would recommend that the second sentence be stricken to avoid any possible confusion. The Wilderness Act and the first sentence of the Idaho bill clearly prevent any interference with Idaho water law.

Section 302(c) concerns access to sanitary and watershed facilities. In the Endangered Wilderness Act, a limited exemption was provided for the Lone Peak Wilderness because it is the source of Salt Lake City's water supply. The sweeping language of 302(c) would extend that narrow authority to all local municipalities for both maintenance of current facilities and for any facilities that might be necessary in the future. Is there a particular problem which gives rise to the need to include the language in this bill? Does the provision mean that any local municipalities have motorized access to all areas that they are considering as possible sites for watershed facilities? Such an interpretation is possible and, in our view, makes the provision overly broad.

With regard to section 303, The Wilderness Society is opposed to the prohibition of buffer zones because we believe such prohibitions unduly limit the management options available to forest managers. We would expect the Forest Service to manage areas in close proximity to wilderness as they manage other areas: balancing various multiple use functions. Given that the wildlife, watershed values that are protected within wilderness areas do not recognize boundary lines, we cannot support language that would limit the ability of the Forest Service to manage for those values within their responsibilities under the Forest Management Act. If buffer zone language is included, we prefer the langugage used in the Colorado Wilderness bill, 94 Stat. 3271, Section 11: "Congress does not intend that designation of wilderness areas in Colorado lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around each wilderness area."

Conclusion

We appreciate the strong conflicting interests with which the Idaho delegation must contend in fashioning wilderness legislation; it is not an easy task. Nonetheless, the product as it now stands falls far short of being acceptable to conservation interests in Idaho. We hope the delegation is willing to work toward a more balanced bill. We pledge our support in that effort.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Carole King.

STATEMENT OF CAROLE KING, STANLEY, IDAHO

Ms. KING. Thank you, Senator McClure.

I speak today on behalf of the 75 percent majority of Idahoans who testified last summer in Boise in favor of more wilderness.

In 1964, legislators, led by Senator Frank Church, set up the national wilderness preservation system. This has been quite a problem for interests that want to exploit the land that system protects.

S. 2457 would undo the work of Senator Church and President Theodore Roosevelt, among others. It is supposedly based on the results of a constituents' questionnaire that was mailed so selectively that no one I know personally in Idaho ever received it.

Of the 53 million acres comprising Idaho, 12 million are still generically wilderness, but only 3½ million are officially designated wilderness.

It is this 3½ million to which another half-million would be added. The other 8 million acres of wilderness would be handed right over to industry for development.

This issue has been made as confusing as possible by the Idaho delegation. They say they're adding wilderness when they're actually subtracting it.

Almost 70 percent of the State is already available for development. Why do we need more?

A real insult to people's intelligence is the language allowing acreage to be managed for multiple use other than wilderness until otherwise directed by an act of Congress.

How can Congress direct otherwise once a fragile environment has been committed to large-scale development, which is typical under the current multiple use?

Congressman Larry Craig stated at the hearing I attended in Boise that Congress can create wilderness any time it wants to. I took exception then, as I do today. Only God can create wilderness, and once it is developed it can never, ever be wilderness again.

Does the Idaho delegation really think it can get away with stealing from our grandkids? Do they really expect us to believe that in the year 2000 it'll be OK because Congress can then declare developed areas wilderness? Let's be realistic.

Maybe the delegation honestly believes they can meet the need of the Idaho people with promises of jobs and tax bases. But I live near Challis, where I recently felt the earth move, and where also a molybdenum strip mine has almost bankrupted the resources of the community; that it's just about fed up with the mine.

Most of the jobs go to professional boomers from out of State, who follow these projects from one boom to another.

Property taxes in Custer County have almost doubled in the 3 years Cyprus Mine has been there. No matter how my representatives may try to distort the facts, the Idaho Forest Management Act appears to have only one purpose, and that is to give a substantial amount of our wilderness away to the corporate interests that pay most of their campaign expenses.

I oppose this legislation, an I urge the members of this subcommittee and other Members of Congress to do the same.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. King follows:]

Statement by Carole King / April 3, 1984 / page 1

BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS REGARDING THE PROPOSED IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

I am here today to speak on behalf of the 75% majority of Idahoans who testified last summer in Boise in favor of more wilderness, as well as the 2/3 majority statewide who also favored more wilderness. These Idahoans included a number of concerned parents who appeared with their children, as well as working men and women who gave up a day or more of their time and income, traveling many miles to express their wishes to Senator McClure. I was especially moved by the testimony of some very courageous members of the mining and Federally subsidized timber industries who understood the need for more wilderness and so testified in spite of pressure NOT to from vested interests in their respective industries.

In 1964, caring and thoughtful legislators, led by Idaho's former Senator Frank Church, seeking to protect and preserve the Idaho wilderness, set up the National Wilderness Preservation System, which provided for certain lands to be designated as "Wilderness." (Wilderness so designated shall be herein defined with a capital "W.") Other lands were later set aside as "wilderness study areas," to be managed as Wilderness until otherwise designated.

Wilderness study areas are quite a problem for interests that desperately want to exploit this land but are frustrated by the existing legislation which protects that land from just such exploitation -- legislation which is consistent with the foresight shown by President Theodore Roosevelt, who recognized the need to protect and preserve our wilderness and took bold steps to do that, including the creation of the Forest Service.

Now, we have the Idaho Forest Management Act, as proposed by Senator McClure and the rest of the Idaho delegation. Senator McClure's constituents recently received a newsletter from the Senator claiming a majority of Idahoans want no more wilderness. The newsletter says this claim is based on returned questionnaires which were mailed statewide.

For the record, neither my husband nor I, nor other people we have asked in our community, nor anyone else I know personally in Idaho has ever received such a questionnaire. I understand that although the Sierra Club and other conservation groups have requested the Senator's mailing list for that questionnaire, they have not received a copy of that list to date. I think it would be interesting to compare that list with a list of people affiliated with the timber and mining industries.

Idaho has a total of approximately 53 million acres. Approximately 27 million acres are public lands available for development. Another 12 million acres are currently wilderness (small "w" -- generic wilderness, meaning "wild undeveloped land.")

Only 3½ million of these acres are officially designated Wilderness. It is this 3½ million acres of Wilderness to which another half million would be added by the proposed legislation. The rest of the lands under wilderness study and protection -- 2/3 of the existing wilderness, totaling 8 million acres -- would be subtracted. Eight million acres of wilderness would be handed right over to industry for development.

In my opinion, this issue has been made as confusing as possible by the Idaho delegation. They say they're adding wilderness when they are actually subtracting it!

Land designated as Wilderness still allows "multiple uses" such as recreation, fishing, hunting, wildlife habitat, watershed, and grazing, among others. We are told by those who would exploit our wilderness that lands designated as Wilderness are "locked up." Not true. The "Wilderness" designation merely serves to protect and preserve the land in its wild and undeveloped state for our grandkids, as Senator Church and his colleagues intended when they enacted the 1964 legislation.

Almost 70% of the state of Idaho is already available for development. Why do we need MORE? Why is the Idaho delegation pushing legislation that will favor the large operations that typically move in under the broad cover of "multiple use" and leave a permanent adverse impact on the environment, while the small loggers and miners that are the backbone of Idaho are being squeezed out of existence?

Consider the effect on wildlife, which, besides being deserving of consideration on its own merits, has for years provided Idahoans with food as well as income from hunters, fishermen-and-women, and tourists in general who come to experience our unique environment as it is -- wild and undeveloped.

There is precious little wilderness in this country already. People from all over the country come to places like the Idaho wilderness to recharge. They come to experience days, or weeks, or, if they're lucky, months, in an environment that is still unspoiled by the development that is increasingly present in the rest of America. It is their wilderness that will be killed if this proposed legislation is not.

Our wilderness is also historically significant as a living testament to the spirit of the men and women who explored that wilderness, which subsequently became part of the United States of America. Visitors to Idaho's wilderness can still experience an environment that has changed little since Lewis and Clark and others first explored this fragile and beautiful country.

In recent years, concerned individuals and legislators in other states have begun looking for nonpolluting renewable industries to replace those which have so badly damaged their environment. Idaho has a unique opportunity among the lower 48 states to preserve enough of a wilderness to support a long term nonpolluting renewable economy based on tourism, while providing a home for animals that can only live in true wilderness.

Perhaps the most blatant insult to my intelligence was the language of the proposed Act which would allow acreage not designated as wilderness to be managed for multiple use other than wilderness, "until and unless otherwise directed by an Act of Congress."

HOW CAN CONGRESS DIRECT OTHERWISE, ONCE THE LAND HAS BEEN COMMITTED TO THIS TYPE OF LARGE SCALE DEVELOPMENT?

The terrain in Idaho is very steep in most of the affected areas. We get relatively little rainfall. Our topsoil layer is very thin; what little we do have is easily eroded. Once the land has been invaded by heavy equipment, the impact is irreversible.

Congressman Larry Craig made a statement at the hearing I attended in Boise last summer that Congress can create wilderness anytime it wants to. I took exception then, as I do today. ONLY GOD CAN CREATE A WILDERNESS, and once it is developed, it can never, ever be wilderness again.

Does the Idaho delegation think they can get away with stealing the wilderness from our grandkids? Do they really expect us to believe that in the year 2000, it will be okay, because Congress will then be able to declare the developed areas "Wilderness?" Let's be realistic.

The proposed legislation would deliver this up-to-now protected land squarely into the hands of the interests to which a majority of the Idaho delegation appears to be most responsive -- their largest campaign contributors, which Federal election records show to be large strip mining corporations, Federally subsidized timber operations, big oil companies, and Texas silver magnates, one of whose "loans" somehow went unreported as income by my own Congressman, George Hansen.

Maybe that's "business as usual" in Idaho politics. Then again, perhaps the members of the delegation honestly believe they can meet the needs of the people of Idaho with promises of jobs and tax bases, but I live near Challis, where a molybdenum strip mine has almost bankrupted the resources of a community that is just about fed up with the mine. Most of the people in the community see no benefit from the mine, except possibly as a tax writeoff to the oil company that owns it.

Jobs? Most of the jobs have gone to professional boomers from out of state, who follow these projects from one boom to another. We see assurances in the local paper all the time that the mine is going to stay open, right alongside another article that says X number of people were laid off that week. The local people don't know what to believe any more.

Taxes? Property taxes in Custer County have almost doubled in the three years Cyprus Mine has been there, and the County still doesn't have enough money for basic services like schools, law enforcement, etc.

No matter how my representatives may try to distort the facts with doublespeak, the Idaho Forest Management Act appears to have been designed for only one purpose -- to give a substantial amount of our wilderness away to the interests that pay most of their campaign expenses.

I oppose this legislation and I urge members of this subcommittee and other members of Congress to do the same.

Carole King

Carole King
P.O. Box 146
Stanley, Idaho 83278

Note: On August 9, 1983, my husband and I joined our fellow Idahoans and testified before Senator McClure in Boise, Idaho. Our written statements were submitted for the record on that day. Any interested party should be able to locate our statements under the names Rick Sorensen and Carole King Sorensen.

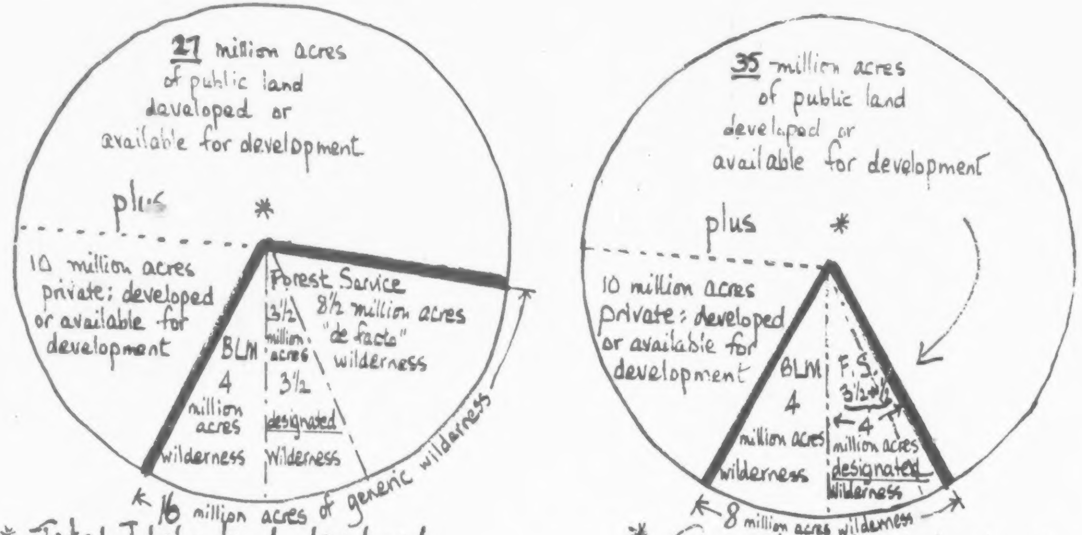
IDAHO

CURRENT

16 million acres of wilderness

PROPOSED

8 million acres of wilderness



* Total Idaho land developed or available for development:

37 million acres

* Total Idaho land developed or available for development:

45 million acres

Exhibit A

from Jim McClure newsletter "Issue Update" January, 1984

Idaho Forest Management Legislation

Nearly 6.5 million acres of Forest Service land in the Gem State is under consideration for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Earlier this year, I asked interested Idaho organizations to submit proposals delineating the areas they thought should be added to the 3.8 million acres of wilderness now in the state.

To give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed roadless areas, full-day hearings were held last August in Boise, Idaho Falls, Coeur d'Alene and Lewiston. Over 700 Idahoans testified at these hearings.

In addition, a questionnaire was mailed statewide to get an idea how much land should be designated as wilderness. Nearly 15,000 questionnaires were returned, of which 53 percent favored no more wilderness.

I have been reviewing the testimony, data and maps on each area under consideration. I will be conferring with the Idaho Congressional delegation to prepare final legislation.

It is my hope that a bill will be ready for consideration soon after Congress convenes in late January, 1984.

Jim and members of his staff listen to testimony presented at a hearing in Coeur d'Alene last August. This was one of four hearings across the state to gather information about the roadless areas in Idaho.

Exhibit B

24•WOOD RIVER JOURNAL•MARCH•29•1984

FORUM

Wilderness bill fails to effect compromise

The wilderness bill introduced in Congress last week by Sen. James McClure and the rest of the Idaho delegation was characterized by one local conservationist as a "slap in the face." The proposal is indeed that, as well as an insult to the concept of democracy and compromise.

McClure's attempt to add only 526,064 acres — out of the 8 million acres available — to the state's wilderness system is preposterous. Not only is the figure substantially less than that favored by conservation groups and Gov. John Evans, it's even less than the 590,000-acre addition proposed by the Idaho Forest Industry Council.

When a coalition of conservation groups in Idaho announced their hope last fall for 2.9 million acres of additional wilderness, the groups said that although the figure was less than they wanted, it was realistic. Gov. Evans indicated, too, his 1 million-acre proposal was the minimum he could support. These figures were offered to our Congressional delegation in good faith, in the spirit of cooperation and compromise.

At that time, we supported the conservationists' proposal because it included the addition of the White Cloud, Pioneer and Boulder mountain ranges to the wilderness system.

The Pioneers and the Boulders have been omitted from McClure's bill.

These areas are now virtually roadless and are crucial to maintaining the fragile ecosystem of the entire central Idaho wilderness area. In addition, these pristine lands draw thousands of tourists to and through our valley each year. We believe the wilderness area is more valuable to our area in its untouched state than for its minimal timber and mining potential.

Under the wilderness bill, lands not designated wilderness will be open to timber, mining and recreation uses, and roads and vehicles will be allowed.

Not all the blame for this ridiculous bill should rest on the shoulders of McClure, although as chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, he clearly must assume major responsibility for it. Sen. Steve Symms, Rep. George Hansen and Rep. Larry Craig also must be called to account for their actions.

Press reports indicate that Hansen wanted no additional wilderness, while Symms and Craig supported about 400,000 acres.

The issue has already entered the political arena, with state Democrats blasting McClure and Hansen, both Republicans who are up for re-election this fall.

The wilderness issue will — and should — be a major campaign theme this fall. If McClure and Hansen are as closely tied to mining and timber interests and as far removed from the sentiment of the general public as this bill would indicate, it's clearly time to remove these men from office.

Exhibit C1

-from Idaho Statesman-
March 31st 1984

Insult to Idaho

Editor, The Statesman:

After the recent hearings and all the other events of the last 10-plus years, it should be obvious to an observer that the people of Idaho support a significant wilderness system for our state.

What our congressional delegation has now proposed is not a significant wilderness, it is an insult to the people of Idaho. They have completely left out the Lemhis and the Palisades. They have cut back Borah Peak, the White Clouds, Kelly Creek, Mallard-Larkins and the Selkirk Region to postage-stamp size. They have totally disregarded additions to the Sawtooth Wilderness and the Seven Devils. They propose not a single area on the Boise National Forest, although several fine ones are available.

No other state in the lower 48 has wilderness to compare with Idaho. The wildlife, fisheries, clean air and open spaces that are so much a part of our lifestyle are closely tied to our marvelous wilderness heritage. We have a lot to lose.

It should be obvious now, if it wasn't before, that our men in Washington represent not the people of Idaho, but a group of corporate executives who stand to profit by spoiling our state's heritage. — WINSTON CHEYNEY, Boise

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From Idaho Mountain Express
March 29, 1984
"Letters" Column

WILDERNESS ACTIVISTS

Editor:

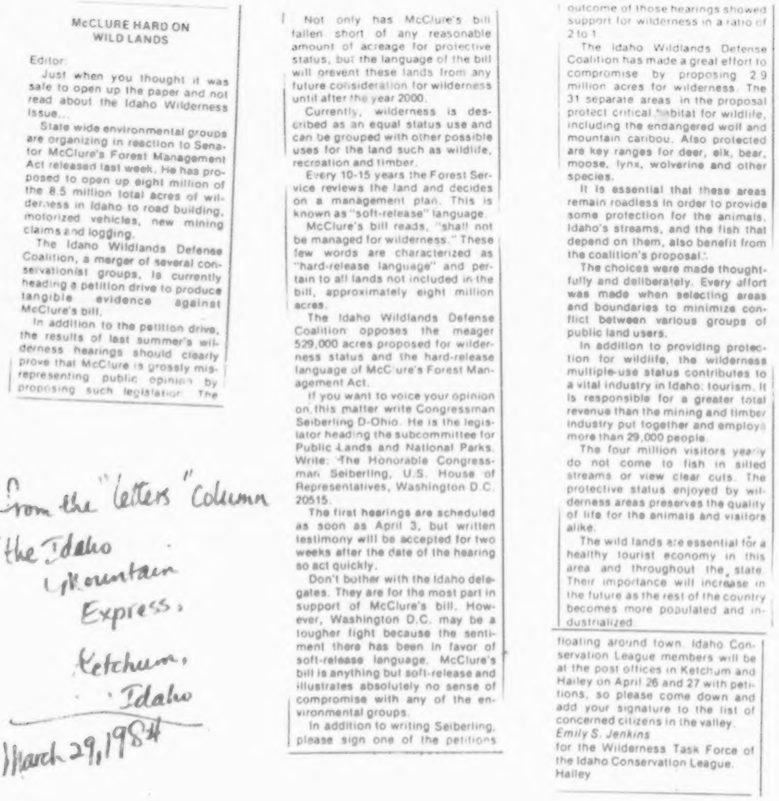
Where's the wilderness in McClure's wilderness bill? Idaho's delegation has given the people of this state a slap in the face. Find out what you can do about it.

The Wood River chapter of the Idaho Conservation League will hold a meeting Wednesday, April 4, at 7:00 in the Ketchum American Legion Hall.

Richard Stallings, candidate for congress who is running against George Hansen, will be there to give his input and hear your concerns.

Pro-wilderness petitions will be available in front of the Ketchum and Hailey post offices Thursday and Friday, March 29 and 30 from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Lee Whiting
Ketchum



McCLURE HARD ON WILD LANDS

Editor:

Just when you thought it was safe to open up the paper and not read about the Idaho Wilderness Issue...

State wide environmental groups are organizing in reaction to Senator McClure's Forest Management Act released last week. He has proposed to open up eight million of the 8.5 million total acres of wilderness in Idaho to road building, motorized vehicles, new mining claims and logging.

The Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition, a merger of several conservationist groups, is currently heading a petition drive to produce tangible evidence against McClure's bill.

In addition to the petition drive, the results of last summer's wilderness hearings should clearly prove that McClure is grossly misrepresenting public opinion by proposing such legislation. The outcome of those hearings showed support for wilderness in a ratio of 2 to 1.

The Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition has made a great effort to compromise by proposing 2.9 million acres for wilderness. The 31 separate areas in the proposal protect critical habitat for wildlife, including the endangered wolf and mountain caribou. Also protected are key ranges for deer, elk, bear, moose, lynx, wolverine and other species.

It is essential that these areas remain roadless in order to provide some protection for the animals. Idaho's streams, and the fish that depend on them, also benefit from the coalition's proposal.

The choices were made thoughtfully and deliberately. Every effort was made when selecting areas and boundaries to minimize conflict between various groups of public land users.

In addition to providing protection for wildlife, the wilderness multiple-use status contributes to a vital industry in Idaho: tourism. It is responsible for a greater total revenue than the mining and timber industry put together and employs more than 29,000 people.

The four million visitors yearly do not come to fish in silted streams or view clear cuts. The protective status enjoyed by wilderness areas preserves the quality of life for the animals and visitors alike.

The wild lands are essential for a healthy tourist economy in this area and throughout the state. Their importance will increase in the future as the rest of the country becomes more populated and industrialized.

Not only has McClure's bill fallen short of any reasonable amount of acreage for protective status, but the language of the bill will prevent these lands from any future consideration for wilderness until after the year 2000.

Currently, wilderness is described as an equal status use and can be grouped with other possible uses for the land such as wildlife, recreation and timber.

Every 10-15 years the Forest Service reviews the land and decides on a management plan. This is known as "soft-release" language.

McClure's bill reads, "shall not be managed for wilderness." These few words are characterized as "hard-release language" and pertain to all lands not included in the bill, approximately eight million acres.

The Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition opposes the meager 529,000 acres proposed for wilderness status and the hard-release language of McClure's Forest Management Act.

If you want to voice your opinion on this matter write Congressman Seiberling D-Ohio. He is the legislator heading the subcommittee for Public Lands and National Parks. Write: The Honorable Congressman Seiberling, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington D.C. 20515.

The first hearings are scheduled as soon as April 3, but written testimony will be accepted for two weeks after the date of the hearing so act quickly.

Don't bother with the Idaho delegates. They are for the most part in support of McClure's bill. However, Washington D.C. may be a tougher fight because the sentiment there has been in favor of soft-release language. McClure's bill is anything but soft-release and illustrates absolutely no sense of compromise with any of the environmental groups.

In addition to writing Seiberling, please sign one of the petitions floating around town. Idaho Conservation League members will be at the post offices in Ketchum and Hailey on April 26 and 27 with petitions, so please come down and add your signature to the list of concerned citizens in the valley.

Emily S. Jenkins
for the Wilderness Task Force of the Idaho Conservation League.
Hailey

From the "letters" column of the Idaho Mountain Express, Ketchum, Idaho
March 29, 1984

THE IDAHO STATESMAN, Boise, Wednesday, August 10, 1983

Wilderness hearing told: We need more

By **LARRY SWISHER**
The Idaho Statesman

Pro-wilderness sentiment dominated the first of four public hearings in Idaho on Sen. James McClure's plan to classify 6.5 million acres of national forest roadless areas.

Of 180 witnesses who spoke Tuesday during the eight-hour hearing at Boise City Hall, dozens of people from Boise, the Ketchum-Hailey area and McCall — including singer-songwriter Carole King — supported designation of large amounts of wilderness.

Other pro-wilderness speakers included Jack and Ellen Trueblood, the son and wife of the late Ted Trueblood, Nampa, a nationally known outdoors, hunting and fishing writer.

"This isn't a popularity contest governed by an applause meter in this room," McClure warned the crowd after one outburst of applause.

The applause was for Walter Minnick, Boise, president of wood-beam manufacturer Trus Joist Corp., who spoke against federal "subsidies" of the timber industry, saying, "Let's make logging pay its own way."

However, representatives of other wood-products companies and others warned against "locking up" natural resources in wilderness at the expense of jobs, industry-based communities and tax revenues.

Keith Larson, a Boise carpenter, said not cutting timber was "the same as not harvesting a field of grain when somebody is hungry."

Glen Youngblood, Boise Cascade Corp. and Idaho Forest Industry Council spokesman, said the wood products industry paid a fourth of all nonfarm wages in six counties of western Idaho, where two-thirds of the timber comes from national forests.

McClure, who was joined by fellow Republicans Rep. Larry Craig and Sen. Steve Symms for

(See HEARING, Back Page)

(Continued from Page 1A)

the Boise hearing, will conduct the second of four hearings on Thursday in Idaho Falls. Hearings will take place in Coeur d'Alene on Aug. 16 and Lewiston on Aug. 17.

At issue is the amount of wilderness, non-wilderness or further study areas that should be designated by Congress in national forest roadless areas, which are undeveloped lands outside existing areas designated as wilderness.

"I have not made my mind up about any of the areas, and I welcome the opportunity to learn more about them," McClure said in opening the Boise hearing.

He said he plans after the hearings to work with the other members of the Idaho congressional delegation to draft legislation.

Carole King, who lives on a ranch near Challis in central Idaho, and her husband, Rick Sorensen, criticized "corporations who want to exploit us and our natural resources."

"How are you going to explain to your grandkids what a wilderness was," she asked McClure. "How are you going to tell them you sold it?"

An "Idahoan by choice," King said she meets many big-city dwellers in the course of her work as an entertainer who "are enriched by just the knowledge that such places still exist on the planet."

Later, McClure gaveled King down when she made an additional statement as McClure prepared to dismiss the panel of witnesses that included King. (Witnesses were limited to two minutes each.)

The rock and popular music star said, in part, "Contrary to the opinion of our elected officials, only God can create a wilderness."

Earlier, Craig said Congress had "created" a number of wilderness areas that had partly been mined, logged and roaded.

Despite a few incidents, most of the hearing was calm and polite.

At one point, a dozen pro-wilderness mothers and fathers with infants and children quietly stood behind the witness table while a spokeswoman said, "We want our children to experience the immenseness and immutability of Nature."

McClure later was applauded when he announced that he would grant conservation groups' request to wait for their full wilderness proposal on Oct. 1 before deciding on his bill. Other groups already have submitted proposals.

But McClure also chided those who spoke of "heartless corporations." He said they forget people who live in timber-dependent towns, and have their "hopes, dreams and life savings tied up in that."

Conservationists misunderstood his so-called "hard-release" proposal for areas designated non-wilderness in Idaho, McClure said. It would not prevent future consideration for wilderness, but would allow development until a decision or study is made.

He compared the study of wilderness potential of roadless areas to Boise's proposed downtown redevelopment project, saying both had dragged on without results for 20 years.

Craig, in opening remarks, also stressed consideration of industry, saying that 25,000 to 30,000 Idahoans are directly or indirectly employed by mining, which promises to increase in the future "if we do not close the doors to exploration."

Symms, a strong critic of wilderness, said he would keep an open mind but warned the audience that wilderness could threaten the nation's security because of the loss of potential minerals, oil and natural gas.

As some members of the audience groaned, Symms said the Soviet Union wants to capture the oil-rich Persian Gulf and that Libya's recent attacks on Chad were an effort by Soviet and Cuban interests aimed at essential raw materials, such as cobalt.

Symms said he preferred to see young Americans working to improve methods of extracting resources rather than "carrying M-16 rifles in Africa."

Owners and spokesmen for mining companies, oil and natural gas companies, agricultural and livestock groups and trail motorcycle riders said they opposed any new wilderness.

But Ketchum Mayor Jerry Sieffert said the Sawtooth National Recreation Areas and Wilderness Area have helped make the town grow.

Exhibit D

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

I might just note for the record, that if you look at the map, indeed, southern Idaho and southeastern Idaho, in particular, has very little designated wilderness. It also has a very small proportion of the total Forest Service lands.

By accidents of geography development, and economic interest, the southern part of the State public lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and that portion of the State is under study for wilderness designation through the Bureau of Land Management. The major areas of wilderness decisions will come for that portion of the State in the decisions that come with respect to recommendations on BLM wilderness studies.

As I said earlier, this is not the end of the decisionmaking process with respect to wilderness, and that's particularly true for southern Idaho, where most of the land is BLM.

So I wouldn't want people in southern Idaho to assume that this simply leaves them remote from any possibility of wilderness.

I might also mention, because I'm a little puzzled—and apparently information has come to our committee that hasn't come to you, and for that reason I take just a moment to share that with you, with respect to Borah Peak and the Lost River Mountains.

The RARE II evaluation that looked at minerals, looked primarily at the northern end under the hard rock minerals. The interest that's been expressed recently is primarily in the southern end, primarily oil and gas.

I don't know whether there's any oil and gas there. I share the frustration that many Idahoans do over the tantilizing thought that we're about to become oil and gas wealthy. I can't believe that God knew where the State line was when the Overthrust Belt was created, and that all the oil and gas is on the Wyoming side of the line and none of it on the Idaho side; but that may ultimately prove to be the case. But we will never know unless they have the opportunity to explore, and that's generic to most of the problems that we have with that band of national forests which is along the eastern boundary of our State as the uncertainty with respect to oil and gas.

And you would note from the map, that the green areas in southeastern Idaho are concentrated right in that belt—not the Lost River Mountains, but the Overthrust Belt that are in the Forest Service areas.

Some of the Lost River and Lemhis decisions were left in further study in RARE II, primarily because of their interrelationship with BLM studies with which lands those are intermingled or commingled.

And I think we will undoubtedly take another look at those areas at the time the BLM studies are completed, and also when we know perhaps more about the oil and gas prospects for that area.

Mr. MAUGHAN. May I ask a question, Senator?

The CHAIRMAN. Surely.

Mr. MAUGHAN. Does that mean that your committee would entertain a reevaluation of the national forest roadless areas and the Lost River and the Lemhis Range when the BLM concludes its wilderness study reviews or adjacent wilderness study review?

The CHAIRMAN. That's quite possible. I will not tell you that I know that it will happen, because I don't know that it will happen. But I think it's quite possible that those areas which are really dominated by BLM lands rather than Forest Service lands may well get considered at the time the BLM lands are considered.

Are you—I'm groping as to how to present the question, the question with respect to release language.

I think there is a great deal of common interest and common purpose in release language. I think there is perhaps more agreement than meets the eye and more than is commonly perceived, and the disagreements may have become symbolic rather than real.

I hope to be able to explore with you and others in the succeeding days the opportunities to forge a compromise between the so-called hard release and so-called soft-release language, because I think there is a good faith effort underway from people on all sides of that that might produce the key to unlocking the logjam to wilderness legislation.

And it's in that context that I would ask if you are familiar with the exchange that took place between Congressman Cheeney and Congressman Seiberling in February of this year?

Congressman Cheeney had written to Mr. Seiberling about problems with release language, and Mr. Seiberling had written back a rather long and detailed memorandum, dated February 8 of this year. Are you familiar with that exchange, Mr. Coppelman?

Mr. COPPELMAN. Yes, Senator, and also with the language in the Arizona committee report.

The CHAIRMAN. Are others of you familiar with that exchange, that memorandum?

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Coppelman, are you in general agreement with what Congressman Seiberling said in that memorandum?

Mr. COPPELMAN. Yes, we are.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I ask that is, I think that that's the first time I have seen in writing the detailed explanation of what, at least, Congressman Seiberling takes the soft-release language to mean.

Now as you noted, much of that, or a portion of that was written into the report language with respect to the Arizona bill, which I understand is on the House calendar for a vote today.

I have some concern about the statement in the report rather than in statute. As you would know, and I think it's true, that report language means less than statutory language.

I would hope that we can come to an agreement as to what release should be, and state it in statute so that there can be no ambiguity, there can be no misunderstanding, and there can be no hidden agendas on the part of anyone as to "comparative advantage," if I can use that term, in future application of that language.

I hope that we will be able to achieve that, and I know that those efforts are underway.

Mr. COPPELMAN. As you know, Senator, we started out very far apart, the difference between one generation of release and release forever. I think we are closer now.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; much closer, as a matter of fact.

One of the concerns that has been expressed with the year 2000, as I understand it is, that one forest plan that might be reevaluated in 1999 and be in effect for 15 years thereafter, and in effect 30 years from now. Is that correct?

Mr. Coppelman. That's correct.

The Chairman. The concern many people have on the other side is that if we don't have some kind of release language that means something, we're right back into it next year on other plans. And somewhere between now and 30 years from now may be the area of compromise.

Mr. Coppelman. I hope so.

The Chairman. Certainly I would agree with what you say, Ms. King, with respect to once a wilderness has been developed it will never be the same again. But we are designating wilderness areas which we find to be worthy of protection in areas that have been developed and have recovered from—to a degree at least, from the development that took place.

If we were to adopt—and I assume that you applaud that?

Ms. King. I question what development are you referring to that has been done?

The Chairman. Well, in the Eastern United States in particular, much of it has been logged, sometimes more than once, and yet is now a beautiful eastern hardwood forest that we believe is worthy of inclusion within wilderness areas.

Ms. King. May I make a point?

The Chairman. Surely.

Ms. King. The Eastern United States gets a great deal more rainfall than we do in Idaho, and the terrain is a lot less steep and a lot less fragile, and there is a much thicker topsoil there.

The Chairman. There's no question that that's correct.

I also think it might be worthwhile to note that when we passed what is now known as the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness Area, Senator Church said on the record, and repeatedly that this proposal represents the last large addition to the wilderness system in Idaho, and in a sense, completes what the Wilderness Act first contemplated; namely, that the various primitive areas within the core of a future wilderness system with this bill we include within the system the remaining Idaho primitive areas, and I think in that sense it is a big step toward the completion of the wilderness system in Idaho.

And he said at another point in the record; from my view of the RARE II recommendations, I do not see any other large tracts that I would favor for wilderness designation.

Now, I say that by way of background, because many people have, as you do and as others do, say we are subtracting from wilderness, not adding to wilderness in the designation. But I think we need at least an historical perspective that gives recognition to what's already been done and the views of the people who were involved in it at the time that was done.

Ms. King. If I may also address that, Senator.

With all due respect, he is speaking about designated wilderness. There's still the matte of the release language which the questionable areas that nobody's really sure what to do with are de facto wilderness, and that is what would be subtracted.

The **Chairman**. Well, I think I'll leave his statement stand for itself. He had looked at RARE II and made that recommendation—made that statement after having looked at RARE II recommendations.

I do appreciate your testimony. I recognize the difficulty—oh, one thing I might ask of you, Mr. Barker. Do you know how many out-of-State hunters and fishermen who buy licenses in Idaho are actually served by the outfitter and guides?

Mr. **Barker**. Walt Minnick will be speaking at little later, and he has some information in his testimony about that.

The **Chairman**. All right. Thank you.

With respect to the wild and scenic rivers, we have had some difficulty with some people who wish to exclude jet boats from the wild and scenic rivers, for much the same reason that others object to motorized traffic in wilderness areas.

Are you satisfied with the current balance that we have struck in the management of the wild and scenic rivers on jet-boat travel?

Mr. **Barker**. I think that our association is satisfied with the way things are currently being done.

The **Chairman**. It doesn't mean that it will stay that way forever, but at least it's good enough for now?

Mr. **Barker**. That's correct. We would hate to see any future intrusions, new uses.

The **Chairman**. I understand.

Thank you very much, gentlemen. I appreciate your testimony.

Panel No. 3, Dick Bennett, Skip White, Jim Dickison, Amber Thiemens, Lawrence Hoiland, and Nick Kirkmire.

I assume that everybody knows the ground rules under which we're operating; the fact that all written statements will be placed in the record, and there's a 3-minute limit on the oral presentation.

Mr. Bennett.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD G. BENNETT, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, BENNETT LUMBER PRODUCTS, INC., AND PRESIDENT, IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Mr. **Bennett**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Richard Bennett, executive vice president of Bennett Lumber Products. I am also current president of the Idaho Forest Industry Council.

As you know, Bennett Lumber has had extensive experience with previous legislative attempts to release nonwilderness roadless lands. For that reason, my statement will focus on the release language proposed in S. 2457.

In 1979, when this committee was debating the Central Idaho Wilderness Act, Senator Church assured us that areas adjacent to the wilderness which had been considered for wilderness designation, but rejected by Congress would be released from further wilderness study by the reports accompanying the bill.

To prove his point, the Senator circulated letters from the administration, stating that the Department of Agriculture had reviewed the proposed report language and would abide by it.

Mr. Chairman, I remember very clearly your dissent on this point. You said that the report language release represented only an informal agreement between the legislative and executive branches. You correctly predicted that future administrations would not be obliged to honor such an agreement.

The planning staff of the Nezperce National Forest, under orders from the Office of General Counsel at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, are currently reexamining the wilderness characteristics of the roadless areas that were supposedly released in 1980.

Forest Service officials claim that the *California* v. *Block* decision forces them to undertake the current wilderness review.

Such a claim is unfounded, in my opinion. The report of the conference committee on the central Idaho bill stated that one of their principal reasons for the legislation was to, quote:

> End the wilderness versus multiple-use controversy in central Idaho by making final decisions on the precise location of the wilderness boundary lines. Thereby, permitting multiple uses other than wildernss on certain adjacent National Forest lands which are currently administered as defacto wilderness, pending approval of this legislation.

Unquote.

The statement of managers explained that the conference committee had adopted the statement of purposes to, quote:

> To make the significance of a congressional decision embodied in the Act clear to the public officials who will administer both the wilderness lands of the regions and the adjacent nonwilderness multiple-use lands.

Unquote.

Apparently, the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture never read the conference committee report. If they had, they would not have ordered the staff of the Nezperce National Forest to restudy the roadless areas released in the report accompanying the 1980 act.

The conference report states, quote:

> Further study to gather information on the wilderness values of the nonwilderness lands covered by this report is neither necessary, nor desirable. Such studies would, in the view of the conferees, be inappropriate, because Congress has already made a final decision upon the future status of these nonwilderness lands.

Unquote.

Mr. Chairman, in 1979 and 1980, you argued that release language should have been included within the Central Idaho Wilderness Act. Your concerns about Forest Service discretion have subsequently been proven true. Our experience in central Idaho indicates that even unequivocal statements of congressional intent can be ignored by the executive branch. Therefore, it is important that the final version of S. 2457 contain strong release provisions such as the language currently in title II of the bill.

If, in your discussions with Representative Seiberling and others, you come up with an alternative release formula, please see to it that it includes the maximum of statutory direction and a minimum of discretionary authority.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to present my statement.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bennett follows:]

Statement of
Richard G. Bennett
Executive Vice President
Bennett Lumber Products, Inc.
Princeton, Idaho

Mr. Chairman, I am Richard Bennett, Executive Vice President of Bennett Lumber Products, Inc. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Public Lands Subcommittee to discuss S. 2457, the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984 which you and Senator Symms introduced on March 21st.

Bennett Lumber operates two sawmills in Idaho. Our principal manufacturing facility is located at Princeton. We also own and operate the Shearer Lumber mill at Elk City. Both sawmills are heavily dependent upon timber sold by the U.S. Forest Service. Approximately 50-60 percent of the raw material for the Princeton mill comes from the Clearwater and Panhandle National Forests. Nearly 100 percent of the timber cut by the Elk City mill is taken from the Nezperce National Forest.

As you know, Bennett Lumber has had extensive experience with previous legislative attempts to "release" non-wilderness roadless lands for resource development. For that reason, my statement this morning will focus on the "release language" proposed in S. 2457.

Historical Perspective

In 1978, as the RARE II study was coming to a close, Idaho timber operators approached the Congressional delegation requesting a state-wide resolution of the national forest roadless area issue. We sought state-wide legislation in order to avoid a piecemeal approach to this land allocation problem. We were concerned that breaking up the issue would permit wilderness decisions to be made without an examination of the broader issue of how much wilderness should be set aside in Idaho.

Three of the four members of the Idaho delegation favored a state-wide bill. Senator Church, then Idaho's senior Senator and a high ranking member of this Committee, did not agree. He felt that Congress should first consider legislation to reclassify the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas as wilderness. He stated that Congress had always intended to reclassify the primitive areas as a single wilderness, and that the wilderness to be designated in the Salmon River drainage would be "the last major addition to the Wilderness System in Idaho."

Senator Church told me, and many others, that Congress would "by law" restore multiple-use management on roadless areas adjacent to the new wilderness. He also stated that the designation of the River of No Return Wilderness could be accomplished without negatively affecting the timber sale programs in the region. With those assurances, we reluctantly agreed to go along with his plan to break up the Idaho wilderness issue into two parts.

Late in 1979, Senator Church announced, to our great disappointment, that he would not include release language in the Central Idaho Wilderness bill. He said that he did not oppose the concept of "statutory release," but certain influential members of the House of Representatives felt the issue should be addressed on "a national basis" when Congress considered the RARE II recommendations. He said he would not hold up the Central Idaho bill while the House and Senate worked out a national release formula.

Senator Church assured us that those areas adjacent to the River of No Return Wilderness, which had been considered for wilderness designation but rejected by Congress, would be "released" by statements of Congressional intent in the reports accompanying the Central Idaho bill. To prove his point, the Senator circulated letters from the Administration stating that the Department of Agriculture had reviewed the proposed report language and would abide by it.

Mr. Chairman, I remember very clearly your dissent on this point. You said that "release by report" represented only an informal agreement between the Legislative and Executive Branches. You correctly predicted that future administrations would not be obliged to honor such an agreement. In the aftermath of the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in California v. Block, the Forest Service is once again considering the wilderness attributes of roadless areas in Central Idaho.

I understand that you will soon meet with Representative Seiberling and others in an attempt to further refine the "standard" release language formula. When you meet with Mr. Seiberling, I hope you will use our post-1980 experience in Central Idaho as an example of what can happen if Congress does not provide the Forest Service with clear statutory direction.

The Central Idaho Experience: 1980-1984

The planning staff of the Nezperce National Forest -- under orders from the Office of General Counsel at USDA -- are currently reexamining the wilderness characteristics of the roadless areas that were supposedly released in 1980. The results of this new wilderness study are to be incorporated within the Nezperce Forest Plan now under development.

Forest Service officials claim that the California v. Block decision forces them to undertake the current wilderness review. Such a claim is unfounded in my opinion. In fact, the current review runs completely contrary to the intent of Congress.

The principal purposes of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980, as set forth in Sec.2(b), were to:

> "(1) provide a comprehensive, statutory framework for the protection, administration, and management of the wildlands of the central Idaho region and a portion of the Salmon River * * *
>
> (2) end the controversy over which lands within the central Idaho region will be designated wilderness -- thereby assuring that certain adjacent lands better suited for multiple uses other than wilderness will be managed by the Forest Service under existing laws and applicable land management plans; and

> (3) make a comprehensive land allocaion decision for the national forest roadless areas of the central Idaho region." [emphasis added]

The Statement of Managers of the Committee of Conference on the Central Idaho bill stated that the second "purpose" was included to make it clear that one of the principal reasons for the legislation was to:

> "end the 'wilderness vs. multiple-use' controversy in central Idaho by making *final decisions* on the precise location of the wilderness boundary lines, thereby permitting multiple uses other than wilderness on certain adjacent national forest lands which are currently administered as *de facto* wilderness pending approval of this legislation." [emphasis added]

The Statement of Managers explained that the conference committee had adopted the Senate provisions enumerating the purposes of the legislation "in order to make the significance of the Congressional decisions embodied [in the Act] clear to the public officials who will administer both the wilderness lands of the region and the adjacent non-wilderness multiple-use lands."

Apparently, the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture never studied the Conference Committee report. If they had, they would not have ordered the staff of the Nezperce National Forest to restudy the wilderness characteristics of the roadless areas released in the reports accompanying the 1980 Act. The conference report states:

> "* * * further study to gather information on the wilderness values of the 'non-wilderness' lands covered by this report is neither necessary nor desirable. * * * such studies would, in the view of the conferees, be inappropriate, because Congress has already made a final decision about the future status of these 'non-wilderness' lands."

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, in 1979 and 1980 you argued that release language should have been inlcuded within the Central Idaho Wilderness Act. Your concerns about Forest Service discretion have subsequently been proven true. Our experience in Central Idaho indicates that even unequivocal statements of Congressional intent can be ignored by the Executive Branch.

Therefore, it is important that the final version of S. 2457 contain strong release provisions, such as the language currently in Title II of the bill. If, in your discussions with Representative Seiberling and others, you come up with an alternative release formula, please see to it that it includes a maximum of *statutory* direction and a minimum of discretionary authority.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Bennett.
Skip White.

STATEMENT OF H. W. "SKIP" WHITE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED LOGGING CONTRACTORS OF IDAHO, INC., COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. WHITE. Senator, this is a joint statement, myself and Lawrence Hoiland, president of the Associated Logging Contractors of Idaho.

My name is H. S. "Skip" White. I'm executive secretary of Associated Logging Contractors of Idaho, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

We're an association of independent logging contractors engaged in the harvest of logs. The association membership at present is 735 members. The size of the companies represented by the Associated Logging Contractors range from single-owner operators to firms that employ over 150 people.

We obviously are not that huge conglomerate corporation you hear about.

We certainly appreciate the opportunity to address the issues in front of the committee. Mr. Chairman, and Senator McClure, Idaho needs Senate bill 2457. Specifically, we need the so-called hard-release language that allows the necessary time to plan for the upcoming years.

Major expenditures for equipment must be made by the members I represent if they are to continue as employers in the State of Idaho.

I've been employed by the association since 1971. One of the first projects I was involved in in 1971 was wilderness. It had been going on before that, and obviously continues on today. We must have these answers to the wilderness question as soon as possible.

Let me make a quick comparison of land areas. As far as I was able to determine, Washington, D.C., is approximately 10 miles square, or roughly 64,000 acres.

In Kelly Creek alone, we're recommending an addition of 124,000, or an area basically twice the size of Washington, D.C.

A few months ago I was in a private airplane, we were going from Coeur d'Alene to southeast Idaho. We entered the Idaho Wilderness boundary east of Grangeville by crossing the road to Elk City. Some 40 minutes later we crossed the next road, which was west of Salmon. Needless to say, that is a fairly large wilderness area.

Loggers in the State are generally environmentalists first, loggers second. We are not preservationists. We feel strongly about proper land management. We do not feel that locking up huge chunks of Idaho is proper land management. We believe you can go in, harvest and get out.

By doing this we provide jobs. If done properly, it creates habitat for large and small animals, and removes the potential for disease and fire.

By providing jobs you also provide taxes, other jobs as well as educational opportunities for the children of Idaho through the timber-tax-receipt process.

In preparation for last summer's hearings concerning the possibility of an Idaho wilderness bill, the United Timber Industry established a land-based recommendation of approximately 591,000 acres.

This was a compromise figure, reached by the various segments and areas of the State of Idaho concerning timber harvest.

The different groups obviously had different desires and thoughts concerning this very complex issue. But overall, the compromise that was reached was a very realistic position.

The Associated Logging Contractors do not have a timber staff, so we must depend on others within the timber industry to make these determinations. We do know three things without question. We know:

First, that the wilderness question must be answered as soon as possible;

Second, hard-release language is absolutely necessary, and;

Third, the amount of acreage that is to be included we will leave up to the congressional process.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

[The prepared statement of Mr. White follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
H. W. "SKIP" WHITE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OF THE
ASSOCIATED LOGGING CONTRACTORS OF IDAHO, INC.
P. O. BOX 671
COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO 83814

before the
U. S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

on
S. 2457, THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

April 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee. My name is H. W. "Skip" White. I am Executive Secretary of the Associated Logging Contractors of Idaho, Inc. We are located at 4055 Government Way in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814. We are an association of independent logging contractors engaged in the harvest of logs in the state of Idaho. The association membership at the present time is 735 members. The size of the companies represented by the Associated Logging Contractors of Idaho ranges from single-owner operators to firms that employ over 150 people.

We certainly appreciate the opportunity to address the issues in front of such a distinguished committee. Mr. Chairmen, Idaho needs Senate Bill 2457, the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984. Specifically we need the so-called hard-release language that allows the time necessary to plan for the upcoming years. Major expenditures for equipment must be made by the members that I represent if they are to continue as employers in the state of Idaho. Last year we had about 10,000 families involved in the harvest of logs in the state of Idaho.

I have been employed by the association since 1971. One of the first projects I was involved in concerned wilderness. It had been going on before that and obviously it is still going on. We need to have these answers as soon as possible. We must answer the wilderness questions in the state of Idaho.

Let me make a quick comparision of land areas. Washington, D. C. is approximately ten miles square, or roughly, sixty-four thousand acres. The additional areas recommended for inclusion to wilderness in the Kelly Creek drainage alone is twice the size of Washington, D. C. As we all know, Idaho already has over 3.8 million acres designated as wilderness. A few months ago I was in a private airplane, airspeed indicator read 160 miles per hour. We entered the Idaho wilderness boundary east of Grangeville, Idaho by crossing the next road to Elk City. Some forty minutes later we crossed the next road which was west of Salmon. Needless to say, that is a fairly large wilderness area.

Loggers in the state are generally environmentalists first, loggers second. We are not preservationists. We feel strongly about proper land management. We do not feel that locking up hugh chunks of Idaho is proper land management. We believe that you can go in, harvest and get out. By doing this we provide jobs. If done properly, it creates habitat for large and small animals and removes the potential for disease and fire. By providing jobs you also provide taxes, other jobs, as well as educational opportunities for the children of Idaho through the timber-tax receipt process.

In preparation for last summer's hearings concerning the possibility of an Idaho wilderness bill, the united timber industry established a land-based recommendation of approximately five-hundred and ninety-one thousand acres. This was a compromise figure reached by the various segments and areas of the state of Idaho. The different groups, obviously, had different desires and thoughts concerning this very complex issue. But overall the compromise that was reached was a very realistic position as far as timber in Idaho is concerned. The Associated Logging Contractors of Idaho does not have a timber staff so we must depend on others within the timber industry to make these determinations. We do know three things without question. We know that (1) the wilderness question must be answered as soon as possible, (2) hard-release language is absolutely necessary end, (3) the amount of acreage that is to be included we will leave up to the congressional process.

Mr. Chairman and members, we implore you to complete this process as soon as possible. Thank you for your time and attention and I would attempt to answer any questions that you might ask.

The Chairman. Thank you very much, Mr. White.

Jim Dickison.

STATEMENT OF JIM DICKISON, OPERATIONS MANAGER, LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORP., SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Mr. Dickison. Thank you, Senator.

I am Jim Dickison, and I am an operations manager for Louisiana-Pacific Corp. at Sandpoint, Idaho.

I am addressing the Idaho Forest Industry Council's position on Long Canyon, Parker Canyon, and the Selkirk Crest area.

We believe that these areas pose management challenges which, if met, can assure that the needs of sportsmen, back-country enthusiasts, the timber industry, and the local economy are achieved.

The economy of Boundary County is heavily dependent on the forest products industry. Within the county there are approximately 400 people employed in the timber industry.

Based on 1982 figures, a year of severe recession, 40 percent of all wages paid within the county was a product of the timber industry.

Long Canyon represents an area of timber which the timber and Forest Service has counted upon to meet future needs. Long Canyon and Parker Canyon, which has adjacent drainage to the south, have similar characteristics, except that access to Parker Canyon is not economically feasible.

Our industry can support wilderness for Parker Canyon as part of a comprehensive management plan for the Selkirk area.

Such a plan, if implemented, would retain the biological productivity of Long Canyon as a component of the Kaniksu area working circle annual potential yield; allow harvest of mature timber within Long Canyon; maintain desirable back-country recreational values in Long Canyon, Parker Canyon, and the Selkirk Crest.

Industry believes these objectives can be met through implementing management plans which include:

First, designating Parker Canyon and the Selkirk Crest as wilderness areas.

Second, low impact logging methods for any areas to be harvested in Long Canyon.

Third, strict, effective road closures for any roads entering Long Canyon.

Fourth, design of cutting units to minimize visual impact and provide maximum wildlife benefits.

Fifth, trail improvement to allow access by wider spectrum of recreationists.

Sixth, preservation of representative stands of old-growth timber along the trail and adjoining the stream in Long Canyon.

Seventh, special care in logging and in recreational development to assure the highest levels of water quality in Canyon Creek.

Eighth, a special citizens advisory group, consisting of all groups with an interest in Long Canyon, charged by Congress with responsibility for helping develop and implement management plans consistent with the special nature of Long Canyon.

Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dickison follows:]

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STATEMENT OF
JIM DICKISON, OPERATIONS MANAGER,
LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORPORATION
BEFORE THE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER
ON
S.2457, THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
APRIL 3, 1984

I am Jim Dickison and I am an Operations Manager for Louisiana-Pacific Corporation at Sandpoint, Idaho. I am addressing the Idaho Forest Industry Council's position on Long Canyon, Parker Canyon and the Selkirk Crest area. We believe that these areas pose management challenges which, if met, can assure that the needs of sportsmen, back-country enthusiasts, the timber industry and the local economy are achieved.

The economy of Boundary County is heavily dependent on the forest products industry. Within the county there are approximately 400 people employed in the timber industry. Based on 1982 figures, a year of severe recession, 40 percent of all wages paid within the county was a product of the timber industry. Within Boundary County are two large sawmills, both of which are very dependent upon timber from the Panhandle and Kootenai National Forests. The combined capacity of these mills is about 70 million board feet, annually.

The current annual potential yield in the Long Canyon drainage is approximately 3 million board feet per year. The timber within Long Canyon is over-mature and future timber sales will certainly exceed the 3 million board feet of annual growth. Long Canyon represents an area of timber which the industry and the Forest Service has counted upon to meet future needs. If Long Canyon is removed from the timber base and these sales are not sold, there will be an adverse effect on the timber industry and the local economy which far exceeds the relatively small contribution of Long Canyon's potential yield. The volume would not be made up from other National Forest timber sales. It could likely be made up, by a partial amount, from other sources such as private and state owned lands, but the long term effect would be a loss of jobs and revenue within Boundary County.

Idaho Forest Industry Council Blackwell Road, P.O. Box 657, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814-0657 (208) 667-4641

Long Canyon and Parker Canyon, which is the adjacent drainage to the south, have similar characteristics except access to Parker Canyon is not economically feasible. Our industry can support wilderness for Parker Canyon as part of a comprehensive management plan for the Selkirk area. Such a plan, if implemented, would:

1) Retain the biological productivity of Long Canyon as a component of the Kaniksu Area Working Circle annual potential yield,
2) Allow harvest of mature timber within Long Canyon, and
3) Maintain desirable backcountry recreation values in Long Canyon, Parker Canyon and the Selkirk Crest.

Idaho Forest Industry Council's proposal recognizes that the Selkirk area is special, not also from a recreational viewpoint, but also from an economic standpoint. For many reasons, the special nature of this area, particularly Long Canyon, would be nullified through a wilderness designation. Perhaps the greatest loss through "Wilderness" would be the opportunity to use the Selkirk area as a laboratory, a place where people of diverse interests could come together, learn from one another, apply new knowledge and perhaps begin to resolve some of the resource management conflicts which have characterized the past decade. Admittedly, this is a bold, new approach with many inherent problems. But, it could result in the innovative management of some of the best recreational, wildlife, and timber-producing land in Idaho.

Industry believes these objectives can be met through implementing management plans which include:
1) Designating Parker Canyon and the Selkirk Crest as wilderness areas.
2) Low impact logging methods for any areas to be harvested in Long Canyon. These methods may include "snow roads" which are local access roads that are actually made of snow and leave minimal ground scars when they melt.
3) Strict, effective road closures for any roads entering Long Canyon. This would restrict the activity within the drainage and provide wildlife protection.
4) Design of cutting units to minimize visual impact and provide maximum wildlife benefits,
5) Trail improvement to allow access by a wider spectrum of recreationists,
6) Preservation of representative stands of old-growth timber along the trail and adjoining the stream in Long Canyon.
7) Special care in logging and in recreational development to assure the highest levels of water quality in Canyon Crest.

8) A special citizens advisory group, consisting of representatives of all groups with an interest in the Long Canyon, charged by Congress with responsibility for helping develop and implement management plans consistent with the special nature of Long Canyon.

I would also like to submit Idaho Forest Industry Council's original management proposal for the Selkirk area dated August 16, 1983 for the record, realizing that certain changes are necessary to conform with the current wilderness recommendations for Parker Canyon and the Selkirk Crest.

Thank you for this opportunity to state my recommendations for this area.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Dickison.

Amber Thiemens.

STATEMENT OF AMBER THIEMENS, MEMBER, IDAHO WOMEN IN TIMBER, DEARY, IDAHO

Ms. THIEMENS. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee.

My name is Amber Thiemens. I am a member of Idaho Women in Timber, a federated group of women who support sound management and use of forest resources.

I live just outside of Deary, Idaho, with my husband, who is a professional forester, and my son, Jacob. We enjoy many outdoor activities.

It is a very special lifestyle to us, one that we cherish, and one that may be threatened if we continue the indecision on the roadless areas in Idaho.

Senator McClure has introduced a bill, S. 2457, the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984. That would settle the indecision on these areas.

I am here today to ask your support of this legislation in its present form.

Besides my husband's career as a professional forester and land manager, we are involved in a new business that produces tree seedlings for use in reforestation.

One of our customers is the U.S. Forest Service. It is difficult to be a consistent supplier of quality tree seedlings to the Forest Service when the basis from which they contract for tree seedlings is unstable.

This basis is their harvesting program, which is dependent on the wilderness issue. Quality forest management is a long-term pursuit, and without stability, good management is jeopardized.

I firmly believe that forests should be managed for all the resources, and that includes areas that need special care, like wilderness areas.

Just as importantly are the other resources that we must manage, wildlife, recreation, grazing, energy, and minerals exploration, watershed protection, and timber production.

All of these resources are interrelated, and they can and are successfully managed hand in hand.

I represent Women in Timber, sharing our ideas with one of the most special groups of people I know, children. I volunteer time at schools, talking on reforestation. We hand out seedlings, showing the children how to plant their trees; establishing the belief that trees are a renewable resource.

I believe release and sufficiency language is the most critical part of the legislation. Idaho and its citizens have waited many years to settle this roadless area question.

We have seen, and continue to see communities lost, families displaces, lives interrupted in part because of the lack of the secure raw material supply.

This bill, the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984, will help solve one of the most staggering problems that faces us.

I ask that you move this legislation as written by all the members of our Idaho delegation out of committee and onto the full senate for approval.

I will be glad to answer any questions, and I want to thank you for the opportunity to share my feelings with you.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Thiemens follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
U. S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

on
S. 2457
THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1984

by
Amber Thiemens
Deary, Idaho
April 3, 1984

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Amber Thiemens. I am a member of Idaho Women in Timber, a federated group of women who support sound management and use of forest resources. I live just outside of Deary, Idaho, with my husband Jim, who is a professional forester, and my son Jacob who is in the first grade at the Deary Grade School. We built our home in an area where we can enjoy the forest (our home is nestled in Doublas Fir trees) and where we can raise Appaloosa horses and Australian Sherphard dogs. We enjoy many outdoor activities--horseback riding, camping, fishing, cross-country skiing and backpacking. I am finishing school at the University of Idaho. I volunteer in our schools. It's a very special life-style to us, one that we cherish, one that may be threatened if we continue the indecision on the roadless areas in Idaho.

Senator McClure has introduced a bill, S. 2457, the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984, that would settle the indecision on these areas. I am here today to ask your support of this legislation in its present form.

My husband and I are deeply committed to proper management of the forestlands of Idaho. Besides my husband's career as a professional forester and land manager, we are involved in a new business that produces tree seedlings for use in reforestation. As timber is harvested, many lands will be artificially regenerated (that means instead of letting nature take its course by spreading seeds from surrounding trees through wind or other natural means, tree planters plant the area with one-year-old seedlings). Because of this, seedlings, small trees ready for planting in the forest, must be available to the people responsible for managing the land. One of our customers is the U. S. Forest Service. It is difficult to be a consistent supplier of quality tree seedlings to the Forest Service, when the basis from which they contract for tree seedlings is unstable. This basis is their harvesting program which is dependent on the wilderness issue. We are reluctant to commit much of our production to the Forest Service because of the instability brought on by the wilderness issue. Quality forest management is a long term pursuit and without stability good management is jeopardized.

I firmly believe that forests should be managed for all the resources, and that includes areas that need special care, like wilderness areas. In Idaho we presently have 3.8 million acres of federally-designated wilderness. And please remember that wilderness must be managed. It doesn't just set there unattended. There are costs associated with that management.

Just as importantly are the other resources that we must manage: wildlife, recreation, grazing, energy and minerals exploration, watershed protection and timber production. All of these resources are interrelated, and they can and are successfully managed "hand-in-hand."

I feel so strongly about this that I represent women in timber, sharing our ideas with one of the most special groups of people I know--children. I volunteer time at schools, grades kindergarten through sixth, talking on reforestation. We hand out seedlings, showing the children how to plant their trees, establishing the belief that trees are a renewable resource.

Why am I telling you these things so close to my heart? Well, Jim and Jacob and I really love Idaho, and we really love our way of life. But we're fearful that we might lose these things that have become near and dear to us, Mr. Chairman. Your bill, S. 2457, addresses the need to protect sensitive, special areas, and it addresses, to a large degree, the economic requirements of the state.

One of the key aspects of the bill states that the lands not designated wilderness "shall be deemed, for purposes of all current and future land-management plans which are approved before December 31, 2000...to have been given adequate consideration as to their suitability for inclusion in the National

Wilderness Preservation System." I believe this is called "release and sufficiency language" in technical terms.

In human terms, people terms, it means we can manage those areas not designated as wilderness for multiple use. In my opinion this is the most critical part of the legislation.

We must tell the Forest Service, through this legislation, that they have these next 15 to 16 years to plan and execute decisions on the National Forests.

Mr. Chairman, and members of this committee, Idaho and its citizens have waited many years to settle this roadless area question. We have seen and continue to see communities lost, families displaced, lives interrupted, in part, because of the lack of a secure raw material supply. This bill, the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984, will help solve one of the most staggering problems that faces us. Our chosen way of life depends on the timber resource of Idaho.

I ask that you move this legislation, as written by all the members of our Idaho delegation, out of committee and on to the full senate for approval. The sooner you do this, the better for Idaho, the better for Idaho citizens, and selfishly, I admit, the better for Jim and Jacob and myself.

I will be glad to answer any questions, and I want to thank you for the opportunity to share my feelings with you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much, Ms. Thiemens.

Mr. Nick Kirkmire.

STATEMENT OF NICHOLAS J. KIRKMIRE, VICE PRESIDENT, CORPORATE AFFAIRS, PLUM CREEK TIMBER CO., INC.

Mr. **Kirkmire**. Mr. Chairman, I'm Nicholas Kirkmire, vice president of corporate affairs for Plum Creek Timber Co., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Burlington Northern.

Our company manages 170,000 acres of forest land in north Idaho, which is owned by Burlington Northern Railroad Co. This ownership is intermingled with national forest lands in the Idaho Panhandle and Clearwater National Forest.

For this reason, land management decisions on adjacent and intermingled national forest lands have a direct impact on our plans for management of B.N. lands.

The Scotchman Peaks Wilderness proposed in section 102(a)(3) of S. 2457 includes two sections of Burlington Northern land. And immediately adjacent to the proposed boundary are 480 acres of B.N. land.

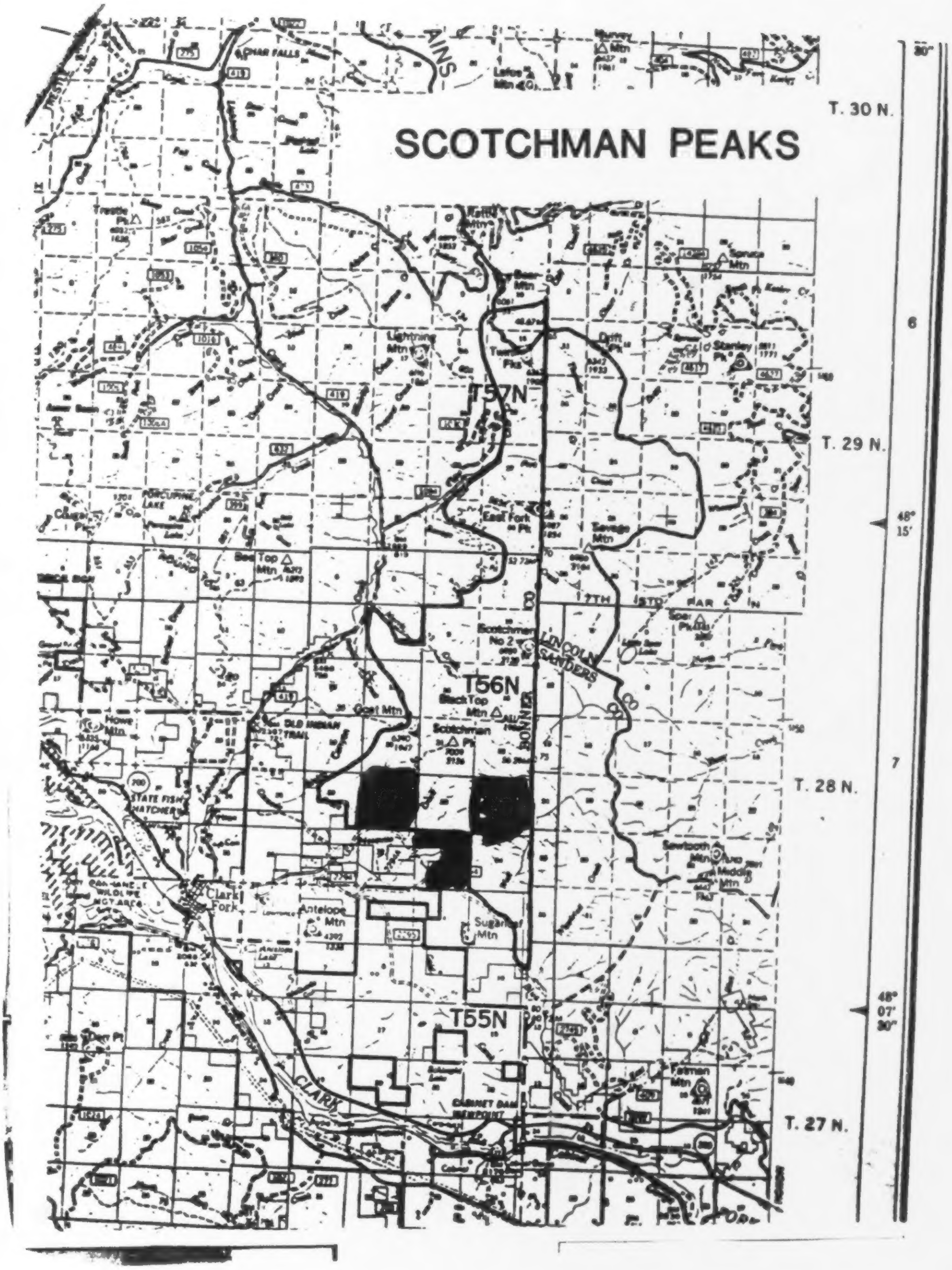
We request that S. 2457 be amended to either exclude our lands from the proposed Scotchman Peaks Wilderness, or to direct that the lands be promptly acquired through exchange.

We are willing to exchange all three parcels of land for national forest lands of equal value, and we have expressed this to the Forest Service.

We have attached a map to our statement which shows the lands in question.

I wish to thank you for this opportunity to comment on S. 2457. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

[The map attached to the prepared statement of Mr. Kirkmire follows:]


SCOTCHMAN PEAKS
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Lightning Mtn
East Fork Pk
Savage Mtn
Bee Top Mtn
Goat Mtn
Black Top Mtn
Scotchman Pk
Scotchman No 2
LINCOLN
SANDERS
BONNER
7TH STD PAR N
Spar Pk
Sawtooth Mtn
Middle Mtn
Howe Mtn
STATE FISH HATCHERY
Clark Fork
Antelope Mtn
Sugarloaf Mtn
CLARK
CABINET DAM
Spruce Mtn
Stanley Pk
Drift Pk
Trestle Pk
PORCUPINE LAKE
OLD INDIAN TRAIL
Billiard Mtn
48° 15'
48° 07' 30"
30"
6
7

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much, Mr. Kirkmire.

Mr. Dickison, for the record, you have included in your statement some restrictive management tools, or some—perhaps I should say some methods that could be employed in management in the Long Canyon area.

Does that have general acceptance within the industry in your area, or is that just a statement of L.P.?

Mr. **Dickison**. No, Senator, I believe that's a common agreement in the area.

The **Chairman**. So you feel you're speaking for the entire industry with respect to those management possibilities?

Mr. **Dickison**. Yes, Senator.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Gentlemen, I have no further questions. And thank you in particular, Amber. I want to compliment the women in timber once again for the diligence that you have shown, and to recognize that you're housewives, generally speaking, who, of your own time and with your own money, have put an awful lot of effort into assuring some economic stability for your families. We appreciate it. It speaks very eloquently.

Panel No. 4. Will Venard, Al Reynolds, Chris Yoder, and Ed Robertson.

Will Venard.

STATEMENT OF WILL VENARD, ON BEHALF OF THE BOUNDARY BACKPACKERS AND THE IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Mr. **Venard**. Senator McClure, thank you for this opportunity to participate in the work of our Government.

I will be deviating some from my written statement.

Officially, I represent Boundary Backpackers, a group from Boundary County, and the Idaho Conservation League. But today, I represent the people of Boundary County and elsewhere in Idaho who want the Selkirk Crest and Long Canyon designated wilderness.

We believe that 97 percent of the timberland in Boundary County should be designated for multipleuse, but no more.

It's been stated that Long Canyon and Parker Canyon are similar, but we believe that they are similar only in that they are adjacent.

Those people who would log Long Canyon would substitute Parker Canyon as a substitute. Gentlemen, this would be like substituting a petunia for an orchid.

Senator McClure was right in his reasoning to include a canyon with the Crest, he just chose an inferior model. Parker Canyon fails to be an adequate substitute for several reasons;

First, most important, it's a much steeper canyon, does not have the capability of growing the old-growth forest that makes Long Canyon unique. In fact, there's very little timber of commercial value in Parker Canyon.

Second, Parker Canyon has no local support for wilderness designation. Those who have suggested it in the past have also asked for zero wilderness in Boundary County.

Third, there is no trail in Parker Canyon, and it is virtually unused for recreation. I'll add to that that there once was a trail in Parker Canyon, but it entirely decayed because no one was interested in going up there.

Fourth, Parker Canyon has no caribou habitat.

Fifth, Parker Canyon is neither as beautiful, nor as spectacular as Long Canyon.

Sixth, Parker Canyon cannot support the wildlife population that Long Canyon can.

Seventh, Parker Canyon is less than half as big, even though it is steeper.

We believe that the proposals the forest industry has made for Long Canyon are management practices that should be used throughout the areas of northern Idaho forests.

As far as the wider spectrum of recreation being available, if roads are put in Long Canyon, those wider spectrum recreation availabilities are available in all the other canyons of the Selkirk area, which is perhaps 10, 15 times as large as Long Canyon.

The economic impact of declaring Long Canyon wilderness is very small. It represents less than 3 percent of the timberland in Boundary County. Income to the local government would be reduced by less than one-half of 1 percent.

The timber industry in Boundary County is failing, but not for the log shortage. While the timber industry demands the logs in Long Canyon on one hand, on the other hand, Louisiana-Pacific last year removed part of their mill, reducing mill jobs in the country by 110, about one-third of all mill jobs.

And if Long Canyon were roaded, it would cost in excess of $100,000 per mile.

Long Canyon has wilderness designation support from many people in Boundary County, including a cross-section of our citizenry, teachers, carpenters, loggers, millworkers, doctors, dentists, lawyers, housewives, and others.

I'd like to say in my official capacity in behalf of the Idaho Conservation League, that the ICL opposes the proposed bill, and asks that 2.9 million acres as proposed by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition be accepted.

And one thing that has come up just in the last 12 hours to my attention, and that is that it may be to our advantage if half of the Shedroof Divide in the Salmon Priest area in Idaho also be included in the bill. I understand it is not at this stage. It is primarily very steep ground with little timber.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Venard follows:]

BOUNDARY
BACKPACKERS
STAR RT. 1, BOX 35B, BONNERS FERRY, ID 83805

TESTIMONY OF WILL VENARD BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE ON S. 2457, THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1984, APRIL 3, 1984

Senator McClure and members of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee:

Thank you for this opportunity to participate in the work of our government.

My name is Will Venard. I'm a carpenter and live in Bonners Ferry, Idaho. For 23 years, one of my interests has been exploring the Selkirk Crest and nearby areas in Boundary County. My wife is expecting a child in ten days and I'm losing wages, but I am here because this is important. Officially I represent Boundary Backpackers and the Idaho Conservation League, but today I represent the people of Boundary County and elsewhere in Idaho who want the Selkirk Crest and Long Canyon designated wilderness. We believe that 97% of the timberland in Boundary County should be designated for multiple use, but no more.

The Selkirk Crest is the spectacular backbone of the American Selkirk Mountains. It is a glacially carved strip of high peaks 26 miles long and from one to six miles wide. It has little timber and no known extractive resources.

Long Canyon is the last major unroaded drainage in the Selkirks and fits nicely into the northern end of the Crest. It provides a corridor from the Kootenai Valley to the highest peaks in North Idaho, passing through several forest types on the way. Long Canyon is 18 miles in length. Its 20,000 acres are drained by Canyon Creek, which is the Forest Service standard for water purity in the Selkirks. The valley was carved by a glacier and is very steep-sided; in fact, so steep-sided that the Forest Service has yet to be able to put in a road.

CHAPTER OF THE IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

The central part of Long Canyon contains a spectacular old-growth forest including white pine, cedar, hemlock, and larch. The upper end of Long Canyon contains a mature fir-spruce forest that is ideal caribou habitat.

Long Canyon has an excellent volunteer-maintained trail its entire length.

Those people who would log Long Canyon have suggested that Parker Canyon could act as a substitute. Gentlemen, that would be like substituting a petunia for an orchid. Senator McClure was right in his reasoning to include a canyon with the Crest. He just chose an inferior model. Parker Canyon fails to be an adequate substitute for several reasons:

1. Most important, its much steeper canyon does not have the capability of growing the old growth forest that makes Long Canyon unique. In fact, there is very little timber of commercial value in Parker Canyon.
2. Parker Canyon has no local support for wilderness designation. Those who suggested it have also asked for zero wilderness in Boundary County.
3. There is no trail in Parker Canyon and it is virtually unused for recreation.
4. Parker Canyon has no caribou habitat.
5. Parker Canyon is neither as beautiful nor as spectacular as Long Canyon.
6. Parker Canyon cannot support the wildlife population that Long Canyon can.
7. Parker Canyon is less than half as big, even though it is steeper.

The economic impact of declaring Long Canyon wilderness is very small. It represents less than 3% of the timberland in Boundary County. Income to the local government would be reduced by less than 1/2 of 1%. The timber industry in Boundary County is failing, but not from a log shortage. While the timber industry demands the logs in Long Canyon on one hand, on the other hand Louisiana-Pacific last year removed part of their mill, reducing mill jobs in the county by 110, about one-third of all mill jobs. And, if Long Canyon were roaded, it would cost in excess of $100,000 per mile, and initial timber cuts, at least, would be in deficit.

The U.S. Forest Service and foresters in North Idaho are aware that we know little about how old-growth forests work. Recently, the Panhandle National Forest decided that, for the health of wildlife, forests should have a minimum of 10% old-growth. Essentially, "old-growth" is a forest greater than 160 years old with a closed canopy and trees greater than 22" in diameter. The Selkirk Mountains have less than 10% old-growth now, and Long Canyon has 12.1% old-growth. To maintain its standard, the Forest Service should forbid logging Long Canyon. Foresters have told me that understanding of how forests work is "in its infancy." We should leave Long Canyon to study forest functions.

As far as recreation is concerned, Long Canyon is a delight. It is much easier to hike in than a logged forest and has much more to delight the eye and the spirit. It has been used increasingly, and always surprises those who have never been there before.

Wilderness designation for Long Canyon has strong support in Boundary County among a cross-section of our citizenry, including teachers, carpenters, loggers, mill workers, doctors, dentists, lawyers, housewives, and others. Our Representative to the Idaho Legislature, Tim Tucker, supports Long Canyon for wilderness. In fact, Long Canyon is one of the very few areas to receive strong state-wide support, evidenced by the fact that Governor Evans has recommended Long Canyon for wilderness.

During the hearings held in Coeur d'Alene last August by Senator McClure, proponents of Long Canyon wilderness outnumbered opponents four to one or more. More than 80 people from a county population of 8,000 submitted supportive testimony, with about 40 traveling the 85 miles to Coeur d'Alene to do so.

Both Representative Craig, who hiked some of Long Canyon, and Senator McClure have stated that Long Canyon is unique. In addition, I would add that it is magnificent, and we should choose that which is magnificent and unique. America would benefit by adding this small part of my county to the Wilderness System.

In my official capacity on behalf of the Idaho Conservation League, I will state that the ICL opposes Senator McClure's proposal and asks that the 2.9 million acre proposal of the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition be accepted.

Will Venard

Will Venard

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that located?

Mr. VENARD. That's just connected to the area that you proposed in your bill on the southern end.

The CHAIRMAN. On the southern end?

Mr. VENARD. Yes, sir. I have a map with me that I could supply you with.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Reynolds.

STATEMENT OF ALAN REYNOLDS, ON BEHALF OF THE WOOD RIVER CHAPTER, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Mr. REYNOLDS. Senator McClure, Senator Symms. Thank you for this opportunity to speak for the hearing record on the Idaho wilderness bill.

My name is Alan Reynolds. I'm a real estate broker in Sun Valley, Idaho. I'm also a county commissioner for Blain County, where some of the White Clouds, Boulders, Pioneers' and Smoky Mountains are located.

I'm here today representing the Wood River chapter of the Idaho Conservation League, and also as a very concerned private citizen.

I live in a community dependent upon the tourism industry. Skiers, hunters, fishermen, floaters, campers, hikers provide our income.

People visit this part of Idaho to have a quality experience, and they come to live here for the quality of life. A great contribution to this quality of life is the beauty of our natural lands. We are most concerned about the future management of those lands.

We're happy that you recognize the value of the White Cloud and designated them for wilderness. However, we are kind of disappointed that only 145,000 acres were included in the proposal.

I have driven, and hiked, and floated, and flown this area for 10 years, and our group has found that some 450,000 acres of the White Clouds have all the outstanding characteristics required to qualify the land under the directives of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

The map reflects that [indicating], and I have a copy there for you, sir. The red boundary is the present proposal, and the black boundary is the one that we would like to see entered.

The people of our community feel strongly that more land in our area should be designated wilderness. In only 2 days, we had a thousand people respond to this bill with the petitions that we have here that we will submit for the record, in only 2 days. That's almost a quarter of our community.

We believe that the Pass Creek area and the east side of the study area, including Sheep Mountain, Herd Peak, and Jerry Peak, which looks like the kind of country that Ricochet and Hipshot ride around in their comic strip to hunt elk, has outstanding characteristics for wilderness, including critical winter range for the bighorns and elk, steelhead watershed, and opportunities for solitude, they're almost overwhelming. There are very few conflicts involved here.

Grazing can continue. There's little or no timber. Very few minerals. And the ORV people have some 500 miles of trails to ride in in Blain County alone.

What's the need for more wilderness? The outgoing recreation manager for the Sawtooth area says that popular spots there are already overcrowded and overused, and are going to have to be restricted in the next few years.

This expanded White Cloud Wilderness will provide for those quality experiences in the future.

Other areas in our county that are as spectacular as any in the United States fully qualify under the Wilderness Act and should be designated as wilderness in this bill, are the Pioneers, with 160,000 acreas of jagged peaks that form the east side of our valley, and the Smokies, 140,000 acres on the west side. That's also known as the South Boise Yuber River area in the RARE II designation.

Both these ranges were recommended for wilderness under RARE II, and the National Park Service wanted the Pioneers to become a national park. These areas deserve protection and, again, there are very few conflicts.

Two other areas within 2 hours' drive that deserve wilderness status are Borah Peak and the North Lemhis, of 180,000 acres.

When you see and experience these places you can never forget them.

Senator, we don't want RARE III, but we believe in our hearts that these places are as valuable as wilderness as any place in the Nation. Please give them the wilderness status they deserve.

In the past 200 years, our wildlands have shrunk from 90 percent of the country to 3 percent. We need, from the leadership in Congress, the greatness of vision to provide for the next 200 years. Be part of that greatness.

Thank you, sir.

The Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Yoder.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES C. YODER, ON BEHALF OF THE IDAHO WILDLANDS DEFENSE COALITION

Mr. Yoder. I am Chris Yoder from Boise, Idaho, and I'm speaking on behalf of the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition.

The Coalition is a gathering together of the ICL, Idaho Sierra Club, the Committee for Idaho's High Desert, and several other organizations.

I'm going to make life hard on your stenographer by departing quite a bit from my prepared text.

It's been noted that Idaho has more wilderness than any other State. We're proud of that fact. It makes us unique in the Nation. And as more and more development occurs, it will make us more and more unique, more and more valuable.

Again and again in this room this morning I have heard the words "How much more wilderness?" I would like to reiterate the fact that the question is really "How much less wilderness?"

S. 2457 would leave Idaho with about 7½ million acres less wilderness than it has now. If enacted, the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition proposal would leave Idaho with out 4.6 million acres less wilderness.

I'd like to point out that the coalition proposal is now 3.4 million rather than 2.9, in that our 2.9 did not include the White Cloud which, at that time, we felt would be considered under separate legislation.

If you include our White Clouds proposal, what Alan just mentioned, 3.4 now becomes the official figure.

I'd like to point out that land management is not necessarily a zero-sum gain. It's possible for the advocates of wilderness and the advocates of the timber industry to both attain their goal, and not one at the expense of the other.

I suggest that for Idaho, both the State and the Nation may be better off if the money, time, effort, and energy that are now going into pushing roads into unroaded areas, seeking timber in ever-more unsuitable timber areas instead be devoted to managing intensively for timber growth those lower areas with better soil, better water, already roaded where we don't have to pay those high capital costs. I think both interests can be met if we do that.

I'd like to address the question of access which was raised several times. Idaho needs and has diversity. There's not a lot of States that can say that. We can meet, again, both goals. We can meet the need and the desire for motorized recreation, and we can still have the diversity that only wilderness can provide.

I'd like to address the question of certainty. Again and again this morning we have heard representatives from industry saying that they would like to have certainty. I'd like to have certainty. I think everybody would like to have certainty. But, so far as I know, about the only thing that's certain is death and taxes.

The CHAIRMAN. But it's been said that at least death doesn't get worse every time Congress meets. [Laughter.]

Mr. YODER. I would like to note that for 8.2 million forest acres now developed, there is certainty. That area is developed, it's no longer a wilderness.

I would like to close by presenting the first installment of a petition in which Idaho citizens ask for at least 2.9 million additional acres of designated wilderness. We expect that there will be a lot more, the petition campaign is just beginning. I would like to have you enter these petitions and the citizens names in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Those will be placed in our files.

Mr. YODER. Thank you, sir.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Yoder follows:]

Testimony of

Charles C Yoder

before the

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

April 3, 1984

concerning

The Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984 (S.2457)

Mr. Chairman:

I'm Chris Yoder from Boise.

I'm speaking on behalf of the Idaho Wildlands defense coalition. The coalition is a joint effort of Idaho's Sierra Club, The Idaho Conservation League, The Committee for Idaho's High Desert, The Idaho Alpine Club, the Upper Snake River and Portneuf Valley Audubon Chapters, The Wilderness Society and other local groups.

The Idaho Environmental Council used to be a member of the coalition. The Council withdrew because they did not feel our proposal adequately protects Idaho's natural heritage.

It may be useful to look at why the IEC withdrew from the Coalition.

Idaho has about 20 million acres of National Forest. 3.8 Million are designated wilderness. 8 million acres are "undesignated wilderness." 8.2 million acres are now developed.

When the coalition developed our proposal we faced the same question before this Committee. "How shall the 8 million acres now at question be allocated between competing and sometimes inconsistent demands on the forest ecosystem?" We sought to identify areas for which natural values were most important. We also sought areas where the needs of development could be met.

Our proposed 3.4 million acres (including the White Clouds) is a compromise. It leaves unprotected large areas for which wilderness is the logical and reasonable long term management goal. We can see the impact of those compromises as former allies back away from our proposal. Other organizations have developed their own proposals based on the actual "lay of the land" rather than the goal of seeking compromise with other interests.

We feel our 3.4 million acre proposal is a barebones minimun designed to deliver to the Idaho of the 21st Century a small portion of the natural heritage we enjoy today. We think most Idaho Citizens agree.

I'd like to offer you now the first installment of a petition from Idaho's citizens asking that a least 2.9 million acres of Idaho's existing nondesignated wilderness be protected. The collection of signatures has just begun and we expect this petition to demonstrate widespread support for Wilderness. Please enter the names of these Idaho Citizens and their message in the hearing record.

As a resident of Boise I would like to take this opportunity to address some comments specifically to the Boise National Forest.

There are over 2.6 million acres in the Boise N.F., over 1.5 have already been developed with 1.19 million remaining roadless. Your bill would result in the development of all of the remaining roadless lands in the Boise. Our proposal would protect 629 thousand acres-approximately 21% of the forest.

These protected areas are the bed and dining rooms for the fish and wildlife sought by the largest population concentration in the state. These areas are convenient for the recreational needs of these same people.

In the Trinities, Sawtooth Completion, Red Mountain and other areas we find forest, now wilderness in fact, which should retain its natural character if future Idaho citizens are to enjoy the same natural heriage we and our forefathers have known.

I would like to note that recent studies show the Boise National Forest returns 16 cents on each dollar invested in timber sales. I don't think that we can look to timber sales in a forest so economiclly unsuited for tree farming for the long term future of Idaho.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Robertson.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD I. ROBERTSON, JR., ON BEHALF OF THE SALMON RIVER BREAKS ASSOCIATION

Mr. ROBERTSON. Good afternoon, Senator McClure and Senator Symms.

My name is Ed Robertson, Jr. My family goes back four generations in Idaho. I have a masters in business administration, am president of a beer and wine distributorship in Boise, with branches in Ketchum and Moscow.

I am currently enrolled in the chamber of commerce leadership Boise class—which you spoke to us several months ago, Senator McClure.

I have hunted and fished all my life, including many hours with Hal Ryan on Harry Betis' and the Sturm Ranch.

I am representing the Salmon River Breaks Association, a group of landowners, guides, and outfitters from the Dixie area.

You are both in a tough situation. Many would say that we need more acres in wilderness. Others say no, that would reduce the timber base for logging and reduce jobs.

Really, what we have is a junction where the extractive export-dependent economy of Idaho may no longer be cost efficient in the service information economy of the future. This whole wilderness issue is timely, given the staggering billions of dollars of Federal deficit.

Recent studies show that the timber industry in Idaho just may not be cost effective. For example, on March 7, 1984, Congressional Research Service report for the last 10 years shows Idaho ranking 38th among 39 States whose national forests consistently did not have revenues equal to cost.

Several of our forests show a return of 10 cents to 12 cents for every dollar spent. The report also notes that the revenue-cost gap on these forests seem to be widening.

The author made a comparison of the positive cash-flow National Forest States—of which Idaho is not one—to range from 2 cents an acres to $15.16 an acre. He also noted the potatoes and sugar beets yield from $150 to $230 per acre. Would returns like this really find serious investors?

I think that the real reason that Idaho has vast roadless areas is economics; that is, the result of geography and climate. I think those companies serious about the timber industry already believe this, and their actions are now new mills and jobs in more productive forest areas; for instance, the Southeastern United States.

So where does that leave us? In Idaho, particularly, I think it makes good business sense to manage our resources wisely. Travel and tourism is one industry that has prospered in Idaho.

Recent figures from the Idaho Economic and Community Affairs Office suggest that tourism and travel receipts may exceed those from lumbering.

With minimal support for the travel industry, and ever-growing subsidies for the timber industry, imagine the potential if we actively supported this industry.

As a businessman, I appreciate your leadership to move this country back to economic well-being. I support your efforts for economic efficiency; allowing the private sector to handle as much as it can; placing Federal agencies on a sound fiscal basis, and investing Federal moneys on programs that gain the most benefits for all Americans.

Why can't we have the same sound philosophy for managing our national forests?

Thank you. I'm glad I could come today.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

I have no questions of the panel. I do appreciate your testimony.

Senator Symms, do you have any questions?

Senator SYMMS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank all the members of the panel that are here.

Ed, I know that I agree with many of your personal, philosophical viewpoints on the economy and business aspects and so forth.

I have to be honest and tell you I sometimes get concerned about a couple of the premises from which your statement has been. It's a very good statement, but I just want to make a point here, or at least ask a question.

If we go to a service information economy of the future that's talked about, and megatrends and other things like this in some of the new books that are out, who is going to manufacture the new wealth that has to be created?

And sometimes I wonder if we don't overlook the fact that we can't just ignore that. But you make a good point in the first part of your statement, and then come back and really, if I read it correctly, you're saying that our forests aren't efficient anyway compared to the southeast. Isn't that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir; that's what many of the reports now seem to be telling us.

Senator SYMMS. And then you say: "Why can't we manage that on the same sound philosophy." Are you leading to the fact that we should put all these out in private ownership so that they would just be managed more efficiently?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Not entirely, sir, no. As far as I'm concerned, if we're having a return on national forest investment that we, as taxpayers are putting on of somewhere between 10 and 12 cents in Idaho, I don't think that's a good use of our money.

Senator SYMMS. Well, if you are correct about the reason that a lot of our roadless areas are roadless is because of economic reasons, no matter what classification we put on them for the next 25 years—because any congress can come and change this at any time, and a lot of this argument about release language, about hard- and soft-release language, no matter how hard the release language is, it can be changed by the next Congress. So it really isn't as big a threat I think as some of the proponents of it say.

But if you're correct, even if it's classified multiple use, it will never be roaded.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir, that's correct, it won't. No one in their right mind could afford to spend the kind of money that's necessary to put roads in to have that sort of return with the value of the timber that's there. It would stay the same.

Senator **Symms**. Well if that's the case then, maybe our bill is not as bad as some of the critics of it are trying to make it out to be.

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes, sir, that would be correct. If we were in a situation that we ran the Forest Service so that the sales of that timber cover the cost of harvesting that timber, that would be very correct, or it would cover the cost of the roads to go in there.

But see, that's the whole point. In Idaho, we have a situation in all of our forests that we aren't able to, in many forests, to even recover the cost of the administration of the sale of the sale of that lumber.

Senator **Symms**. Well, how do those tourists get in there if we don't make a road for some of them. There's a lot of them that don't like to get more than 50 yards from the road. I mean there's another side to it is all I'm making.

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, I think if we looked at it on an area-by-area basis, there are certainly many areas that have access. There are other areas that the reason that people go there is because there are not a lot of roads. It's not an easy question, and your point is very well made.

Senator **Symms**. Well, I thank you very much. I do appreciate your all being here to testify and hear what you have to say, and we're going to try to take this careful look at all this.

I think that there's nobody here that wants to see anything bad happen in the future. And I don't think that our bill as presented would be as bad as some of the critics have made out. That's all I have to say. I yield back to the chairman.

Mr. **Venard**. Senator, one question on the release language in the bill. As we read that and review it, it seems to say that not only will the lands be released, but that they're going to have to be managed actively and against wilderness almost in that it seems to encourage roads being put in there almost. Now, is that——

The **Chairman**. Now, as I understand the effect of what Congressman Seiberling says soft release means and, as I believe is included on the report of the Arizona bill, that at the end of the first cycle of the forest plan, the areas that were then roadless would be reevaluated to determine whether or not they ought to be recommended for wilderness. But pending a decision on the second generation plan, they would be managed according to the plan then in effect.

Now, that is to say—and my understanding of either the hard release, or now under Seiberling's interpretation of the soft release, that would be the case. It would not mandate roads to go where the management plan did not call for roads. So I think that the fears on both sides may be overstated. That's why I think that perhaps——

Mr. **Venard**. Good. I'm glad to compromise.

The **Chairman** [continuing]. To compromise.

Mr. **Venard**. It sounded like not only the door is being slammed, but our fingers were sort of in the door when it shut.

The **Chairman**. And I understand that. And yet, people on the other side are equally fearful that unless you have some kind of a direction that they will be managed, they will get immediately back into another hiatus such as we have experienced for the last 10 years.

I think I detect a willingness on the part of people on both sides of that issue to avoid that very problem. I think we can refine language that states it very clearly, and I don't believe that you would object to that. I don't understand that you would object to having the units managed under the current plan until a new plan is adopted. But it does not mandate that roads go into currently roadless areas, and I would not understand even the hard-release language to require that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Senator, could I ask you a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Surely.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Do you, from your observations over the past few years, do you believe that the national forests, particularly the ones in Idaho which we're interested in right now, can be run on a basis where the cost to take timber out should equal the receipts when we sell that timber?

The CHAIRMAN. I absolutely do believe that, as a matter of fact, that, indeed, that forests can be managed, and that sometimes the road costs, some of the analysis for road costs attribute those costs to a single sale, they're not amortized over all the timber that will be removed over that road, nor do they reflect any value to that road for anything other than that individual timber sale.

Now, that's an unfair evaluation of the cost of the road.

Senator SYMMS. Senator, if I could just comment on that also.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Senator SYMMS. Oftentimes a forest manager will cut poor timber because it's bug infested. That was in a letter I put in the record earlier by John Burns from the Targhee National Forest, pointing out where they went in and cut some pretty poor timber because it was all going to be destroyed. And there were some good stands of Douglas-fir timber they could have cut, but instead they cut some bug-infested lodgepole, which wasn't as high a value timber, but the road costs would not support—the lodgepole would not support the road costs, but in the future then they could do it

Now, I come from a farming background, and we always go around and harvest the ripe fruit first out of the peach orchard, and you do that every year. Now, if you compare that to harvesting trees out there or what we're doing by not developing a road system in part of this forest, is forcing the forest manager to mine the trees instead of farming the trees, which is much better conservation practice in my judgment.

We should always be harvesting old, dead, dying timber as much as possible so new trees can grow in the forest and we can use and replenish these resources.

The way we do it, by failure to actually appropriate moneys, since the Government owns the ground—I think you can make a good argument that the Government ought to build the roads, maybe they don't have to have gold-plated specifications like we tend to put on them—and I know Senator McClure has about had apoplexy a few times, I've seen him get so frustrated where they spend $1 million to get out $50,000 worth of timber because of excessive road specifications.

But I think you can make a good case that if you put a road system in some of this national forest it could be better managed, have better environment, and more utilization by the people who we talk about representing in this country, and the public out there that might like to use the so-called Government lands that are supposed to be public lands, by making access for those people without doing any environmental damage.

Because I have seen many places in Idaho, like Spike Camp, for example, up in the Mallard-Larkin, the place is covered up with elk, and that's where all the loggers worked, and they're running all over the place. So, you know, you can't make the case that the elk, and the people, and so forth can't be somewhat compatible. And I think there's a real good argument for a better road systems so that the forest manager can manage it the way a peach farmer would manage his peach orchard and has an access road around the orchard so he can get in on the other side and pick the ripe peaches first and not start picking the green ones—which is what we do now. They go out there and sell 10 million board feet of timber and it cuts out all the little guys. It's just a disaster. I think the whole program of making the timber carry the road cost is the wrong way to do it, but we don't have enough appropriated funds here to do it any other way.

So my answer would be reduce the road specifications and have a little less gold-plated regulations on the roads and maybe a few less engineers for the Forest Service and it would save us all a lot of money in the long run, and actually, probably facilitate better economic and environmental questions on down the road.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, gentlemen, very much for your statements. We appreciate it.

As the next panel is coming forward, let me announce that I'm unavoidably called away, and it has nothing to do with my respect or disrespect for the remaining panelists, I simply have another commitment that I must keep for the next few minutes. Senator Symms is going to continue the hearing so that we can complete the record as expeditiously as possible.

Thank you very much, Steve, for taking over.

Senator SYMMS [presiding]. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Panel No. 5 will please come up, Ben Costello, Fred Birdsall, Randy Foutch.

Mr. Costello.

STATEMENT OF BENJAMIN COSTELLO, POLICY CONSULTANT, PUBLIC LANDS COORDINATION, ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO., DENVER, COLO.

Mr. COSTELLO. My name is Ben Costello, policy consultant, public lands coordination, for Atlantic Richfield Co.

I'm here today to testify on behalf of the Atlantic Richfield Co. regarding our concerns on Senate 2457, the Idaho Forest Management Act.

As primarily a domestic producer of oil, and gas, and minerals, we are very concerned with the management of our Nation's public lands.

With regards to specific areas, Atlantic Richfield is particularly concerned with the Worm Creek RARE II area, and the portion of the White Cloud area, south and east of the west fork of the east fork of the Salmon River, and the east fork of the Salmon River.

Near Worm Creek, we are just beginning a long-range exploration program involving surface and subsurface geologic evaluations.

We believe this area has similar features as the main producing trend of the Overthrust Belt. As a result, we have already spent more than $1 million for a seismic program which covers a 40-mile regional line.

Worm Creek is on trend with this line. Upon completion of this seismic program and additional work to be conducted in the future, Arco will have spent $3 million in field acquisition and data processing.

Our willingness to spend considerable funds, as well as time and effort, on such a project is indicative of our interest in the area now as opposed to some possible interest at some indefinite time in the future.

Our current interest is further manifested in our recent purchase of a very significant 18,000-odd acres of State leases in Utah, about 10 miles south of the wilderness area.

The next logical step in our exploration in the Worm Creek area is to conduct seismic work, with lines running east-west across the structural feasures.

If seismic activity is prohibited in the wilderness portion of the area, there will be gaps in the information. It is difficult at best to interpret the complex geology of the area and locate the exploration targets when all of the data are available without gaps. Atlantic Richfield, therefore, opposes the designation of this area as wilderness.

We strongly support Mount Naomi's omission from the Idaho Forest Management Act, because our geophysical program encompasses both Mount Naomi and Worm Creek.

We have conducted seismic exploration in areas similar to Worm Creek with virtually no environmental impacts.

Additionally, the mineral potential of the southeast portion of the White Cloud proposed wilderness is significant. We believe this area should remain open to mineral exploration and location.

Additionally, we believe that lands around the Sawtooth National Recreation Area have sufficient mineral potential to exclude them from consideration as wilderness.

I'd like to thank the committee for the opportunity to present our views and would be happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Costello follows:]

TESTIMONY
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY
ON
S. 2457
IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

My name is Benjamin Costello. I am Policy Consultant, Public Lands Coordination for Atlantic Richfield Company. I am here today to testify on behalf of Atlantic Richfield Company regarding our concerns on S. 2457, the Idaho Forest Management Act.

As primarily a domestic producer of oil and gas and minerals, we are very concerned with the management of our nation's public lands. We believe it is essential for the Congress to decide on a wilderness bill which will provide a balance of multiple uses, where there is a likelihood of multiple values being present.

Atlantic Richfield Company supports the concept of wilderness. We recognize that wilderness lands are an important part of our national heritage. We do not believe, however, that lands containing energy and mineral resource potential should be designated as wilderness. It is imperative that priority consideration be given to energy and mineral exploration in those areas which contain potential for energy and minerals reserves before a long-term decision, such as wilderness, is made.

To determine the best use of land, Congress must have all relevant information about the land's resources -- both surface and subsurface. If the energy and mineral potential are unknown because exploration has been prohibited, a critical component to sound decision-making and thorough land planning is lacking.

With regard to specific areas, Atlantic Richfield is particularly concerned with the Worm Creek RARE II area and the portion of the White Cloud area south and east of the west fork of the East Fork of the Salmon River and the East Fork of the Salmon River. Near Worm Creek we are just beginning a long-range exploration program involving surface and subsurface geological evaluations. We believe this area has similar structural features as the main producing trend of the Overthrust Belt. As a result, we have already spent more than $1,000,000 for a seismic program which covers a 40-mile regional line. Worm Creek is on trend with this line. Our regional seismic program will bisect the proposed wilderness area. Upon completion of this seismic program, ARCO will have spent $3,000,000 in field acquisition and processing.

Our willingness to spend considerable funds, as well as time and effort, on such a project is indicative of our strong interest in the area now as opposed to some possible interest at some indefinite time in the future.

Our current interest is further manifested in our recent purchase of a very significant 18,000 odd acres of state leases in Utah about ten miles south of the wilderness proposal.

The next logical step in our exploration of the Worm Creek area is to continue seismic work with lines running east-west across the structural features. If seismic activity is prohibited in the wilderness portion of the area, there will be gaps in the information. It is difficult at best to interpret the complex geology of the area and locate the exploration targets when all of the data are available without gaps. Atlantic Richfield, therefore, opposes the designation of this area as wilderness.

Provided the Mt. Naomi Further Planning area does not become designated for wilderness, our needs to conduct seismic exploration are presently specific to the proposed Worm Creek wilderness. We strongly support Mt. Naomi's omission from the Idaho Forest Management Act as our geophysical program encompasses both Mt. Naomi and Worm Creek. We have conducted seismic exploration in areas similar to Worm Creek with virtually no environmental impact.

The mineral potential of the southeast portion of the White Clouds proposed wilderness is significant. We believe this area should remain open to mineral exploration and location. Additionally, we believe that the lands around the Sawtooth National Recreation Area have sufficient mineral potential to exclude them from consideration as wilderness.

Atlantic Richfield Company agrees with the Delegation that continual wilderness study of RARE II lands must be terminated and that the legal sufficiency of the RARE II process must be statutorily affirmed. We believe that enough time and effort have been expended in studying the same Forest lands. More than ten years has been spent gathering data, now is the time to make definite decisions. While some areas should be designated wilderness, many areas should not. Those areas found unsuitable should be released from study and returned to a multiple use classification so that the Forest Service can manage these lands.

We concur with the delegation that buffer zones are unnecessary. It is possible that these buffer zones, supported by preservationists, could eventually extend so far onto other public lands that a major portion of the state could be prohibited from any kind of development. We believe that the purpose of designating wilderness is to provide site-specific areas where the public may enjoy primitive recreation and solitude. Long exploration lead times indicate that release of forest lands until 2000, a mere 16 years away, is short sighted.

I would like to thank the Committee for the opportunity to present our views here today. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Senator SYMMS. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Fred Birdsall.

STATEMENT OF DR. FRED BIRDSALL, ON BEHALF OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN OIL & GAS ASSOCIATION

Dr. BIRDSALL. I am Fred Birdsall, public lands coordinator for Conoco and chairman of RMOGA's BLM Forest Service Subcommittee.

Last August I testified before your Idaho field hearings and I made two points, one on the compatibility of oil and gas operations with sensitive environmental values, and a second on the certainty of release language.

Then subsequent to that, Conoco advised the delegation of specific study areas where Conoco felt oil and gas potential values exceeded wilderness values. I would like now to update those three subjects.

Last summer, I described Conoco operations on leases privately held by the Audubon Society in Louisiana and about the inconsistency between their encouragement of development on their leases and opposition to the same activities on sensitive Federal lands.

I can now report that the society has been entirely satisfied with the environmental protection. Their only complaint has been that we haven't yet found any oil on their acreage.

I gave several other instances in Idaho and elsewhere which also documented industry's ability to exist compatibly with nature.

Conoco and RMOGA reemphasize today that respect for the environment can be accomplished without wilderness lockup.

My second observation today is in regards to our appreciation for your delegation for listening closely to industry opinions on the geologic potential from Conoco and others. And we note we know that you tried to make your selections of proposed wilderness on the basis of reasoned judgments, recognizing both surface and subsurface values.

Already, however, you have selected areas that Conoco believes to have petroleum potential, and Idaho can ill afford this.

My third observation in regard to industry's needs for permanent release. The delegation's languge commendably directs the Forest Service to manage released lands for multiple use, but regrettably put a time cap on that. If ever a State needed permanent release it is Idaho. All of Idaho is now is a little gleam in a geologist's eye. How long does it take for that gleam to become oil in the tanks?

In Utah it took over 30 years to find the giant field which opened up the Basin; hundreds of over 25 years preceded the Wyoming overthrust discovery in 1975. And those timeframes illustrate that in the year 2000, a mere 16 years away, is shortsighted.

Idaho is unique, and if Idaho is to have its petroleum potential validated, you must realize that it will not do to foreclose that opportunity by using the same short formula year 2000 that is in current vogue. You would be the first delegation to recognize that individual State need, not nationwide consistency, is the sensible way to handle release.

Both Conoco and RMOGA are steadfast and emphatic on the point of permanent release of nondesignated Idaho lands for reasons that are thoroughly described in our written testimonies.

Thank you.

[The prepared statements of Dr. Birdsall follow:]

STATEMENT OF

DR. FRED BIRDSALL

My name is Dr. Fred Birdsall. I am employed by Conoco, Inc. as Coordinator of Public Lands in Denver, Colorado. I am here today representing the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, known as RMOGA. RMOGA is a trade association representing hundreds of companies and individuals involved in all phases of oil and gas activities throughout the Rocky Mountain States. Our membership is diverse, and includes major companies as well as small and medium-sized independent operators active in this region. These operators help to employ some 90,000 people in jobs directly affiliated with the oil and gas industry in the Rocky Mountain area, and account for 90% of the oil and gas resources produced in this eight-state area. We feel that continued access to Federal lands for oil and gas exploration and development is of paramount importance, not only to our members, but to the local, state, regional, and national economy as well.

We have appeared before Congress on several occasions over the past three years on RARE II wilderness legislation. We have urged Congress to adopt balanced bills which would satisfy the many users of the public land. We have stressed the need for protection of special, environmentally-sensitive lands, while advocating the return to multiple use of other lands, which remain subject to restrictions and stipulations to protect the environment from unnecessary operational impacts. We believe such a balance can be achieved in this legislation.

With regard to the specific provisions of S. 2457, RMOGA's position has two basic components:

1. The continual wilderness study of roadless lands must be terminated. The legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II EIS must be statutorily

affirmed, and lands not designated as wilderness must be permanently released to multiple use.

2. Those areas of high geologic favorability should remain available for mineral exploration and development, and therefore must be excluded from wilderness designation under this bill.

Please let me elaborate on these two points.

SUFFICIENCY AND RELEASE LANGUAGE

The current management of unroaded areas in the National Forest System has reached a state of absurd confusion. The 9th Circuit decision in *California v. Block* prompted the Forest Service to undertake a reevaluation of all roadless areas, with such reevaluation to take place during the current forest planning cycle. Forest Plans which were scheduled to start rolling off the presses this year, will be delayed 6-24 months and when issued will carry an additional cost to the taxpayers of $15-30 million.

But more important than the delay and cost -- what is to be done with these lands in the meantime? Does business stop on the National Forest System to allow for the correction of procedural errors in studies which have been ongoing since 1971?

The imminent threat of lawsuit has virtually paralyzed the Forest System's management of roadless areas. And I am speaking of non-wilderness lands -- even those which did not receive either a wilderness or a further planning recommendation under RARE II.

The management of the National Forest System is reaching a state of crisis, and it is incumbent upon the Congress to intervene and clarify in what direction the National Forest System is to move. With this bill before us today, Congress has the opportunity to unshackle the National Forest System in Idaho and allow the professionals in the Forest Service to proceed with the management of these lands for the benefit of all Americans.

S. 2457, as written, takes the first step towards rational management of the National Forest System by declaring the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II EIS. We support this provision, but the bill must go further.

As currently written, the National Forest Management Act requires review of non-wilderness lands for their wilderness suitability each time a forest plan is revised. In effect, we have a RARE III, RARE IV, RARE V, and so on, built into the National Forest planning process. Even though this review is on a forest-wide basis rather than a nationwide basis, the effect is the same -- that is to severely inhibit productive activities on roadless lands.

While we strongly endorse a process to review lands for their wilderness suitability before they are designated as wilderness, the current management of lands under wilderness review precludes the collection of any mineral information which has not already been collected by the Forest Service in the studies which have been ongoing since 1971. Because mineral activity in wilderness candidate areas has been banned under Appropriations bills of the last two years, and because there is a constant threat of legal challenge to activity in roadless areas not even included in the prohibition of the Appropriations bills, we see nothing to be gained from a continued wilderness review. Continued review without new mineral information can only serve to reassess surface values which have been evaluated time and again over the past 13 years.

These values are not likely to change merely with the passage of time and therefore, without new mineral information, we do not believe there will be any more information on which to base wilderness decisions in the future than there is today.

Thus, we believe that S. 2457 should be amended to provide for permanent release to multiple use of lands not designated as wilderness under the bill. It continues to puzzle us that there is so much controversy over this viewpoint, i.e., the permanent designation of some lands as wilderness, and the permanent release of non-wilderness lands from continual wilderness study. So long as there is no mechanism to review lands to determine whether wilderness continues to be the best use, there should be no requirement to continually review non-wilderness lands for their wilderness suitability. We are steadfast and emphatic on this point, and there can be no compromise if this balance is not realized.

Lands placed into wilderness designation remain so in perpetuity until Congress determines otherwise; it seems only reasonable that lands unsuitable for wilderness also be returned to multiple use management in perpetuity unless Congress determines otherwise. While we surely recognize that Congress can alter the statutory classification of any lands at any time, we believe some certainty for management of these areas must be provided in the interim for the many users of these public lands. Further, it is only with this clear guidance from Congress that the Forest Service can proceed with management of

Forest lands without the fear of legal challenge which has placed the Forest System in the state it is today.

AREAS TO BE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS

RMOGA is not opposed to the designation of new wilderness areas, and we recognize that there clearly are lands which are sensitive and unique, and which qualify for special management and protection. However, two factors must be taken into account in the determination of what type of protective management is warranted or required for these lands.

First, an area's subsurface resources are potentially as important as an area's surface resources. We believe that an area's mineral resources should be explored prior to making permanent decisions regarding management of the land. Unfortunately, much of the land recommended for wilderness through this legislation has not been adequately explored for its mineral potential. We believe areas of high geologic favorability should remain open to exploration so that if oil and gas resources are present in commercial quantities, they can be produced for the benefit of Idaho and for the benefit of the nation.

Congress is now faced with decisions as to what is the highest and best use of the RARE II lands under consideration in this legislation. In order to determine the best use of this land, however, the Congress must have all the relevant information about the land's resources -- both surface and subsurface. If the mineral resources are unknown because exploration has been prohibited, then one of the most important components to sound decision-making is blatently lacking. Therefore, it is even more critical that the best available geologic data on these areas be taken into account before making wilderness decisions. Existing oil and gas leases are one of the best indicators of a company's geologic interest, and we encourage the Delegation to exclude all existing oil and gas leases from the boundaries of proposed wilderness areas. Regardless of the provision designed to protect valid existing rights, the practical fact remains that lands within wilderness boundaries will be terribly difficult to access, and on which to permit operations.

The second factor which should be taken into account in determining what type of land management prescription is best for these areas, is that a wilderness designation is not the only way an area's surface resources can be protected from harm. Existing statutes, including National Environmental Policy Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, National Forest Management Act, the Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act, and National Historic Preservation Act provide superlative protection for all of our nation's environmental resources.

In addition, the oil and gas industry has proven that our operations are compatible with the environment. Operational techniques minimize the area and amount of disturbance, and rehabilitation capabilities have reached such a level of competence that the impacts of oil and gas operations are virtually, if not entirely, unnoticeable, and in all cases temporary.

We believe that, coupled with industry's technological capabilities to operate safely in environmentally-sensitive areas, the plethora of environmental laws, regulations, and policies make wilderness designation unnecessary to provide adequate protection for the environment.

It is important to note, too, that the production of oil and gas resources does not require large amounts of land. If all of the land used for energy and mineral production in history were added up, this acreage would constitute less than 1/2 of 1% of our total land base. The amount of land used for actual oil and gas development is a fraction of even this small amount. Finding oil and gas is truly like finding a needle in a haystack. Many different areas need to be explored to locate these rare concentrations of mineral resources. Locking away areas before they are explored raises the possibility that vast mineral resources will be foregone by a wilderness designation.

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, the extensive amount of acreage already in the National Wilderness Preservation System provides a superlative and diverse wilderness system with easy access for Idahoans and other Westerners. Coupled with the millions of acres of national parks, wildlife refuges, and other preservation classifications, the amount of land in the West already withdrawn from multiple use for environmental protection is staggering. We can therefore see no reason to make substantial additions to the wilderness system in Idaho.

In conclusion, RMOGA encourages the Idaho Delegation and this Subcommittee to amend S. 2457 to include permanent release language for non-wilderness lands, and to refrain from designating lands of high geologic favorability as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System. RMOGA cannot make specific comments on acreage recommendations in the bill, and we leave this up to our members to communicate to you.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our views.

Statement by E. Fred Birdsall, Public Lands Coordinator for Conoco Inc. before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, April 3, 1984, concerning the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984 (S. 2457)

Mr. Chairman, I am Fred Birdsall, Coordinator for Public Lands for Conoco Inc.

Conoco believes that S 2457 contains several worthwhile provisions that should be included in every wilderness bill Congress chooses to enact.

Legal and Factual Sufficiency

Conoco supports the sufficiency language contained in S. 2457 and recommends strongly that it be retained. The scrutiny applied to this bill has added significantly to consideration of Idaho wilderness. The sufficiency provision acknowledges this and accomplishes two important objectives.

First, it establishes the sufficiency of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process for National Forest System land in Idaho for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act. This language should remain in the bill to ensure that an attack similar to that which has invalidated the RARE II process in California cannot be made in Idaho.

Second, as a result of the 9th Circuit Court decision in California v. Block the Forest Service is proceeding with its "RARE III" study for forests in those states for which legal and factual sufficiency language has not been enacted. Failure to retain the sufficiency provisions in S. 2457 will keep all RARE II lands in Idaho tied up in review for another 12-30 months. The sufficiency language contained in S. 2457 will also eliminate the need to conduct another wilderness review in Idaho to satisfy the wilderness review requirements of the National Forest Management Act of 1976. Here the language declares the RARE II study for Idaho sufficient for the first generation of forest plans and will eliminate the need for the Forest Service to conduct forest-by-forest wilderness reviews.

No Further RARE's

We support the no additional study provision of Section 202 for reasons similar to those mentioned above: That forest system lands in Idaho have been studied and restudied and need not be studied again unless Congress, through legislation, mandates such study. By prohibiting administrative decisions to conduct statewide wilderness reviews in the future, Congress will guarantee that an appropriate measure of certainty is afforded those who must make decisions regarding the commitment of scarce financial and technical resources to development efforts. We urge that this provision be retained in S. 2457. To further insure this prohibition is correctly interpreted, we believe Section 202 (c) language should specify " . . . any area, regional, or statewide . . . ", the underlining showing the additional required wording.

Prohibition Against Buffer Zones

Section 303 of S. 2457 specifically prohibits the creation of buffer zones of any kind around units of the National Wilderness Preservation System in Idaho. We fully support this provision and recommend that it be retained.

Should Congress choose to set aside wilderness areas under special protections, we believe that those special protections should not then be arbitrarily extended to adjacent non-wilderness lands. Such extensions will only inhibit or prevent necessary local community activities, oil and gas exploration and development, timber harvest, general purpose recreation, and other legitimate multiple-uses.

Valid Existing Rights

Although S. 2457 (Sec. 103 (b)) acknowledges the need to protect valid existing rights, we suggest the inclusion of additional language to strengthen the bill's commitment to honor valid existing rights and leases. The language suggested below will protect leases on designated wilderness in Idaho against frivolous and dilatory litigation brought to prevent or delay exercise of those rights or leases.

> Sec. ______. Nothing herein shall affect any valid existing lease under the mineral leasing laws, or shall affect the right of any lessee to the full use and enjoyment of the rights by such lease.

While Conoco supports S. 2457's provision regarding legal and factual sufficiency, its prohibition against buffer zones, and its prohibition against future statewide roadless area review and evaluation, we must temper our support for S. 2457 for one fundamental reason.

S. 2457 fails to determine adequately the future use of those National Forest Lands studied for wilderness potential but not designated by Congress as wilderness.

Release Language

S. 2457 takes a large step beyond previously adopted state wilderness legislation. The bill recognizes, to a limited extent, the need for a greater amount of certainty in the Forest Service Planning Process. Specifically, it requires that RARE II lands not designated as wilderness shall be managed for multiple use purposes until December 31, 2000. Thereafter, forest planning may review these areas for possible designation as wilderness.

Conoco believes that these released areas should be available to multiple-use immediately and permanently. They have been studied for wilderness potential (RARE I), restudied (RARE II), studied again (RARE III), and could be studied yet again in each successive forest plan review after the year 2000 unless they are permanently released to multiple use.

Such uncertainty confuses and frustrates forest planning. Many years are necessary to identify and develop specific oil and gas deposits. Uncertainty regarding the future availability of non-wilderness lands will discourage the long term planning, geologic concept generation, and investment required to proceed with the exploration process. The situation of Idaho, a true frontier of petroleum exploration, requires that it not shackle itself with this shortsighted time frame.

Permanent release for those Idaho RARE II lands studied for wilderness but not designated by Congress as wilderness will provide the certainty so necessary to the thorough assessment and development of needed resources from government lands.

In fact, we believe petroleum from the federal lands is important enough to our future energy security that you should include a review mechanism enabling study of wilderness lands to determine whether wilderness continues to be the best use. Section 304 provides for mineral assessments of designated lands " . . . in order to expand the data base with respect to mineral potential . . . ". There being no evident reason to expand that data base unless the withdrawal of designated lands from designation were contemplated, it should be made clear that the ultimate objective of such mineral assessments is the potential reclassification from wilderness to multiple use.

Compatibility

The land withdrawal language of S. 2457 Sec. 101 (b)(2) reflects the conclusion that petroleum exploration and production are wholly incompatible with the wilderness environment. Conoco rejects this conclusion. Petroleum industry operations do not affect large areas of land, and protection of those small areas is assured by the force of existing law and by the commitment of this industry to protect the land it uses.

The petroleum industry coexists with a variety of sensitive environments. Our intrusions are brief and repairable. The petroleum industry's ability to treat the land carefully while harvesting its resources has improved vastly over the years. The industry complies fully with the many environmental protection laws developed during the last decade. Furthermore, advances in technology and exploration techniques assure that areas subjected to exploration and production are left in substantially the same condition as when we first arrived. In the event of a petroleum discovery the production period is relatively brief. During that time, the amount of land actually occupied is strikingly small.

The legislation before you today also assumes that oil and gas leasing will result in the occupation and disruption of every acre leased. This simply is not true. The high cost of entering the rugged terrain of most wilderness or wilderness study areas, combined with strict environmental laws under which the industry operates, precludes actual drilling of any but the most promising prospects. Were leasing permitted on Idaho wilderness lands addressed by this bill, only a few prospects would survive the rigorous tests of high drilling and production expenses, protective stipulations imposed on field operations, and necessary reservoir size.

It is similarly a myth that oil and gas operations are incompatible with wildlife protection. Examples of compatibility can easily be found in oil field operations. Wildlife flourishes within a few yards of the Alaska Pipeline and the Prudhoe Bay field. The Aransas Pass oil field, which Conoco operates, lies in the middle of what is now a wildlife refuge. Aransas Pass has been active for 50 years and is the home of ten endangered species including the whooping crane, the peregrine falcon, southern bald eagle, the brown pelican, and several others. Aransas Pass is living testimony to the industry's ability to coexist with wildlife. Under today's restrictions, however, we probably would not have had the opportunity to enter those lands. In addition, industry conducts its activities on numerous wildlife refuges in the Gulf of Mexico states with little or no effect on wildlife. Many of these refuges are privately owned and maintained by organizations like the National Audubon Society.

Industry has built, used, and later removed roads - now undetectable - in sensitive environments. Similarly, seismic work is neither dangerous to wildlife nor does it leave permanent scars despite our critic's charges to the contrary. Drilling of an exploratory well uses only an acre or two. During drilling, the land and wildlife are carefully protected. Once drilling is completed, the site is restored. These operations do not pose a long term threat to wilderness values. In fact, a number of wilderness areas contain former drilling sites.

Mineral Resource Potential

S. 2457 permanently withdraws from mineral exploration of Idaho lands whose mineral potential is wholly unknown. We believe this is unsound public policy because it is contrary to the nation's long term energy needs.

By removing leasing and drilling rights, S. 2457 removes the incentive for prospecting or inventorying. Although the bill suggests that mineral evaluations will be performed by the federal government, we believe federal agencies lack the ability to perform this function.

It is important for me to dispell the allegation that wilderness lands contain little oil or gas potential and, therefore, their foreclosure to mineral entry will not affect future domestic supplies of oil and gas and other minerals.

Two studies, one prepared by the Wilderness Society and the other prepared by the staff of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, suggest such a conclusion and are often cited by opponents of oil and gas leasing. We believe that both studies are seriously flawed. They are resource estimates based only on surface surveys and are wholly speculative and assume uniform distribution of oil and gas deposits. The studies are not supported by extensive geologic evidence. Only the full range of seismographic technology and subsequent exploratory drilling will afford a conclusive determination as to the presence or absence of oil or gas in a given area.

In the Rocky Mountain Region of the west, significant oil and gas deposits often are found under relatively small surface areas. Foreclosure of vast areas to oil and gas exploration increases the likelihood that such significant deposits may never be found. Thus, the concept of land availability is absolutely fundamental to the oil and gas exploration process.

The availability of land for exploration, demand for oil and gas, the state of technology, new geologic concepts, and the availability of capital for exploration projects are major factors that determine the future availability of domestic oil and gas supplies. Oil and natural gas deposits are distributed randomly. Deposits are located without respect to surface classifications such as wilderness. To find new energy resources, industry must explore in areas with favorable geology. If the availability of land for exploration is artificially restrained now, the availability of domestic oil and gas likely will be restrained 5, 10, or 25 years from now.

Oil and natural gas will continue to provide the bulk of the nation's energy well into the next century. Much of that oil and gas will come from government lands, onshore and offshore. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates that 80% of the remaining recoverable oil and gas will be found under government lands. Here again, though, the nation will not know the extent of these resources until actual exploration occurs.

State and private lands have been and continue to be intensively explored as are the onshore federal lands now under oil and gas lease. Land now under exploration will provide oil and gas to replace reserves now being produced. Lands industry is able to explore and reexplore 5 to 10 years from now and beyond will produce the energy we need decades from now.

Industry estimates that between 120 and 160 million acres of federal land onshore are completely or severely restricted to mineral entry. By steadily increasing the amount of government land restricted to mineral exploration and production, the universe of opportunities for finding new domestic supplies of energy and other minerals is being diminished. This approach will ensure reduced future availability of oil and gas from domestic sources and, as a result, increased dependence on foreign sources.

Conclusion

In summary, Conoco opposes withdrawal of land from mineral exploration and production. The petroleum industry is convinced that it can conduct its activities in these areas compatibly with the values for which various classifications of government land, including wilderness, are established. Careful petroleum exploration and production procedures, rehabilitation techniques, and stringent environmental laws and regulations make oil and gas activities in sensitive areas more acceptable now than ever before. The nation's petroleum industry has operated and continues to operate without permanent impairment of environmental or wilderness values.

Conoco believes that S. 2457 contains several worthwhile provisions regarding the treatment of non-wilderness RARE II lands in Idaho. Our principal concerns lie in the designation of lands believed to have mineral potential and the failure of the bill to ensure the permanent release of non-wilderness lands.

Senator SYMMS. Thank you.

Randy Foutch.

STATEMENT OF RANDY A. FOUTCH, ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL EXPLORATION MANAGER, THE ANSCHUTZ CORP.

Mr. FOUTCH. Senator, my name is Randy Foutch. My professional training is as a geologist and a petroleum engineer, and I'm currently the exploration manager for the Anschutz Corp.

I have prepared a written statement for the record, but I would like to emphasize a few points.

My testimony concerns the Palisades area of the Targhee National Forest, in which Anschutz is 50 percent owner in Federal oil and gas leases, totaling approximately 110,000 acres.

Anschutz supports the determination made by the Idaho delegation to release the Palisades from further wilderness study.

It's our belief, based upon a comprehensive study of the geology, a $2 million geophysical exploration program, that the Palisades area is one of the largest and most promising onshore oil and gas prospects in the United States.

Our opinion is shared by other companies. And in two recent studies, the oil and gas potential of the lands being considered for wilderness designation, the USGS agree.

The Palisades area is located in the Idaho-Wyoming portion of the Overthrust Belt, which extends from Alaska to Mexico. The Overthrust Belt has been found in several very limited places to be extremely righ in oil and gas reserves.

As an example, the East Anschutz Ranch, which is approximately 150 miles south in the Utah-Wyoming portion of the Overthrust Belt, is one of the largest new fields discovered in the United States since Prudhoe Bay.

This producing section referred to as a fairway in the industry, the Utah-Wyoming portion, is approximately 50 miles long and as narrow as 10 miles.

The Palisades area, we believe, has the same combination of factors for significant oil and gas reserves. As illustrated in an attachment to my written statement, the Palisades contains the Absaroka Plate fairway, in striking similarity to the producing area to the south.

Based on our current seismic information and interpretation of the geology, the Palisades may contain extremely large reserves of oil and gas similar in potential to the areas of current production in the Overthrust Belt.

We are now in the process of identifying the best sides, both from a geological and environmental point of view, for drilling an exploratory well. We hope to file an application for a drilling permit sometime early this spring.

In closing, Anschutz believes that in balancing the national interest in wilderness preservation with the national interest in increasing domestic energy production, the bill correctly allocates the Palisades to nonwilderness management.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Foutch follows:]

STATEMENT
BY
RANDY A. FOUTCH

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Randy A. Foutch. My professional training is as a geologist and petroleum engineer and I am currently the Rocky Mountain Regional Exploration Manager for The Anschutz Corporation ("Anschutz"), an independent oil and gas company. I testified on behalf of Anschutz at the field hearings in Idaho Falls on August 11, 1983, and I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this subcommittee. I am accompanied today by John F. Shepherd, an attorney with Holland & Hart, Washington, D.C.

My testimony concerns the "Palisades" area of the Targhee National Forest. This area, which is located both in Idaho and Wyoming, was classified as a "further planning" area in 1979 during the Forest Service's RARE II study. Anschutz owns a 50 per cent interest in federal oil and gas leases covering the Idaho portion of the Palisades Further Planning Area--about 111,000 acres--and is therefore vitally interested in the proposed legislation to determine the wilderness or nonwilderness status of National Forest lands in Idaho.

Anschutz supports the determination made by the Idaho delegation to release the Palisades from further wilderness study. It is our belief, based on a comprehensive study of the geology of the Palisades, including a $2 million seismic exploration program which we completed last fall, that the Palisades area is one of the largest and most promising onshore oil and gas prospects in the United States. Our opinion is shared by several other companies that are active in the area, as well as by the United States Geological Survey. In two recent studies of the oil and gas potential of lands being considered for wilderness designation, the USGS gave the Palisades its highest rating for oil and gas potential, and the highest rating for any area in the State of Idaho. (See USGS Circular 902-A-P and USGS Professional Paper 1300.)

I do not intend in this hearing to reiterate the statement and geologic materials that I previously submitted during the field hearings, but I do want to briefly explain why the oil and gas potential of the Palisades is so high. The Palisades area is located in the Idaho-Wyoming portion of the Overthrust Belt, a geologic province which extends from Alaska to Mexico. The Overthrust Belt has been found, in several very limited places, to be extremely rich in oil and gas reserves. For example, the recoverable reserves in just one field covering six square miles in the Wyoming-Utah portion of the Overthrust Belt--the Anschutz Ranch East field--will probably exceed 700 million barrels of oil (including natural gas equivalents) and have been estimated much higher. (See Figure 1.) The Anschutz Ranch East field, in which we own an interest, is thus one of the largest new fields discovered in the United States since Prudhoe Bay.

The current production in the United States portion of the Overthrust Belt is concentrated in the Wyoming-Utah area and, furthermore, is almost exclusively confined to a section of the thrust belt called the Absaroka Plate. This producing section--referred to as a "fairway" in the industry--is approximately 50 miles long and 10 miles wide. Basically, the geologic reasons for this concentration of oil production within the Absaroka Plate lie in its relatively rare combination of the characteristics that produce large oil accumulations. The Absaroka has all three of the necessary characteristics for a major oil and gas producing area: a rich oil generating "source rock" beneath it, large structural traps within it, and a thick sealing layer of rock overlying it to prevent the oil and gas from escaping. Recoverable reserves for the seventeen fields discovered to date in this area are commonly estimated at nearly two billion barrels of oil and condensate, and over seven trillion cubic feet of natural gas. (See Figure 1.)

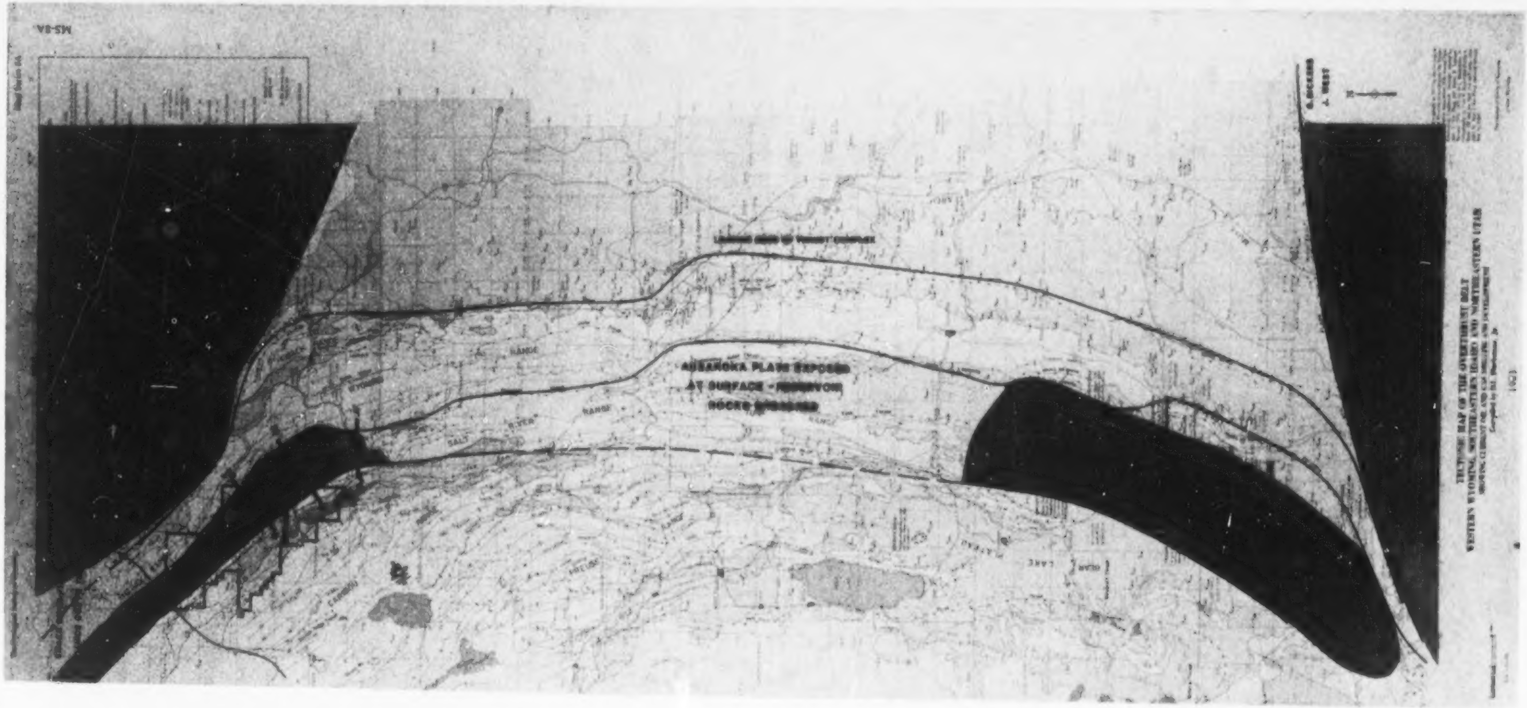
Exploration has proceeded northward and southward from the initial discoveries with the hope of finding areas with a combination of geologic factors comparable to this productive section of the Absaroka. The Palisades area, we believe, has the requisite combination of factors for significant oil and gas reserves.

As illustrated in Figure 1 attached to my written statement, the Palisades contains the Absaroka Plate fairway in striking similarity to its producing area in the south. The same type of oil source rock that underlies the Absaroka to the south is also believed to be present under the Absaroka in the Palisades. Large traps are well evidenced in the surface geology and the Absaroka Plate is covered by another layer of rock which can act as a seal. Based on our current seismic information and interpretation of the geology, the Palisades may contain extremely large reserves of oil and gas similar in potential to the areas of current production in the Overthrust Belt.

As a result of the seismic exploration work that we conducted last fall, we are now in the process of identifying the best sites, both from a geologic and environmental point of view, for drilling an exploratory well. We hope to file an application for a drilling permit sometime early this spring.

In closing, Anschutz believes that in balancing the national interest in wilderness preservation with the national interest in increasing domestic energy production, the bill correctly allocates the Palisades to nonwilderness management. In this regard, I should mention that last summer Governor Evans of Idaho recommended that Congress release the Palisades to nonwilderness management. In addition, the Wyoming wilderness bill (S.543), which has already passed the Senate and is pending in the House, allocates the portion of the Palisades located in the State of Wyoming to nonwilderness.

Thank you for the opportunity to present Anschutz's views on the proposed legislation. I would be happy to respond to any questions, or to provide any additional information regarding the oil and gas potential of the Palisades.


MS-8A
ABSAROKA PLATE EXPOSED
AT SURFACE - RESERVOIR
ROCKS
RANGE
SALT RIVER
RANGE
BEAR LAKE

IDAHO OVERTHRUST

60 MILE LONG TREND

SAME STRUCTURAL CHARACTER

PLAYERS

OPERATORS ACTIVE IN SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING OVERTHRUST	ALSO ACTIVE IN IDAHO
AMOCO	✓
CHAMPLIN	✓
AMERICAN QUASAR	✓
GULF	✓
CITIES SERVICE	✓
PHILLIPS	✓
MOBIL	✓
SOHIO	✓
IMPEL	✓
MARATHON	✓
EXXON	✓
HAMILTON BROS	✓
CHEVRON	
MESA	

SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING OVERTHRUST

50 MILE LONG TREND CONTAINING

17+ FIELDS

ALL STRUCTURES PRODUCTIVE

RECOVERABLE RESERVES*

MAJOR FIELDS	OIL (MMBO)	GAS (BCF)
WHITNEY CANYON/CARTER CREEK	46.9	2295.0
RYCKMAN CREEK	41.26	141.4
CLEAR CREEK	19.6	103.0
PAINTER RESERVOIR	65.0	240.0
YELLOW CREEK	3.6	518.0
CAVE CREEK	1.33	16.3
ANSCHUTZ RANCH EAST	1512.0	3646.0
ANSCHUTZ RANCH	0.66	42.6
PINEVIEW	20.33	23.9
	1646.07	7026.2

* OBTAINED FROM AMOCO

Senator SYMMS. Thank you very much.

I would say, you don't get any argument from me about permanent release language, but I would, from a practical standpoint, I doubt if that's possible to get that to pass language that would be permanent. And from a realistic standpoint the same thing would be true, I think, of permanent release language, that any Congress could come along and change it.

Though I understand what your concerns are from a long-term viewpoint of oil drilling and exploration and long-term planning that's required, and it is a great concern.

I have to say though that from my short experience I have had here in Washington, it appears to me that it's not unusual for Congress to continue to change the rules, whether we talk about tax laws or drilling areas that you can drill or whatever. It's kind of like the old game of roller ball. One, the roller ball players learn how to play the game, then Congress wants to change the rules—I mean Congress changes the rules as in the movie where the officials changed the rules for the roller ball players and made it more difficult for them to achieve it.

I wish I had a positive answer to give you, but probably the year 2000 may be about as good as we can do.

Hopefully, if there is signs of good exploration, I know as one person who has young children, I'd certainly rather have them engaged in oil drilling in Idaho in a sane, reasonable, accommodative way with the environment than I would helping to keep the Straits of Hormuz open, which is a threat to the security of the West, and is constantly in the news about American flotillas and the interest that the British, and the French, and the Japanese, and the West Germans and others have in the Straits of Hormuz. And it always amazes me at how anybody could confuse the comparison of the bad environmental problems that would erupt over a war in the Middle East—over in the Persian Gulf as compared with punching a few holes out here in the ground out here in the Rocky Mountain Overthrust Belt, but that, needless to say, is not the popular establishment position in the United States. And the news media certainly doesn't do anything to add any intelligence to the American people on that question. So we will have to fight that issue out on an one-on-one educational basis.

Did you want to make a comment?

Dr. BIRDSALL. Yes. We're mindful of the politics surrounding the release. I just wanted to emphasize to the delegation that Idaho's unique. It's virgin oil country, the production yet to be established. And your neighboring States point to timeframes which would maybe suggest that you might view Idaho's uniqueness with respect to release language as well.

Senator SYMMS. Well, I appreciate that. I think it's something that I hope gets a little more attention. I'm glad you brought it up, because when I was in the House, I introduced language to even go one step further and say that there could be no more studies for wilderness unless there was an act of Congress that designated the areas that could be studied. But even that, if it passed, would only be as good as till the next Congress convened and they could change it. But at least it would be a signal to people who might want to invest risk capital to develop energy.

And you are certainly correct, it would be very helpful if we could strike oil in the State of Idaho. And legislation that limits people's ability for long-term planning certainly is not going to be helpful to that end. I agree with you.

Thank you all very much for your efforts and your testimony.

The next panel, panel No. 6, Brandie Redinger, Carl Holte, Russ Brown, Ernie Day, and Walter Minnick.

Walt, we'll start with you.

I was hoping to get you over to my office for a visit on some of the things that we do agree on, but I guess——

Mr. MINNICK. I'll accept your offer.

Senator SYMMS. OK. See you later then.

STATEMENT OF WALTER MINNICK, PRESIDENT, TRUS JOINT CORP., AND ON BEHALF OF THE IDAHO OUTFITTERS & GUIDES ASSOCIATION

Mr. MINNICK. I am Walt Minnick. I am president of Trus Joint, a $100 million firm, which is the eighth largest public corporation headquartered in Idaho. Next to Boise Cascade in the building materials industry, we are the second largest.

I am also representing the Idaho Outfitters & Guides Association.

This bill deserves to be defeated. It contains an unreasonably small amount of wilderness acreage, incorporates the wrong kind of release language, mandates a large growing and open-ended subsidy to timber producers who are perfectly capable of standing on their own two feet, and will stunt the growth of back-country recreation, Idaho's fastest growing industry.

It will also materially diminish those unique qualities which make our lifestyle so attractive to the electronics and, indeed, any industry seeking to attract talented employees from outside our borders.

In 1982, approximately 50,000 people used the services of professional outfitters and guides in Idaho. They spent over $35 million.

The association strongly urges that you not deal their growth industry a mortal wound by mandating elimination of two-thirds of the State's total remaining roadless back country, upon which their livelihood depends.

To argue that taxpayer-subsidized logging access roads encourage recreation and improved wildlife management is unadulterated poppycock.

Roads multiply fire losses, permanently destroy big game habitat, and devastate our trout fishing and steelhead runs.

No outfitter would make the rediculous assertion that more roads help tourism, and we would be grateful if those paid lobbyists representing my own big timber industry and big mining would stop acting as self-appointed outdoor recreation spokesmen.

In the up to 2 million acres which ought to be seriously considered for wilderness protection, we are talking about very little usable timber. According to a March 1984, Congressional Research Service study, Idaho deficit sales netted out $18 million in 1982 alone; continuing a pattern that has existed in every single 1 of the past 11 years studied.

It is the height of fiscal mismanagement in an era of runaway $200 billion budget deficits for the Federal Government to pay out more for building logging roads than those roads generate in timber revenue.

This bill would mandate hundreds of millions of dollars of deficit timber sales; a subsidy as irresponsible to make today's overburdened taxpayers bear.

The simple fact is that our industry doesn't need one nickel of taxpayers' subsidy to remain healthy. And it is pious and self-serving for our leadership and our paid propagandists to demand spending cutbacks for everyone else, while simultaneously advocating deficit sale timber subsidies for ourselves.

It would also be encouraging for a change to see conservative Republican legislators from timber-growing States like our own have the political courage to take a similar stand.

The problems with the wood products industry are overwhelmingly the consequences of too high and now rapidly rising interest rates, caused solely by the fact that our political leadership has lacked the courage to date to face up to the problem of Federal budget deficits.

If we could only, all of us, take seriously the need to cut Government spending, including defense and entitlements, and to raise taxes as necessary to eliminate the Federal deficit, it would be a small sacrifice for our industry to do its part by agreeing to forego deficit timber sales and road-building subsidies.

Let's kill this bill and start over. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Minnick follows:]

U.S. SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE

Public Lands and Reserved Water Sub-Committee

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman

Testimony on the Idaho Forest Management Act

April 3, 1984

I am Walt Minnick. I am speaking for myself and on behalf of the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association. By way of background, I am a lifelong Republican with an academic background in economics, law and business. I grew up on a farm just outside Idaho and early in my career was privileged to serve as a Deputy Assistant Director of the Office of Management and Budget in a Republican administration. I moved back to the Rocky Mountains 10 years ago because I truly love the back country and Idaho's lifestyle. For the past five years, I have been President of Trus Joist Corporation, a $100 million firm which is the 8th largest public corporation headquartered in Idaho. The success of our business is 100% dependent upon the efficient use of the nation's forestry resource.

As drafted, this bill deserves to be defeated. It contains an unreasonably small amount of wilderness acreage, incorporates the wrong kind of release language, mandates a large, growing and open ended subsidy to timber producers who are perfectly capable of standing on their own two feet, and will stunt the growth of back country recreation, Idaho's fastest growing industry. It will also materially diminish those unique qualities which make our lifestyle so attractive to the electronics and, indeed, any industry seeking to attract talented employees from outside our borders.

In 1982 approximately 50,000 people used the services of professional outfitters and guides in Idaho. They spent over $35 million dollars, a significant portion of which found its way into state and federal tax coffers. Idaho's outfitters and guides, who receive no capital gains tax breaks, depletion allowances or Forest Service subsidies, very much appreciate the backing Senator McClure has given them in past times of trial. The association now strongly urges that you not deal their growth industry a mortal wound by mandating elimination of 2/3 of the state's total remaining roadless backcountry upon which their livelihood depends.

To argue that taxpayer subsidized logging access roads encourage recreation and improved wildlife management is unadulterated poppycock. Roads multiply fire losses, permanently destroy big game habitat, create siltation which diminishes the quality of trout fishing and endangers our steelhead runs and fatally dim the luster of what makes our mountains and rivers a magnet to tourists from throughout the nation. No outfitter would make the ridiculous assertion that more roads help tourism and we would be grateful if those paid lobbyists representing big timber and big mining would stop acting as self appointed outdoor recreation spokesmen.

In most of the one to two million acres which ought to be seriously considered for wilderness protection, we are talking about very little usable timber. The lumber industry has gotten along fine to date without logging these areas and most forest products companies today are awash with timber. With only the most limited and local exceptions, the key roadless areas the bill has excluded from further wilderness consideration are not needed to maintain even substantially higher than today's levels of timber employment and output.

Existing roadless areas are that way mostly because they are now, and never had been, economical to log. With our high, arid mountain climate and poor soil, trees grow slowly and far apart. According to a recent Congressional Research Service study, the majority of today's timber sales, even on the better land in Southern Idaho, cost the taxpayers far more in administration and timber access road building charges than they generate in revenue. Deficit sale losses totaled $18 million dollars in 1982 alone for the state as a whole, continuing a pattern that has existed in every single one of the past eleven years studied.

It is the height of fiscal mismanagement in an era of runaway, $200 billion dollar federal budget deficits for the federal government to pay more for building logging roads than those roads generate in timber revenue. By forbidding wilderness management and requiring other types of multiple use development for 93.5% of Idaho's remaining unroaded, non-wilderness protected national forest land, this bill would mandate hundreds of millions of dollars of deficit timber sales, a subsidy it is irresponsible to make today's overburdened taxpayers bear.

The problems of the wood products industry are overwhelmingly the consequence of too little demand and too high, rapidly rising interest rates caused solely by the fact that our political leadership has lacked the courage to date to face up to the federal budget deficit crisis. If we could only get the President, Congressional leadership, and our own Idaho Congressional delegation to take seriously the need to cut government spending, including defense and entitlements, and to raise taxes as necessary to eliminate the federal deficit, it would be a small sacrifice for our industry to do its part by agreeing to forego deficit timber sales and road building subsidies.

The simple fact is that our industry doesn't need one nickel of taxpayer subsidy to remain healthy! And it is pious and self serving for our leadership and our paid propagandists to demand spending cutbacks for everyone else while simultaneously advocating deficit sale taxpayer subsidies for ourselves. It would also be encouraging, for a change, to see conservative Republican legislators from timber growing states, like our own, have the political courage to take a similar stand.

That action, plus a far different and less hostile approach to back country values, are what we need to build the kind of Idaho each of us can be proud to bequeath to our children. Lets kill this bill and start over.

Thank you very much.

Walter C. Minnick

Senator SYMMS. Thank you very much, Walt. We'll let you go if you have another engagement.

Mr. MINNICK. If I could come by to see you, I would very much appreciate that opportunity. My other engagement is in town, and I'll be here this afternoon.

Senator SYMMS. OK.

Let's see who is next on the list here. Carl Holte.

STATEMENT OF CARL HOLTE, PRESIDENT, IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. HOLTE. My name is Carl Holte. I represent the Idaho Wildlife Federation, which is a true federation in the sense that it is made up of 40 affiliated clubs from all over the State of Idaho, plus many associate members. Our total membership is over 3,000. And I think the reason for this is that we have stood for a long time for wise use, not for preservation.

From the resolutions passed by our organization, from the calls received by me and other officers regarding RARE II and proposed wilderness legislation, and from the opinions expressed at our board and annual meetings, it appears that Senator McClure's and the Idaho delegation's proposed wilderness of approximately 526,000 acres does not reflect the desires of Idaho citizens.

Even less desirable is the prevention of further consideration until after the year 2000 A.D.

This proposed legislation, as indicated by an article in the Idaho State Journal, Sunday, the April 1, 1984, says that it includes only ice caps and goat rocks. These are areas which in all probability would remain roadless whether or not there is a wilderness bill such as this one.

Opening up wilderness areas is in some senses locking up, because one use, wilderness, and all wilderness recreation possibilities is thus forever destroyed.

Wilderness classification is legislated. If, in the future, the area is needed for other uses, legislation can then declassify it. No legislation can turn a multiple-use area into wilderness; that takes millions of years.

The proposed Forest Management Act would end up costing the U.S. taxpayer, because forest sales in Idaho are deficit sales.

Extraction industries are also the first to lay off people and the last to hire when recession occurs. Thus, these employees get on unemployment sooner and stay on it longer than a recession occurs.

Compared to the negative growth of forest products industries, which in Idaho are based on deficit sales of timber to begin with, the recreation industry is showing growth.

During the years 1980 to 1984, there was a growth of approximately 24 percent in packers and guides. This was during a recession.

This is a use of areas which is renewable without tax subsidies. Each year this use can occur and reoccur. It differs from the one-time use of extraction industries which require tax subsidies.

Eastern Idaho is pretty much excluded in the proposed Forest Management Act. Unwildered areas in the Palisades area, that area lying along the Wyoming-Idaho border, which is the summer home and winter home for thousands of elk, deer, and antelope, as well as whooping cranes, sandhill cranes, and thousands of other animals which live there for a portion of the year.

The economy of Idaho would be much more stable based on non-extraction industries, such as outfitters and guides, restaurants, sporting goods, services such as motels, et cetera, which have been growing even during the recession, than it would from extraction industries which have experienced negative growth during the same time.

The extraction industries will also suffer from higher interest rates, thus causing additional burdens on the taxpayers through unemployment and social programs.

Trading wilderness, trees, and wildlife for roads for deficit timber sales is not at this time a viable choice. On widescale areas multiple use is good, but multiple use must also contain wilderness. Wilderness means wise use of renewable, nonsubsidized resources.

The Forest Management Act means subsidies from taxpayers for a one-time use, then additional taxpayer money to renew the area.

America would be better off just giving them a check and leaving the areas undeveloped.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Holte follows:]

Karl Holte
Idaho Wildlife Federation
432 So. 11TH
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

I represent the Idaho Wildlife Federation, which is a true federation in the sense that it is made up of affiliate clubs from all over the state of Idaho plus many associate individual members. Our total membership is over three thousand. We have our own bimonthly newspaper. Many of our members and clubs live in mining and logging areas.

From the resolutions passed by our organization, from the calls received regarding Rare II and proposed wilderness legislation and from the opinions expressed at our board and annual meetings, it appears that Senator McClure's proposed wilderness of approximately 526,000 acres does not reflect the desires of Idaho citizens. Even less desireable is the prevention of further consideration until after the year 2000 AD.

This proposed legislation, as indicated by an article in the Idaho State Journal, Sunday 1 April 84, includes only ice caps and goat rocks. These are areas which would in all probability remain roadless wilderness bill or not.

Opening up the roadless areas is in some senses locking up because one use, wilderness and all the wilderness recreation posibilities, is thus forever destroyed. Wilderness is legislated. If in the future the area is needed for other uses, legislation can declassify it. No legislation can turn a multiple use area into wilderness--that takes thousands of years.

The proposed Forest Management Act would end up costing the US taxpayer because forest sales in Idaho are deficit sales, costing approximately $2.00 per acre not including road costs or payments to counties.

The tax revenues to the state have decreased during the past 4 years from forest products industries. During the fiscal year 81-82 there was a negative growth of 7%. Mining products with the exception of silver can be produced off shore and imported more inexpensively than they can be produced in Idaho. The off shore companies are owned by US companies. Extraction industries are the first to lay off people and the last to hire when recession occurs.

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Thus these employees get on unemployment sooner and stay on it longer when recessions occur.

Compared to the negative growth of forest products industries which in Idaho are based on deficit sales of timber to begin with, the recreation industry is showing growth. During the years 1980 to 1984 there was a growth of approximately 24% in packers and guides. This was during a recession! This is money for the most part brought into the state from other areas as well as by Idaho citizens who contribute lesser portions. There are some 500 outfitters and 1200 guides licensed in Idaho. This is a use of areas which is renewable without tax subsidies. Each year this use can occur and reoccur. It differs from the one time use of the extraction industries, which require tax subsidies.

During Fiscal year 81-82 total sales from Packer and Guide services was $6,168, 227.69 paying a tax of $181,551.93. There was almost no tax exempt sales. Manufacture of Lumber and wood products (exc furniture) total sales were $3, 467, 608.92 with mostly exempt sales paying a tax of only $10,078.82. (figures from State of Idaho Sales Tax report Fiscal yr 1981-1982)

A fish hatchery was built to mitigate Hells Canyon Dam. If these areas are roaded and logged that fish hatchery and the main salmon streams in Idaho will be threatened. The South Fork of the Salmon River is an example. History has shown that such streams are suseptable to logging. They need special protection. Our stand is that we favor providing and protecting areas which are critical to to fish, to wildlife and to wildlife habitat. We are talking about only a small fraction of the US. Approximately 96% of the United States is roaded; we are talking about a small portion of the unroaded 4%.

Eastern Idaho is pretty much excluded in the proposed Forest Management Act. Unroaded areas in the Palisades area, that area lying along the Wyoming-Idaho border which is the summer and winter home for thousands of elk, deer and antelope as well as whooping cranes, sandhill cranes and thousands of other animals which

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which live there for a portion of the year.

The economy of Idaho would be much more stable based on non-extraction industries such as outfitters and guides, restaurants, sporting goods, services such as motels, etc. which have been growing even during a recession than it would from extraction industries who have experienced negative growth during the same time. The extraction industries will also suffer with higher interest rates, thus causing additional burdens on the taxpayer through unemployment and social programs.

Trading wilderness, trees and wildlife for roads for deficit timber sales is not at this time a viable choice. On wide scale areas multiple use is good, but multiple use must also contain wilderness. Wilderness means wise use of renewable, non-subsidised resources. The Forest Management Act means subsidies from the taxpayers for a one time use, then additional taxpayer money to "renew" the area. America would be better off just giving them a check and leaving the areas undeveloped.

Senator SYMMS. Thank you very much. Ernie.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST E. DAY, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. DAY. Thank you very much, Senator.

I'm Ernest E. Day. I live at 2433 Clairmont Drive in Boise, Idaho.

I was not able to attend the field hearings in Idaho last summer, and I appreciate this opportunity to appear here today.

I do wish to make it clear that I appear here as an individual and concerned citizen.

I feel that I must emphasize that this is not a wilderness bill, but a wilderness release bill, a wilderness extinction bill.

We are being asked to trade the existing de facto areas, the last of our precious places, in exchange for a mostly deficit timber sales which must be subsidized by public funds.

In short, in most cases the public is being asked to pay for the destruction of its best remaining wild places.

We are being directed by this bill to trade our best for a bit of rocks and ice, and not much rocks or ice either. There is no quid pro quo here; hard release and destruction for a pittance. It's neither in Idaho's economic interest, nor Idaho's environmental interests.

Since the Senate appears to be not interested in a meaningful Idaho wilderness bill at this time, a positive alternative is needed.

In this spirit, I recommend that you follow the market-oriented philosophy of the Reagan administration and simply prohibit the Forest Service from engaging in timber sales at prices that do not even cover the cost of production.

This policy will provide de facto protection to millions of acres in Idaho and other Western States, and will save the American taxpayers from a staggering economic loss in the years ahead.

Thank you.

Senator SYMMS. Thank you very much.

I appreciate all of your testimonies. I would just say one thing, that I have a lot of friends in the State of Idaho that like to go elk hunting, and I happen to be one of those. And a lot of them are like me, the longest elk hunting trip I went on was 3 days, because of time constraints. And I think if it weren't for forest roads where I hunt elk in Shoshone County, I'd never get into the area. And there are a lot of people in that same situation.

So I think that the premise that some of you make here that somehow these roads that are in there are bad news are actually very helpful to many of the working citizens in the State, and we shouldn't overlook that.

Be that as it may, we're all entitled to our opinion. I really don't believe that it was the intention of Congress in 1979—my predecessor in this job made the statement that he felt like the River of No Return Wilderness area, which it was then named, would be the last major wilderness inclusion in the State system, other than just a cleanup.

If this legislation passes and becomes law, we'll have more wilderness per capita than any other State in the Union, except Alaska.

So I think that it's pretty hard to make that case that you're in here and certainly entitled to to make. But I find it a little hard to accept it in terms of the whole State.

Yes, Ernie.

Mr. DAY. I wish Senator Church were capable of being here today to enlarge on this, but since he is not, I think that his remarks that were made during the River of No Return bill formulation and passage related to vast areas. I'm sure the Senator would not want to deal off all of the last precious smaller places—and we have many small places that are deserving of preserving that I'm sure he would not sit idly by and let be dealt off. Thank you.

Senator SYMMS. Well, I appreciate that, Ernie. I mean his exact quote was that from his view, the RARE II recommendations, he said: "I do not see any other large tracts that I will favor for wilderness designation."

Now, I don't know whether you call 500,000 acres a large tract or not. The State of Rhode Island's total acreage is 600,000 acres. People up there think that's a pretty large tract.

So I guess it's all a matter of perspective. But I don't think you can make the case that we're going to be out of wilderness if this legislation passes.

Now, it may make it a little easier to swallow the testimony that you have made here, maybe I should just agree with you that we're really in this—we're going to release more land, and then all the constituents in the State that say we have enough wilderness as it now is, which is a large percentage of them, if I understand what people in Idaho tell me, you're making that case, this is really a good bill then.

Mr. DAY. I guess we're just in complete disagreement, sir.

Mr. HOLTE. I think you're misinterpreting something else, Senator; and that is, that this is not one tract, this is a series of a whole bunch of tracts and all of them fairly small. And you just now implied that this was one large tract.

Senator SYMMS. No, I realize that, but 500,000 acres is a lot of real estate in my opinion.

Mr. HOLTE. On the other hand, 96 percent of our entire Nation is roaded. We're not talking about very much, as far as our entire Nation is concerned. We're talking about less than 4 percent, and only a fraction of that.

Senator SYMMS. I understand that.

Mr. HOLTE. And I would also like to go on and——

Senator SYMMS. I don't want to challenge you, but where did you get the figure of 96 percent? You throw Alaska in that and it's as big as—it's 20 percent of the total——

Mr. HOLTE. Of our Lower 48 I'm talking about.

Senator SYMMS. Lower 48. OK.

Mr. HOLTE. I also think that maybe your priorities might not be to hunt elk if you can only find 3 free days to do so. I think that most people who have legitimate jobs in other areas are able to find a longer period of time, and do go back in—including a 92-year-old friend of mine who manages to backpack in.

Senator SYMMS. Well, I think it's great. But I can tell you, the people who I grew up around, they're the weekend guy that takes off and runs up for the weekend into the backcountry. And there's an awful lot of people in the United States that believe that, you know, a wilderness experience is getting up away from the paved road, drive up on an old logging road or something and walk off a mile or so through the area. And I just think that those people are entitled to a day in court, too.

I mean maybe you think that they're getting too much of it, but 16 percent of Idaho's forest lands are currently wilderness, and that's a pretty good chunk.

Mr. MINNICK. Senator, many of us could agree to smaller acreages if you would add the basic principles of the bill that timber sales would have to pay for themselves after you consider all the economic values. Could you support such a provision?

Senator SYMMS. Well, you see, I hear what you're saying, and I hear your statement here that you wish we would support—let me see where you made it here—I guess it was Ernie Day's statement that had the thing that he wished Ronald Reagan would go to market orientation. If Ronald Reagan came out and said, let's turn over this land to some of the private entrepreneurs of the country, why, Ernie, you would have a conniption fit over it.

Mr. DAY. That's true.

Senator. SYMMS. So you don't want to go that far on the market, do you?

Mr. DAY. That's not what this bill is about. This bill is about continuing a practice of deficit sales, and that's my point, that we don't want any more of those deficit sales.

Senator. SYMMS. I know you have got a point on that, but I think that we have to recognize that overwhelming numbers of people in Idaho tell me, anyway, they want to keep the land in Government ownership visa private ownership. So if the Government is going to own it, then the Government has a responsibility to manage it, and has a responsibility for accessibility if people are going to use the land for any value. And that's a question that we can debate for years and years and never really probably settle it. And I sure don't claim to have all the answers.

Frankly, I think there's too much of the State that's owned by the Government. I think that there are tracts out there that could probably be better managed and better utilized by the public, and probably have a better environment if the State of Idaho, or some other entity were managing it. But that's neither here, nor there; that, obviously is not going to come about in my lifetime.

Mr. MINNICK. But if private citizens owned all the public lands in Idaho, at least——

Senator. SYMMS. I'm not talking about all of it.

Mr. MINNICK. Well, a good bit of this timberland, at least a private owner would require that a timber sale would pay for the cost of laying out the sale, the cost of putting the roads into it and the cost of reforestation. That's just elementary. And if you won't yield a dollar more than that, you won't do it.

If we had the Forest Service follow the same management principle, a lot of us could agree on things, but they don't.

Senator. SYMMS. I agree with part of that. As a matter of fact, I thought Abraham Lincoln had a good idea when he went in for the Homestead Act 100 years ago. And it has always concerned me why we didn't carry it a little further, because there could be a lot of independent loggers up there, and you could log with mules, and not have to have big roads, and stuff, and farm those trees up there, and take out the dead ones, and actually have better forest management than we've got in the United States.

But, you know, everything is we have to have it big, and efficient, and so forth. And the very system that has resulted from the planning process that Congress has imposed on the Forest Service and the failure to appropriate road dollars has brought about a timber sales program that leads to deficit sales and it leads to big sales.

The 1 million board foot sale, you know, they come in and have 10 million board feet, so there's only four or five people maybe in the whole United States that can even bid on the project—or maybe there's more than that, but in some areas we cut out the opportunity for smaller bidders and better management.

If we would go in and build the roads in a better fashion, then we could probably farm those trees more efficiently. And if there's an overrun problem with game and so forth, you shut the gate for 1 year or 2, or a few year to protect the environment. I don't see how that's ever going to happen with all these diversified interests that are fighting over this Government-owned land in the West.

And I have about said that maybe I had better work on things that maybe I can do some good on and try to just apply commonsense management to these Government-owned lands. But I don't see Government management anywhere as good as private management.

Mr. MINNICK. If you could just force the Forest Service to undertake pay-as-you-log logging, probably half of these lands would never get logged, and that would be an efficient way to do it, and you wouldn't have a problem. And you really ought to think about that in terms of reshaping this legislation.

Senator. SYMMS. I'm willing to think about it, except then the other.argument is that the timber is not the only purpose for the road; that the road has other values.

Mr. MINNICK. Well, consider those, too. Force that into the economic evaluation. A lot of these areas have very little other than timber value. But certainly you should consider other values, including the wildlife, and the outfitters, and guides, and all of those things, too.

Senator. SYMMS. That's right.

Mr. MINNICK. There are values on both sides of that. But, yes, by all means, consider them all; but force pay-as-you-go logging. That's what we need more than anything else in the State.

Senator. SYMMS. Thank you very much. We appreciate you all being back here.

Panel No. 7.

Bill Mulligan, Don Greene, Cy Chase, Bud Lewis, and Tim Meuller.

I don't believe Tim is here today, but the other gentlemen are here.

Bill, why don't you come up and lead off.

I might just mention that Bill Mulligan is here as a board member of the St. Joe Vally Association; Don Greene is a board member of the St. Joe Valley Association; Cy Chase, Bud Lewis, they're all here representing the St. Joe Valley Association, and as private citizens.

Bill?

STATEMENT OF BILL MULLIGAN, ON BEHALF OF THE ST. JOE VALLEY ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Mulligan**. Mr. Chairman, my name is Bill Mulligan, and I work and reside in the St. Marys area of Idaho.

I am a spokesman for the St. Joe Valley Association. The St. Joe Valley Association is an organization of citizens who reside along and adjacent to the St. Joe River in Benewah and Shoshone Counties of northern Idaho.

It has an objective to maintaining environmental quality and to protect the economic security of our local communities.

We feel strongly that the objectives of our organization can be met only through wise multiple-use management of the Federal lands that surround our communities.

We are greatly concerned that the withdrawal of these areas in wilderness classification would create permanent and irreparable damages to the delicate economy of our region.

Our association must commend the Idaho congressional delegation in the difficult task of drafting the subject legislation. It took great personal courage to propose less acreage than recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness under their RARE II review.

It is our hope that you understand the perilous position of our local communities. Already, the local Forest Service program has started to degenerate because of restrictions on entering the RARE II areas.

Other Forest Service lands that comprise over 80 percent of the tributary land base for the local mills cannot continue to take the impact of accelerated harvest while awaiting solution to the issue.

Further, local private lands must also slow harvest levels in the very near future, as they have also absorbed tremendous impact in recent years due to problems created both directly and indirectly as a result of RARE I and RARE II.

St. Marys and the surrounding communities are completely dependent on the timber industry. In recent years the local industry has suffered through hard economic times. The industry has held the work force intact in the area by spreading work thinly. Loggers have operated less days, the mills on reduced shifts.

As the economy improves, job opportunities in our area are not increasing. Mills are continuing to run on reduced schedule, and some are closing their doors forever.

The problem is assured long-term timber supply. It is just not there. Two local ranger districts have recently been combined, and the annual cut will be reduced by 20 million feet in fiscal year 1985. Other districts are facing the same problem, because of unavailable RARE II lands.

We are at a critical point. Our communities need help immediately. There will shortly be a layoff of an additional 75 loggers where I work.

To expect the recreational or tourist industry to pick up these people would be foolish. This isn't in the future, this is right now.

May I add that just in our operations alone—and we have talked about money this morning—that reduction in the work force results in about $7.2 million income to just the St. Marys 'economy. We're not talking about $35 million for the whole State. And just in the fuel usage in that particular logging operation it's a reduction of a half-million dollars in fuel purchases from local suppliers.

Let me talk for a moment about the position of our association on the legislation proposed.

We have consistently heard two terms today that have great bearing on our position; they are "compromise," and "release."

We have been opposed in the past in increasing wilderness for Idaho. We have already compromised in this State in the past. That is why we presently have 3.8 million acres of wilderness in Idaho.

We realize we need an end to the issue for the sake of our community. Therefore, we modify our past position to support the proposed 526,000 acres, contingent on strengthening the release language. This is absolutely the maximum we can stand. We have compromised enough and are already now compromising jobs.

The release language must truly release lands so that the local industry can regain strength. To us, release must prevent appeals for reasons other than wilderness; such as, wildlife and recreational concerns.

We cannot support a law that will allow special-interest groups to appeal forest plans and timber sales for irresponsible reasons. We need to preserve jobs for those in our communities and stop attempting to create jobs for people outside the state in the supposed new tourist and recreational industry.

If this cannot be accomplished, we return to our previous position, supporting only classification of the present Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area as wilderness.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of the St. Joe's Valley Association follows:]

"Working for environmental quality and economic security"
ST. JOE VALLEY ASSN.
P.O. Box 163
St. Maries, Idaho 83861

March 29, 1984

Committee for Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Idaho Senators James McClure, Chairman, Steve Symms, Honorable Members of the Committees:

The St. Joe Valley Association respectfully requests your consideration of the written and oral testimonies of their delegation' to Washington on the Idaho Forest Management Act.

The delegation is as follows:

Mr. Bill Mulligan, P.O. Box 386, St. Maries, Idaho Member of the Board of Directors; Logging and Wood Products is occupation	SPOKESMAN oral and written testimony
Mr. Don Green, Calder, Idaho President of the Association; Occupation is Logger-Rancher	PRESIDENT, ST. Joe Valley Association oral testimony
Mr. Cy Chase, St. Maries, Idaho Member of the Board of Directors; St. Maries Businessman, former State Senator, Minority Leader	oral testimony
Mr. Bud E. Lewis, St. Maries, Idaho Member of the Board of Directors; St. Maries Businessman, former State Representative Majority Caucus Leader in the House	oral testimony

The delegation invites your questions. Thank you.

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ST. JOE VALLEY ASSOCIATION

Don Green

DON GREEN, PRESIDENT

ST. JOE VALLEY ASSN.
"Working for environmental quality and economic security"
St. Maries, Idaho 83861

March 28, 1984

Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Subject: Idaho Forest Management Act

Dear Senator McClure:

Although the St. Joe Valley Association has had a long association with you concerning land allocation issues in Idaho, we are sure that our organization is unknown to others of both the Subcommittee and to members of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. We would like to take this opportunity to introduce ourselves.

The Association is an organization of citizens who reside along and adjacent to the St. Joe River in Benewah and Shoshone Counties of Northern Idaho. We work hard to maintain the environmental quality of the area in which we live, and have deep concern over economic security for our communities. We feel strongly that the objectives of our organization can be met only through wise multiple use management of the Federal lands that surround our communities. We are greatly concerned that withdrawal of these lands from the timber management land base and placement of these areas in wilderness classification will create permanent and irrepairable damage to the delicate economy of our region.

Our Association must commend the Idaho Congressional Delegation in the difficult task of drafting the subject legislation. It took great personal courage to propose less acreage than recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness under their RARE II review. We know of no other state where wilderness proposal was so treated. We realize that the proposal was based on the direct exposure to the people of Idaho, and the efforts you have all made to go out through the state and visit directly with the people. We are very fortunate to have this unique opportunity and relationship in Idaho.

In previous input, the Association reached the position where we:

1.) Supported classification of the present Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area as wilderness, but no additional classification in the state.
2.) Supported release language for a minimum period of 25 years from the date of signing into law the final legislation.

In review of the proposed Idaho Forest Management Act we would like to provide further input. We recognize the difficult decisions that had to be made to arrive at legislation to satisfy all parties. Our Association had long debate in several meetings before we could arrive at a common position. Many members still truly believe that we can stand no more wilderness in Idaho. We finally arrived at a position of concurrence based on the desire to see final resolution to the question of wilderness allocation in Idaho. Our position is simply as follows:

1.) The acreage proposed (526,064 acres), and individual areas would be acceptable contingent on revision of the release language.
2.) The concept of release to multiple use management to the year 2,000 is acceptable, but must be revised.

The basic flaw we perceive in the proposed legislation is that the law would not subject the National Forest lands in Idaho to judicial review concerning wilderness, but would leave management decisions open to appeal for all uses outside wilderness. In our estimation, under these conditions the timber sale process is wide open to irresponsible challenges that could result in program delays devestating the local economy which depends entirely on the timber industry. The fact that this could occur is not a mere guess, it is a very probable occurrence based on past performance by the environmental community. They are well aware that appeals involving adverse effects on water quality, game management, fisheries resource, and other multiple use functions are as easy to file as those for wilderness. This short-coming in the release language must be remedied before the St. Joe Valley Association can support the proposed legislation.

It may be easier to identify problems than to develop solutions. However, we feel quality input must not dodge the difficult issues. Although we are not experts in preparation of technical legislative language, it is possible for us to supply some conceptual approaches. We know that the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Wild and Endangered Species Act, and other National legislation pertinent to the management of National Forest lands leave appeal routes readily available to those who look to stop or delay development. Language must be developed that will either stop appeal, or limit it to responsible sources who realize the seriousness of their action. We suggest consideration of the following concepts:

1.) Develop language that limits appeal to administrative channels and does not allow for judicial review.
2.) Make those who file frivolous and poorly founded appeals responsible for all monetary damages caused by their action.
3.) Allow the State of Idaho to rule in a timely fashion on a one step appeal not subject to judicial review.
4.) Exempt the Idaho Forest Management Act from the requirements of Section 102-C of N.E.P.A. by classifying Government action in areas outside wilderness containing a Forest or Unit Plan as not of a "major" nature, and thus not requiring an E.I.S.

Either one, or a combination of the above suggestions may remedy the problem.

March 28, 1984
Page 3

It is our hope that you understand the perilous position of our local communities. Already the local Forest Service program has started to degenerate because of restrictions on entering the RARE II areas. Other Forest Service lands cannot continue to take the impact of accelerated harvest while waiting solution to the issue. Further, local private lands must also slow harvest levels in the very near future as they have also absorbed tremendous impact in recent years due to problems created both directly and indirectly as a result of RARE I and RARE II. The lack of growth and unusually high unemployment in the area already is showing. We are at a critical point, and positive action must be in the immediate future or we will be in very serious trouble. To count on the recreational and tourist business to pick up the slack left by a damaged timber and mining industry is pure foolishness.

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to input on preparation of this important legislation. If the problem outlined above with the release language can be resolved, we offer the full support of the St. Joe Valley Association. We believe this essential for this to truly be called the Idaho Forest Management Act.

Sincerely,

ST. JOE VALLEY ASSOCIATION

Don Green

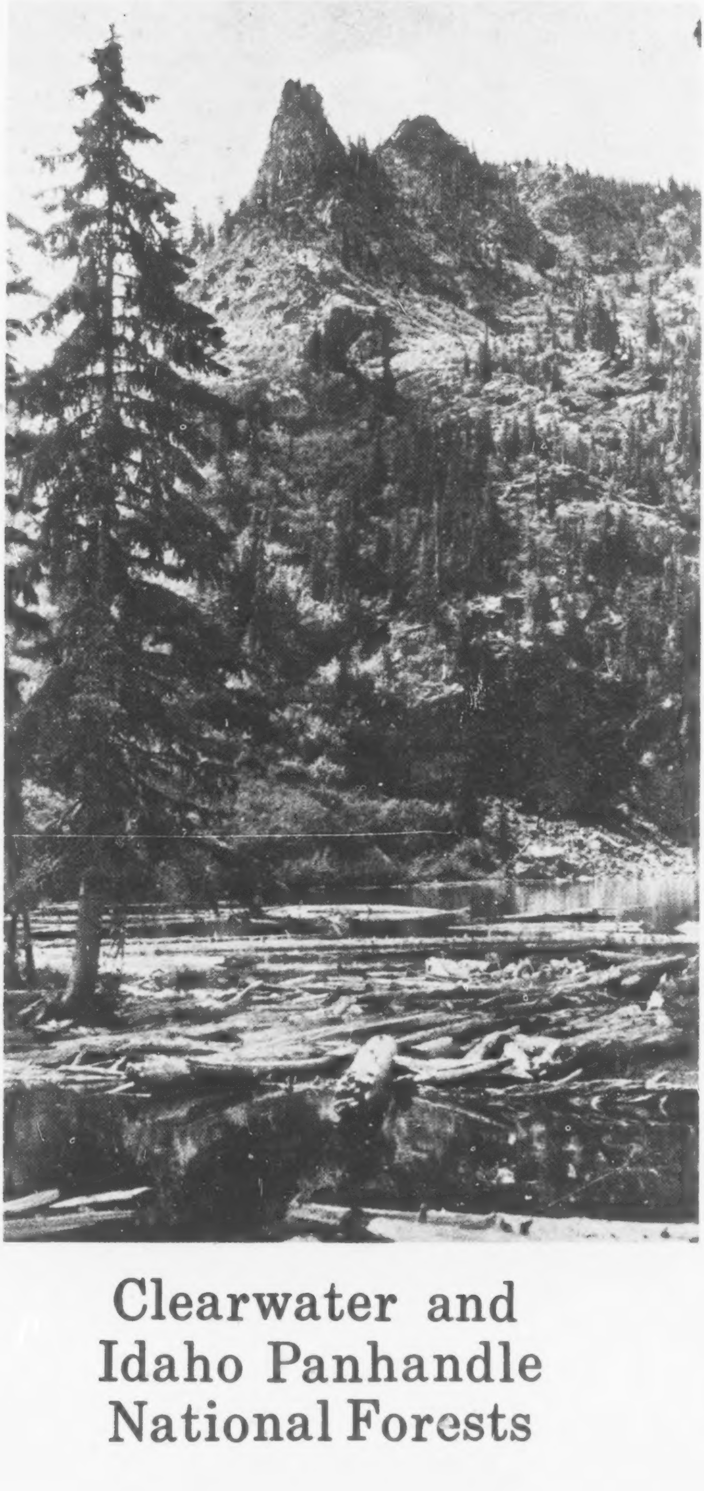
Don Green
President

DG/cw

xc: Larry Craig
Steve Symms
George Hansen

MALLARD-LARKINS

Pioneer Area



Clearwater and
Idaho Panhandle
National Forests

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE MALLARD-LARKINS PIONEER AREA

1. *No motorized vehicles permitted in the area.*
2. *Clear burnable material away from campfire sites.*
3. *Make sure all fires are DEAD OUT.*
4. *Burn all paper and burnable garbage.*
5. *Pack out all unburnable garbage and debris.*
6. *Do not throw cans, bottles, paper or garbage, or fish entrails in lake or streams.*
7. *Leave a clean camp for the next visitor.*

Additional information may be obtained by writing to:

District Ranger
Canyon Ranger District
Clearwater National Forest
Orofino, Idaho 83544

District Ranger
Red Ives Ranger District
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Avery, Idaho 83802

Cover Photo: Hero Lake in Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area

R1-79-13

Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area

The Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area is a 30,500-acre roadless subalpine area in north Idaho, on the high divide between the North and the Little North Fork of the Clearwater River. Its name is derived from Mallard and Larkins Peaks and Lakes. It is approximately 24 miles southeast of Avery, Idaho.

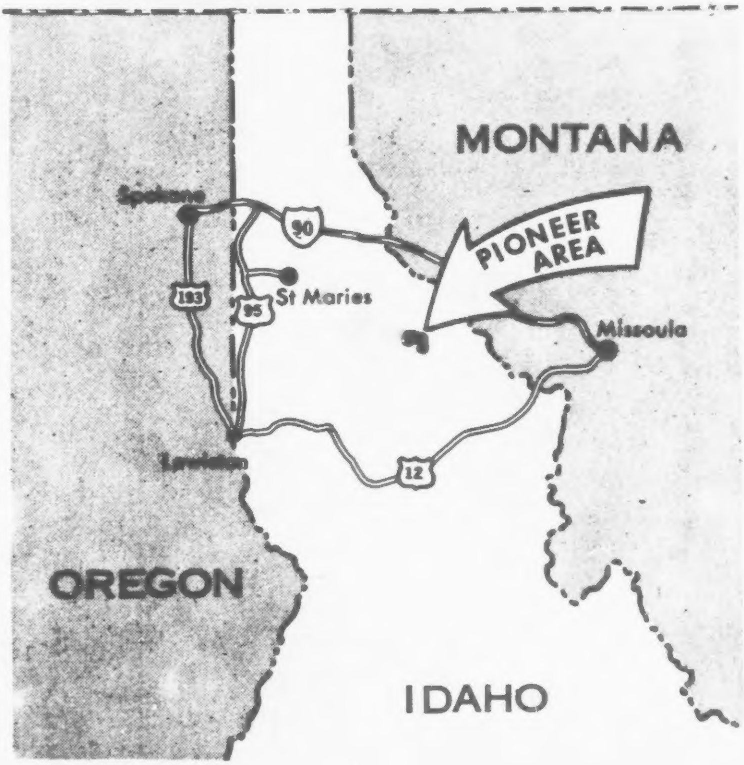
The area lies on the western slopes of the Bitterroot Mountain Range, east of Lewiston and Moscow, Idaho. It is accessible by secondary roads from U.S. Highways Nos. 10, 12, and 95 Alternate.

The Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area provides roadless recreation opportunities for people of varying ages, physical conditions, and interest. Motorized vehicles are prohibited, but family outings by foot or horseback can be made as trails, radiating from road ends, lead visitors to the area's attractions. Here you will find excellent opportunities for family hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, scenic viewing, photography and nature study.

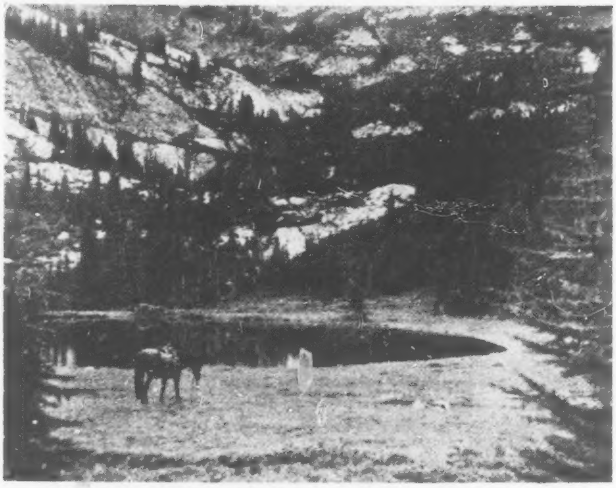
Classification as a "pioneer" area recognizes Mallard-Larkins' unique natural beauty and recreation values and gives special consideration to wildlife and fisheries. The high country is dotted with lakes in quiet glacial cirques. Rainbow and cutthroat trout lure the anglers. Mountain goats, elk, deer, black bear, and various small fur bearers are common.

Elevations range from 2,600 feet to 6,870 feet at Mallard and Heart Peaks to over 7,000 feet at Black Mountain. There are no roads and few trails in the area.

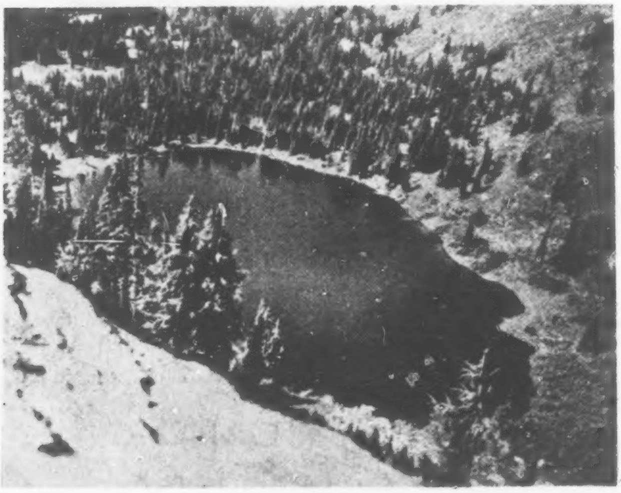
The Heritage Cedar Grove, at the south edge of this Pioneer Area, is an outstanding example of several majestic groves of ancient cedars that survived the 1910 and later forest fires.


MONTANA
Spokane
90
PIONEER AREA
193
St Maries
95
Missoula
Lewiston
12
OREGON
IDAHO

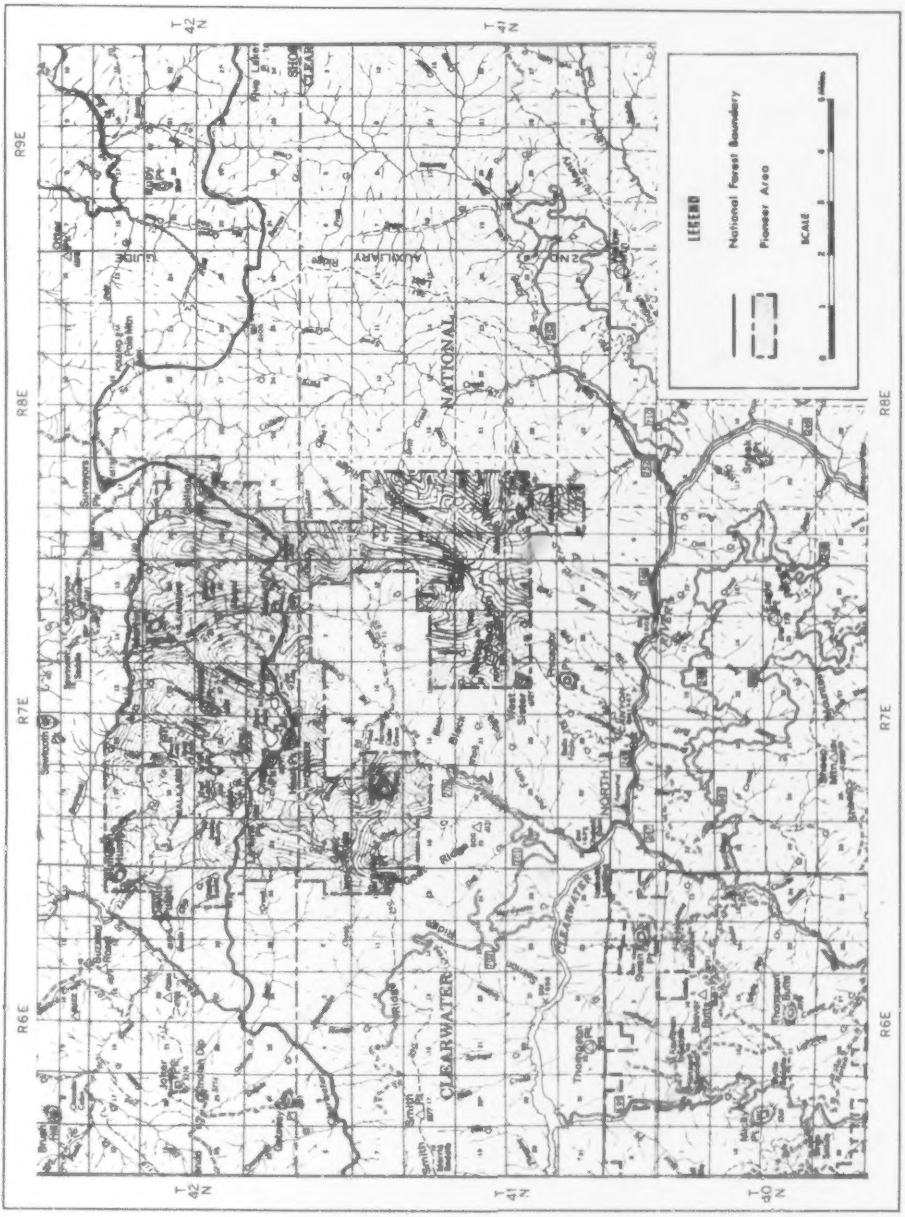
Near Larkins Peak



Mallard Lake



Larkins Lake


R9E
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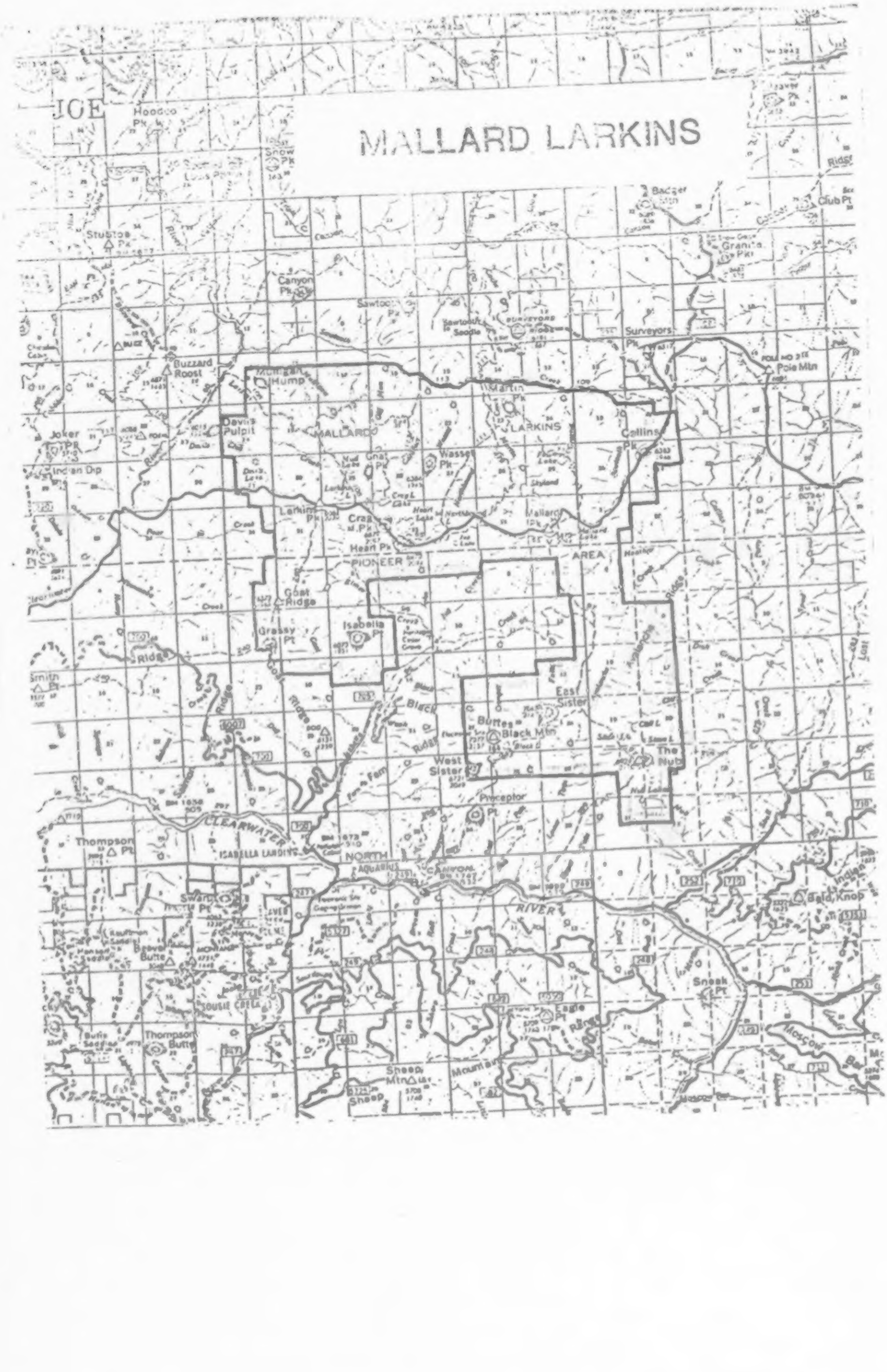
LEGEND
National Forest Boundary
Pioneer Area
SCALE
CLEARWATER
NATIONAL
NORTH
AUXILIARY Ridge
Surveyors Pk
Sawtooth Pk
Smith
Thompson
West Sister


MALLARD LARKINS
Hoodoo Pk
Snow Pk
Stubtoe Pk
Canyon Pk
Sawtooth Pk
Surveyors Ridge
Surveyors Pk
Badger Mtn
Granite Pk
Club Pt
Pole Mtn
Buzzard Roost
Mallard Hump
Devils Pulpit
Joker Pk
Indian Dp
MALLARD
Martin Pk
LARKINS
Collins Pk
Gnat Pk
Wassel Pk
Larkins Pk
Crag Pk
Heart Pk
PIONEER
AREA
Goat Ridge
Grassy Pt
Isabella Pt
Smith Pt
East Sister
Buttes
Black Mtn
West Sister
The Nub
Preceptor Pt
CLEARWATER
NORTH
Thompson Pt
ISABELLA LANDING
CANYON
RIVER
Swamp Pt
Beaver Butte
Bald Knob
Sneak Pt
Eagle Pt
Thompson Butte
Butte Saddle
Sheep Mtn
Sheep Mountain
Moscow Bar

Senator SYMMS. Thank you very much.

Don Greene.

STATEMENT OF DON GREENE, PRESIDENT, ST. JOE VALLEY ASSOCIATION

Mr. GREENE. Yes, just a couple of things, Mr Chairman.

As president of the St. Joe Valley Association, I must tell you that there is strong feeling against adding more wilderness in or near our communities in Benewah and Shoshone Counties.

We do support the Idaho Forest Management Act with strong release language that will provide stability for our communities.

Senator SYMMS. How many people are in the St. Joe Valley Association?

Mr. GREENE. We have about 800 members that I know of.

Senator SYMMS. Well, your entire statement, Don, has been made a part of our record.

Mr. GREENE. Thank you.

Senator SYMMS. Thank you very much.

Now we're going to hear from former State Senator Cye Chase.

Cy, I'm glad to have you here with Representative Lewis today, and Don and Bill Mulligan.

So you go ahead now.

STATEMENT OF C. C. CHASE, BOARD MEMBER, ST. MARIES, IDAHO

Mr. CHASE. I am Cy Chase. I reside in St. Marie, Idaho.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your committee to give my support to proposed legislation to finally end a ridiculous tieup of valuable timber land that could, and should be opened up to orderly harvest.

I was born and raised in a lumbering community in northern Idaho. I represented that area in the Idaho Senate for 16 years until I recently retired.

I know how important lumbering is to the economy of our community, for the jobs it produces and related support in the other industries created by lumbering activities.

So we need to end the useless lockup of high-quality timber producing lands, and the needless harassment by groups that do not understand or care less about good solid, responsible timber management.

We are now in a state of disease-infected timber that is dying and going to waste because of endless, ill-advised, and lengthy studies that have never ended.

We need to move ahead and harvest our timber in an orderly, controlled manner with better reforestation practices. We need the Forest Service to increase their efforts through a vigorously replanting program, which also would create more meaningful jobs for the unemployed workers.

We need to edcuate the people of our country. Most people don't realize how little the average person can use a wilderness area. Most people are led to believe that a wilderness area is like a picnic area where their children can run, play and camp on weekends and enjoy the outdoors. This is not true.

A wilderness area can only be used by a few wealthy people who can afford packtrains, et cetera, to get into the wilderness area.

We need to have wilderness for people with health problems, the elderly people, the ordinary working people of the United States who only have weekends to enjoy our forestlands that they can drive to in a few hours' time.

With proper management we can create campsites, recreation areas, and good timber base, so we will have recreation as well as jobs.

This type of multiple-use would insure access to people of all monetary values.

In the 1960's we replaced an obsolute mill with a plywood mill under the area redevelopment program of President John F. Kennedy. This was done without 1 ounce of waste, Every part of the log was utilized, including the bark. It was either used to produce power, manufacture plywood or chips for paper or pressed board. This plant provided numerous jobs for people in the community. This plant represents just one of the many in the United States that contributes so much to the overall economy. This plant stabilizes a small community which had been in a serious recession for several years.

The U.S. forest supervisor at that time, Ray Helding, in the 1960's when the construction of our plant was being considered, assured everyone during hearings conducted at that time, with unquestionable professionalism, that the U.S. St. Joe National Forest could yield over 100 million feet of merchantable timber to the proposed plywood mill on a sustained mill basis forever without damage to that area.

I might note that participating Federal funds were used to build this plant. This mill was built with all assurance that the annual cut of the St. Joe National Forest, because of the endless studies has been cut to nearly 50 million feet, which represents merely half of the promised yield to mills in our area to help the people who are struggling for survival.

We need to put an end to the useless tieup of our renewable timber resources and promote better management so that the good citizens of our society can survive, while providing good clean recreation as well as jobs for all of our citizens.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Chase follows:]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOUR COMITTEE TO GIVE MY SUPPORT TO PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO FINALLY END THE RIDICULOUS TIE-UP OF VALUABLE TIMBERLAND THAT COULD AND SHOULD BE OPENED UP TO ORDERLY HARVEST.

I WAS BORN AND RAISED IN A LUMBERING COMMUNITY IN NORTHERN IDAHO.

I REPRESENTED THAT AREA IN THE IDAHO SENATE FOR 16 YEARS UNTIL I RETIRED RECENTLY.

I KNOW HOW IMPORTANT LUMBERING IS TO THE ECONOMY OF OUR COMMUNITY FOR THE JOBS IT PRODUCES AND RELATED SUPPORT TO OTHER INDUSTRIES CREATED BY LUMBERING ACTIVITIES.

WE NEED TO END THE USELESS LOCK-UP OF HIGH QUALITY TIMBER PRODUCING LANDS AND THE NEEDLESS HARRASSMENT BY GROUPS WHO DO NOT UNDERSTAND OR CARE LESS ABOUT GOOD, SOLID, RESPONSIBLE TIMBER MANAGEMENT.

WE HAVE MILLIONS OF FEET OF DISEASE-INFECTED TIMBER THAT IS DYING AND GOING TO WASTE BECAUSE OF ENDLESS, ILL-ADVISED AND LENGTHY STUDIES THAT HAVE NEVER ENDED.

WE NEED TO MOVE AHEAD AND HARVEST OUR TIMBER IN AN ORDERLY CONTROLLED MANNER WITH BETTER REFORESTATION PRACTICES.

WE NEED THE FOREST SERVICE TO INCREASE THEIR EFFORTS WITH A VIGOROUS REPLANTING PROGRAM WHICH ALSO WOULD CREATE MORE MEANINGFUL JOBS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED WORKERS.

WE NEED TO EDUCATE THE PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY. MOST PEOPLE DON'T REALIZE HOW LITTLE THE AVERAGE PERSON CAN USE A WILDERNESS AREA. MOST PEOPLE ARE LED TO BELIEVE THAT A WILDERNESS AREA IS LIKE A PICNIC AREA WHERE THEIR CHILDREN CAN RUN, PLAY AND CAMP

ON WEEKENDS AND ENJOY THE OUTDOORS. THIS IS NOT TRUE. A WILDERNESS AREA CAN ONLY BE USED BY A FEW WEALTHY PEOPLE WHO CAN AFFORD PACK TRAINS, ETC.; TO GET INTO THEM. WILDERNESS USERS MUST EITHER BE RICH IN TIME OR RICH IN WEALTH.

WE NEED TO HAVE MORE MULTIPLE USE WHERE ELDERLY PEOPLE, PEOPLE WITH SLIGHT HEALTH PROBLEMS, THE ORDINARY WORKING PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WHO ONLY HAVE WEEKENDS TO ENJOY OUR FOREST LANDS CAN DRIVE TO IN A FEW HOURS TIME.

WITH PROPER MANAGEMENT, WE CAN CREATE CAMP-SITES, RECREATION AREAS AND GOOD TIMBER MANAGEMENT ALL TOGETHER SO PEOPLE WILL HAVE RECREATION AS WELL AS JOBS. THIS TYPE OF MULTIPLE USE WOULD INSURE ACCESS TO OUR FORESTS FOR PEOPLE OF ALL MONETARY VALUES.

IN THE 1960'S, WE REPLACED AN OBSOLETE SAWMILL WITH A PLYWOOD MILL, UNDER THE AREA REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THIS IS AN EFFICIENT MILL WITHOUT ONE OUNCE OF WASTE. EVERY PART OF THE LOG IS UTILIZED; SOME PARTS OF THE LOG, INCLUDING THE BARK, IS EITHER USED TO PRODUCE POWER, MANUFACTURE PLYWOOD OR CHIPS FOR PAPER OR PRESSED BOARD. THIS PLANT PROVIDES NUMEROUS JOBS FOR PEOPLE IN OUR COMMUNITY. THIS PLANT REPRESENTS JUST ONE OF THE MANY IN THE UNITED STATES THAT CONTRIBUTES SO MUCH TO THE OVERALL ECONOMY.

THE UNITED STATES FOREST SUPERVISOR, RAY HILDING, IN THE 1960'S WHEN THE CONSTRUCTION OF OUR PLYWOOD PLANT WAS BEING CONSIDERED, ASSURED EVERYONE DURING HEARINGS CONDUCTED AT THAT TIME, WITH UNQUESTIONABLE PROFESSIONALISM, THAT THE UNITED STATES ST. JOE NATIONAL FOREST COULD YIELD OVER 100 MILLION FEET OF MERCHANTABLE TIMBER TO THE PROPOSED PLYWOOD MILL OM A SUSTAINED YIELD BASIS FOREVER WITHOUT DAMAGE TO THE AREA.

THE MILL WAS BUILT ON THAT ASSURANCE.

THE ANNUAL CUT OF THE ST. JOE NATIONAL FOREST, BECAUSE OF ENDLESS STUDIES AND HARRASSMENTS HAS BEEN CUT TO NEARLY 50 MILLION FEET, WHICH REPRESENTS NEARLY HALF OF THE PROMISED YIELD TO MILLS IN OUR AREA. THIS COULD MEAN THE END TO A PLANT THAT HAS STABILIZED THE COMMUNITY AND MADE JOBS AND GIVEN HOPE TO PEOPLE WHO WERE STRUGGLING FOR SURVIVAL.

WE NEED TO PUT AN END TO THE USELESS TIE-UP OF OUR RENEWABLE TIMBER RESOURCESAND PROMOTE BETTER MANAGEMENT; THEN ALL REPRESENTATIVE GROUPS OF OUR SOCIETY CAN SURVIVE WHILE PROVIDING GOOD CLEAN RECREATION AS WELL AS JOBS FOR ALL OUR CITIZENS.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED BY:

C. C. CHASE
C C Chase
305 LINCOLN AVENUE
ST. MARIES, IDAHO
83861

TO THE:

COMMITTEE FOR ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

Senator SYMMS. Thank you very much, Cy.

The last witness, but certainly not the least on the witness list to testify this morning, is Representative Bud Lewis, who, along with Cy Chase, so ably represented that part of Idaho in the State legislature. And, Bud, you still are in the legislature, I know, and now we want to hear from you. We welcome having you here.

STATEMENT OF BUD LEWIS, ON BEHALF OF THE ST. JOE VALLEY ASSOCIATION

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As the chairman stated, I'm Bud Lewis, residing in St. Maries, Idaho. I'm a businessman, a former legislator, Steve, and past chairman, majority caucus chairman of the house of representatives for three terms.

I'm here today representing the St. Joe Valley Association and a businessman in St. Maries.

I would like to point out to the committee—going back in a little history, and all of you know what's gone before us—I was in business in St. Maries during the depression, and we had about 6 months a year of employment in our mills and our logging operations. And now we're facing the 1980's and the 1990's with prosperity, young couples coming out of college, demanding homes. And it's a parallel situation today when you advocate locking up vast areas of our timber and our forests. It puts us right back in the same situation as the Great Depression when we had unemployment due to economy and now you want to give us unemployment by locking up our natural resources.

Gentlemen of the committee, I think that's wrong.

I represent people who would like to have no more wilderness. But we recognize the good work of this committee and we know that we have to give in those acres in trade for proper release language. And I know the committee will do that.

I'd like to speak just a second to the members of this committee who live east of the Mississippi River. You think you go in a forest and you cut a tree and you that's going to build a house. But just stop and reflect a second on the number of things that go into that house when it's built. A lot of those materials are manufactured east of the Mississippi River where a good many people live who don't understand wilderness. And as some of the testimony as said today, we need a tremendous series of education to the people on just what is wilderness.

In closing my remarks now—and I'll be brief, I want to just say that as a life-long resident of Idaho and a former legislator, it behooves me today as the final person on this panel to apologize to this committee for the report this morning of my Governor, because that's my home State.

I apologize for the inconsistency of his report when he advocates development of natural resources in the mineral and timber and cobolt without a road.

Well, members of the committee, I don't have a Ph.D degree, but I know you can't develop the resources of Idaho without roads.

And he dwells in his report about roadless areas, and it's a disgrace to me as a former legislator and a citizen of Idaho. And I apologize to this committee for his statements.

I also want to apologize for his insensitivity on the jobs of Idaho. Where does he think he's going to get money for the taxes and educate our children in Idaho if he doesn't have a tax base, and if he logs up more areas of wilderness, which he advocated in his report this morning, which is inconsisent to his former statements in the news media?

I submit to you an apology on behalf of my Governor from the State of Idaho.

Thank you, members of the committee.

Senator SYMMS. Thank you. Bud, maybe he's going to raise the taxes on the Chevrolet dealers. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEWIS. Well, he would hear from a certain friend of mine. [Laughter.]

Senator SYMMS. Thank you all very much. I appreciate your testimony.

The CHAIRMAN [Senator McClure presiding]. Thank you very much. And I want to thank Senator Symms, too, for pinch-hitting for me while I had to go preside over a Republican conference for a few minutes to adopt some legislative proposals that we are supporting there.

I want to assure those people who testified in the period of time that I was not here that I will not only read the prepared statements, but I will also get the transcript for that period so that I am fully informed as to their testimony here today.

We want to thank all the citizens of Idaho who have journeyed so far to make their desires and wishes and opinions known. And I particularly want to greet those with whom I served in the State legislature, Cy Chase and I for many years, and Bud Lewis, who started out just as an attaché at first, then graduated to the ranks of the elected, and then retreated again from the ranks of the elected. It's good to have you here.

Mr. CHASE. I enjoyed myself, Jim, so I might come back again.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. You are very welcome here today.

We have no further witnesses on the witness list today. The hearing record will remain open for a period of 2 weeks for whatever responses and additional information may have been suggested, requested, or volunteered during the testimony today.

With that, the hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 1:45 p.m., the hearing adjourned.]

APPENDIX

Additional Statements and Communications Submitted for the Record

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(Committee note.—The Subcommittee received over 50 identical letters as the one printed below:)

April 2, 1984

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Waters
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

I am writing this letter in support of Senator James McClure's Wilderness Bill.

Through our local Chamber of Commerce in Salmon, Idaho, I have been following this proposal very closely. I support the Bill as written and would ask that it be passed as such without delay.

I also want the record to show that I feel no need for additional public hearings, as hearings were already held last August throughout the State of Idaho.

I urge Senator McClure to expedite the passage of this Bill as quickly as possible. I feel that our local economy is to survive only with more forest and timber area opened up to our area lumber industry.

Thank you for allowing our testimony.

Best regards,

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS E. BEAN,

This statement is submitted for the record regarding the Idaho Forest Management Act - S. 2457. The statement is from Douglas E. Bean, Executive Director of the Idaho Petroleum Council, a division of Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, called RMOGA. RMOGA is a trade association whose hundreds of members account for more than 90% of the exploration for and production of oil and natural gas in the eight Rocky Mountain states it serves, including Idaho.

We do not offer blanket endorsement of S. 2457, but believe we can live with the addition of 526,000 acres of forest land to Idaho's existing 3.8 million acres already designated as such. We oppose any more additional increases in the acreages, since efforts will be made to add substantial BLM lands to the roadless/wilderness system in Idaho.

Enough is enough, and the 526,000 new acres provided in S. 2457 provide reasonable and adequate balance for orderly development of natural resources and ample increase in wilderness designation, which would raise wilderness in Idaho forest lands to 4.3 million acres. We feel strongly that continued access to federal forests for mineral exploration is of paramount importance to local, state, regional and national economies.

America cannot run without oil, and no area in Idaho or elsewhere with oil potential - on or offshore - should be barred from exploration. Present and future generations of Americans will continue to need oil to keep the country running as much as they need wilderness. The more homegrown oil we can find and produce, the safer and more secure the energy future of the country will be.

I speak mainly of oil and gas potential in Idaho. Companies large and small have spent at least $200 million in the last eight years in Idaho looking for oil and gas, reflecting their belief the resources are there to be found if they can continue to explore.

Most significantly, oil and gas leases in all Idaho national forests except one (Boise National Forest), have either been issued or applied for. (Please see attachments from Region 1 Forest Service headquarters in Missoula and Region 4 headquarters in Ogden regarding leases.)

No more forest lands should be barred from exploration. Oil and gas exploration and production are essentially a non-destructive use of land, while widespread preservation and lock-up is an economical NON-use of public lands.

The release language in S.2457 is not satisfactory nor prudent. I offer the overthrust belt of Southwestern Wyoming and Northeastern Utah as proof. Drilling and exploration in those areas continued for 30 to 40 years, during which time hundreds of dry holes were drilled before the first discovery in 1975.

If a time constraint had been in effect in the overthrust belt similar to that in S.2457, drilling and exploration would have been halted. But since 1975, a billion barrels of oil and several trillion cubic feet of natural gas have been discovered and added to the nation's reserves. Therefore, we urge the release language in S.2457 for non-wilderness lands should be made permanent and the lands be released to multiple use. Otherwise, the bill might foreclose on Idaho's potential to become an oil and gas producing state, and the country needs all the new domestic oil it can find and produce to lessen reliance on foreign oil.

Companies would be discouraged from exploration in Idaho in the shortened time frame in S.2457. Many years - often decades - are necessary to identify and develop promising areas of oil and gas deposits. Idaho is a frontier state for petroleum exploration, and should not be handicapped by a shortsighted release provision.

It is vital and accurate to stress that exploration for oil and gas is compatible with and can and does co-exist with highly fragile and sensitive environmental areas, including endangered species areas, wildlife refuge areas and other areas of critical concern. We can have both orderly development of the resources AND proper care and concern for the environment, but should not have one at the expense of the other.

In short, respect for the environment can be and is being maintained without wilderness lock-up.

from Region #1 U.S.F.S.
at Missoula

ACREAGE FOR

IDAHO OIL & GAS LEASE OFFERS

BY COUNTY by Forest	
BENEWAH COUNTY (9)	
St. Joe NF (156)	989.6
BONNER COUNTY (17)	
Coeur D'Alene NF (143)	14,670.6
Kaniksu NF (146)	170,123.5
	184,794.1
BOUNDARY COUNTY (21)	
Kaniksu NF (146)	269,947.4
St. Joe NF (156)	7,732.0
	277,679.4
CLEARWATER COUNTY (35)	
Clearwater NF (142)	22,173.3
IDAHO COUNTY (49)	
Nezperce NF (152)	4,803.4
KOOTENAI COUNTY (55)	
Coeur D'Alene NF (143)	94,845.8
LATAH COUNTY (57)	
St. Joe NF (156)	40.0
LEMHI COUNTY (59)	
Clearwater NF (142)	2,344.3
St. Joe NF (156)	14,178.9
	16,523.2
SHOSHONE COUNTY (79)	
Clearwater NF (142)	20,818.9
St. Joe NF (156)	312,807.6
	333,626.5
OTAL COUNTY ACRES =	935,475.3

Acreage for Idaho O&G Lease Offers (con't)

BY FOREST by County

CLEARWATER NF (142)

Clearwater County (35)	22,173.3
Lemhi County (59)	2,344.3
Shoshone County (79)	20,818.9
	45,336.5

COUER D'ALENE NF (143)

Bonner County (17)	14,670.6
Kootenai County (55)	94,845.8
	109,516.4

KANIKSU NF (146)

Bonner County (17)	170,123.5
Boundary County (21)	269,947.4
	440,070.9

NEZPERCE NF (152)

Idaho County (49)	4,803.4

ST. JOE NF (156)

Benewah county (9)	989.6
Boundary County (21)	7,732.0
Latah County (57)	40.0
Lemhi County (59)	14,178.9
Shoshone County (79)	312,807.6
	335,748.9

TOTAL FOREST ACRES = 935,475.3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

324 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401

2820

JUL 21 1983

Mr. Douglas Bean
Idaho Petroleum Council
Box 547
Boise, ID 83701

Dear Mr. Bean:

This letter is followup to your July 21, 1983, request for information on oil and gas lease activities for the National Forests in the Intermountain Region (Region 4) in Idaho.

Forest	National Forest System (NFS) Acres in Forest	Number of Leases	Acres under Lease	Number of App's	Acres under App.
Boise	2,645.316	0	0	0	0
Caribou[1]	1,284,460	521	970,419	14	30,669
Challis	2,463,764	15	40,628	99	421,668
Payette	2,314,436	0	0	6	28,408
Salmon	1,771,011	14	28,700	33	119,116
Sawtooth	1,802,695	59	163,344	0	0
Targhee[2]	1,311,737	456	927,039	155	372,080

[1] NFS acres in Caribou National Forest in addition to that part of the Cache National Forest administered by the Caribou National Forest and the Curlew National Grasslands which are also administered by the Caribou National Forest.

[2] Lease and application information is estimated.

STATEMENT
OF
GEORGE S. DIBBLE, JR.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

The Western Regional Council appreciates the opportunity to comment on a number of specific provisions contained in the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984, S. 2457. I am George S. Dibble, Jr., Vice President of Husky Oil Company, Denver, Colorado. I am here today as Chairman of the Wilderness ad hoc Committee of the Western Regional Council (WRC).

The Western Regional Council was organized to provide a voice for the business community of the Intermountain West. Its membership is composed of chief executive officers of corporations representing many industries doing business within the Mountain States region. The Council is working to establish balanced policies which consider the benefits of both economic development and environmental preservation. It also provides a forum for the resolution of business and industry problems on a regional basis.

The WRC would like to address its statement to four aspects of S. 2457.

1) The release to non-wilderness management status of Idaho lands found to be unsuitable for wilderness designation through the RARE II process;

2) Sufficiency language to end continuous wilderness study of non-wilderness lands in Idaho;

3) Prohibition on the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around designated wilderness areas; and

4) Assessment of the mineral potential of National Forest wilderness areas in Idaho;

Individual WRC members and companies have commented and will continue to provide direct input on specific areas and acreage. Consequently, I will not address each of the specific areas included in S. 2457.

Release of Lands for Non-wilderness Use

For the past decade the management status of at least one-third of the National Forest system has been in limbo because Congress has not proclaimed whether it is to be wilderness or non-wilderness. The wilderness process has been, and continues to be, embroiled in studies, re-studies, and litigation. From 1977 to 1979, the Forest Service studied its roadless areas for a second time to determine which areas should be recommended as wilderness and which should be released to multiple-use. Today, in 1984, Congress and the courts still have not finally resolved this issue. In fact, pursuant to a Federal court decision, the U.S. Forest Service has now initiated another wilderness review process commonly known as RARE III.

This long debate has created tremendous uncertainty that only Congress can resolve. This uncertainty particularly impacts the energy and natural resource industries and, ultimately, the American consumer. Each public land withdrawal, and even each acre awaiting final determination for designation or release, further limits acreage accessible to exploration and development. These actual and de facto withdrawals have serious negative implications for this nation's future supplies of energy and minerals, the U.S. balance of payments (which has recently been at record negative levels), and the domestic economy.

Most of the lands being considered for wilderness are in the western states and Alaska, areas of high mineralization. They represent a large percentage of the unexplored lands remaining in this country where there is potential to find significant quantities of energy and mineral resources. At present, the western states are known to have 90% of the nation's uranium, 80% of its oil shale, 40% of its coal, and large deposits of oil, natural gas, and other needed or critical minerals.

The withdrawal of public lands for wilderness review or designation must also be viewed in the larger context of total federal land withdrawals and restrictions. The federal government owns one-half of the land in the West (including 50% in the eight-state WRC area). Much of this land is subject to use restrictions that either limit or totally prohibit energy or mineral exploration and development. Restricted federal lands include almost 80 million acres of national parks, more than 84 million acres of wildlife refuges, 191 million acres administered for military purposes, 51 million acres held in trust by the federal government as Indian reservation lands, and millions of acres set aside as wilderness or under consideration for wilderness designation (perhaps the most restrictive of all federal designations or withdrawals).

The increasing curtailment of resource exploration and development on public lands is one of the most serious problems facing the energy and mineral industries. That is why the matter of release language is of such great importance to these industries.

Adequate release language must provide, over the long-term, certainty and stability to public land management and use. Such certainty and stability is of vital importance to forest planners and supervisors who must implement management and use decisions regarding our valuable national forest resources. That certainty is also critical to energy and mineral companies who must make difficult long-range decisions, based upon expected land use and management, and taking into account the years required for planning, permitting, exploration, etc.

It would be in the interest of our member companies and, we believe, it would be consistent with the intent of the Wilderness Act of 1964, to have non-wilderness lands released permanently to multiple use and management. Consequently, the Western Regional Council supports the following release language:

> National forest system lands in the State of Idaho not identified in this Act as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System or heretofore designated by an Act of Congress as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness, until and unless otherwise directed by an Act of Congress. Such lands shall be deemed for purposes of current and future land use plans which are required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976) to have been given adequate consideration as to their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation system.

Such release language would provide the certainty and stability required by forest managers and users without, in any way, binding any future Congress or precluding further Congressional wilderness designations. It would fulfill, in all aspects, the requirements of the Wilderness Act of 1964. In contrast, we must express concern that the release language in S. 2457 does not provide industry the certainty and stability desired to make and implement meaningful long-term plans and decisions.

We recognize that certain non-development interest groups seek shorter periods of release or even no release. We also recognize that the release language in S. 2457, which attempts to prohibit reconsideration of Idaho forest lands for wilderness in future planning efforts until the first planning cycle after the year 2000, represents a compromise by the delegation members of their views and of the various needs and interests of those who seek to use public lands. We ask that you not accept further "softening" of the release language provisions of the bill.

Sufficiency Language

Soon after the completion of the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) in 1979, the State of California brought suit against the Secretary of Agriculture, challenging the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement regarding its consideration of wilderness in more than 40 areas of California involving more than 900,000 acres.

In the entire RARE II review, 62 million acres or roadless areas in the National Forests were studied for their suitability for wilderness preservation or for other uses. The decision recommended 15.4 million acres for wilderness designation, 36 million for non-wilderness uses, and 10.6 million acres for further study. The areas in California at issue in the suit were recommended for non-wilderness use.

In January, 1980, Judge Lawrence Karlton of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California in California v. Bergland, held that the RARE II final EIS had insufficiently considered the wilderness alternative for the specific California areas challenged. Judge Karlton enjoined any development which would "change the wilderness character" of these areas until subsequent consideration of the wilderness values could be completed by the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The District Court said that the RARE II Final EIS was inadequate to support the non-wilderness designations in the 47 disputed areas in California, and violated NEPA.

The U.S. Court of Appeals, on October 22, 1982, issued a decision upholding the U.S. District Court decision in California v. Bergland. The Appeals Court reversed in part but affirmed in all important aspects the decision of the District Court. The Karlton injunction remains in place and:

-- Prohibits the Forest Service from taking any action that may change the wilderness character of any area in dispute until and unless an EIS, prepared and circulated in accordance with NEPA, has been filed which considered the impact of such action upon the wilderness characteristics of such areas;

-- Prohibits the Forest Service from relying on RARE II non-wilderness designations and the RARE II environmental statement's consideration of the impact on non-wilderness designations on the wilderness qualities of any area in dispute when preparing National Forest Management Act unit plans;

-- Orders the Forest Service to consider, evaluate, and assess wilderness values and possible wilderness classification under the Wilderness Act for each area in dispute prior to promulgation of such plans.

This court decision has only increased the uncertainty under which business interests in the West must labor. Specifically, this decision makes it easy for non-development groups to tie up development on all National Forest roadless areas in states of the 9th Circuit (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Alaska, and Arizona), and of other states, as well. This occurred just recently in Oregon with the lawsuit brought by the Oregon Natural Resources Council over RARE II sufficiency in that state.

The court decision has also resulted in the U.S. Forest Service initiating a RARE III process. This RARE III process will result in unnecessary additional costs, extended time delays, increased uncertainty for both forest managers and users, and, most likely, renewed opportunities for litigation that can only serve to further frustrate the wilderness process and the interests of all those involved.

The sufficiency language in S. 2457 resolves these current and potential problems, at least within the State of Idaho, by prohibiting further judicial review of the Forest Service Environmental Impact Statement "with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Idaho". Such language will help remove some of the uncertainty over the status of many acres of public land in Idaho. Consequently, the Western Regional Council strongly supports the sufficiency language included in S. 2457.

Prohibition on Buffer Zones

The culmination of the Forest Service Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process was (and is) intended to be a decision by Congress regarding the designation of certain Forest Service lands as wilderness and/or the release of other Forest Service lands to multiple-use. The integrity of that wilderness process would be undermined if designated wilderness areas and wilderness management were extended into so-called protective perimeters or buffer zones around any wilderness area. Besides undermining the wilderness process, the possibility of creation of such buffer zones reinserts the highly objectionable factor of uncertainty into the management and use of valuable Forest Service lands and resources.

The Western Regional Council strongly supports the prohibition on buffer zones in S. 2457.

Mineral Resource Assessment

The Western Regional Council supports the intentions of Section 304, Title III, of S. 2457, to continue assessment of the mineral potential of National Forest wilderness areas.

As recent U.S. Geological Survey and other reports have indicated, the American people simply do not have sufficient data to determine, with any degree of certainty, the nature of the resources that may be locked up in our wilderness areas. It is important to the American people that the nature of these resources be determined. In a nationwide survey on "Public Attitudes Toward the Use of Wilderness Lands," the independent national public opinion research organization, Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., determined that 59% of Americans believe it is wrong to limit access to government land before we know if it contains resources that are important to the economy. Only 28% disagreed with 13% undecided. We will not obtain that necessary data until proper exploration and assessment activity is allowed on our public lands.

The truth is that energy and mineral exploration (even production) and protection of wilderness values are not mutually exclusive. Exploration (and production) can be conducted without unnecessary or undue degradation. In the interest of determining resource potential, the federal government should encourage access to the public lands, under appropriate protective guidelines. In order to determine resource potential, energy and mineral companies must have improved access to the public lands. We hope that the Congress will see that Section 304 of S. 2457 is fully implemented and, if necessary, expanded to assure adequate assessment of our resources.

In conclusion, the Western Regional Council sincerely appreciates the opportunity to testify on S. 2457, the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984. We ask that you give the Council's views your careful consideration.

ECONOMICS AND THE IDAHO WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

-by Charles Pace*

One of Idaho's most valuable assets is its natural resource endowment. We are faced with the tremendous responsibility of managing this endowment in a manner which generates the greatest benefits for current and future generations. It is thus very disturbing that the Idaho Congressional delegation would propose wilderness legislation that would concentrate the benefits derived from the use of a major part of our natural resources in the hands of a few individuals in the extractive industries leaving the public with a corresponding loss. The proposed Idaho Forest Management Act would lead us down the path of irrevocable degradation of this important natural resource while obtaining few long-term benefits.

Mining, extraction of forest products, and agriculture constitute a fairly signifigant portion of Idaho's economy. They are also major sources of impairment of environmental quality. Everyone concerned would like to maintain strong, economically viable extractive industries but minimize the impact of the industries' recovery of raw materials and discharge of wastes. The object of the wilderness proposal should have been to obtain such a balance. Unfortunately, the proposed Idaho Forest Management Act does nothing of the kind. The Idaho Congressional delegation has, in effect, taken the proposal of the timber industry, cut a few acres from it, and signed their names! They have proposed legislation which will disenfranchise the vast majority of Idahoans.

*Assistant Professor of Economics, Idaho State University

It is very important that Idahoans realize the intent of the legislation. Designated wilderness and primitive areas account for about 7% of the state. There are approximately 8.5 million additional acres of roadless areas in Idaho. Many people would like to "just leave things the way they are." The Idaho Forest Management Act does not allow for this possibility. The Forest Service will be required to open up all but about 6% of Idaho's undesignated roadless areas for uses that are incompatible with preservation. In addition, the Act terminates all further considerations of wilderness designation until after the year 2000.

The proposed legislation contains the least flexible of any "hard release" language yet proposed. By using such language our elected representatives hope to place roadless areas beyond the possibility of being considered for wilderness designation. Obviously, the intent is to open such areas up for development and enhance the profitability of the extractive industries. This is misguided. The extractive industries in Idaho, regardless of what wilderness legislation is passed, will continue to suffer until the economic environment in which they operate is corrected at the national and international level.

There are a number of indications that the problems facing the extractive industries will not be corrected at any time in the forseeable future. The Office of Management and Budget has predicted that the liabilities of the U.S. Treasury will roughly double over the 1982-1987 period. In the next few years we will be facing a total outstanding Treasury indebtedness of approximately $2.5 trillion. This is expected to increase by about $200 billion every year due to the Treasury's deficit and off budget items. Undoubtedly the financial community will renegotiate these liabilities at higher rates of interest and shorter terms to maturity. Such an economic environment will be deadly for the extractive industries. It will increase their costs substantially--especially for adding to capital--and decrease their revenues by destroying the market for loanable funds. It is foolish, given this prospect, to rely on the extractive industries for economic development.

The proposed legislation also fails to take account of the nature of economic activity in the extractive industries. The extraction of forest products, mining, and agriculture are mature industries. Firms in Idaho, with few exceptions, must compete with a variety of outside producers. Mining concerns in Idaho, for example, must compete with off-shore producers who use much more efficient productive processes. Similarly, the timber industry in Idaho must compete with producers in the Southeast who enjoy much lower costs of growing and harvesting forest products. We simply cannot expect to compete with the rain forests of Washington or the commercial pine forests of the South in the extraction of forest products. To attempt to do so by opening up our last remaining roadless areas for exploitation by the timber industry invites environmental degradation such as the sediment-choked South Fork of the Salmon River experience of the 1960s. This will not only fail to enhance profitability in the extractive industries but will also result in costly litigation.

The extractive industries in general occupy an early stage of productive processes which transform raw materials into finished goods. They are often the first to collaspe and the last to recover from cyclical downturns in economic activity. All other industries between the extraction of raw materials and ultimate users of products must be revived before the extractive industries recover. If we continue to rely on such industries for employment, tax revenues, and economic development we are bound to be disappointed. Large numbers of people will be periodically thrown out of work. State tax receipts will fluctuate wildly making rational budgeting all but impossible. Economic activity in Idaho will exhibit greater instability.

For the above reasons the possibility of enhancing profitability in Idaho's extractive industries by removing lands from the possibility of wilderness designation must thus be discounted. Sacrificing our natural resource endowment will not alter these hard economic facts.

Industries such as guiding and packing, in contrast, do not generate the same sort of environmental degradation. Guiding and packing, for example, encompass a number of different activities that can occur on a sustained basis. The industry caters to hunters, bird watchers, fishermen, back-packers, rock-climbers, skiiers, photographers, and white-water enthusiasts. This family of activities can be sustained over a very long period without an appreciable depletion of the resource base.

The industry, in contrast with the extractive sector, may be recession proof. Between FY 1979 and 1982 which were bleak years for

Idaho's extractive industries guiding and packing alone experienced growth rates in total sales that averaged 24% per year. A recent survey of hunters and white-water clients on major rivers by the Idaho Guides and Outfitters' Association provides further evidence that the industry caters to individuals who tend to engage the services of a guide or packer regardless of short-term cycles in economic activity. The general picture that emerges from the Association's survey of this segment of the industry's patrons is that they earn above average levels of income, are often vacationing with their family in Idaho, and would not be able to engage in the activity without employing the guiding and packing service.

Income generated in such an industry will not only be somewhat insulated from short-term declines in economic activity but can also be derived with few demands on Idaho infrastructure. Given the potential long-term contribution which industries such as guiding and packing can make to Idaho's economy and the considerations outlined above regarding the future of the extractive industries, designating large segments of Idaho's remaining undesignated roadless areas as wilderness rests on a much firmer economic foundation than the unbalanced legislation proposed by Idaho's elected representatives.

The compromise suggested by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition identified about 50% of Idaho's remaining roadless areas as constituting a "wilderness core" and proposed that this core be set aside for wilderness designation. The wilderness core provides excellent anadromous and indigenous fisheries, important watersheds, and outstanding opportunities for outdoor recreation. It contains critical habitat for mountain caribou, grizzly and black bear, moose, elk, deer, mountain goat, wild sheep, wolverine, lynx, wolf, cougar, and bald and golden eagles.

The legislation proposed by the Idaho Congressional delegation would require that approximately 85% of this critical wilderness core be "managed for multiple uses other than wilderness, until and unless otherwise directed by an Act of Congress." The following table* demonstrates that the proposal to establish a wilderness core is indeed a compromise. It contrasts the proposed wilderness designations by national forests of the wilderness core with the proposals by the Idaho Wildlife Federation (endorsed by the Idaho Guides and Outfitters Association), and the Idaho Forest Management Act.

ROADLESS AREA (National Forests)	WILDERNESS CORE (acres)	IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION (acres)	IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT (acres)
Boise	627,000	857,812	zero
Caribou-Cache	83,000	181,100	15,770
Nez Perce	zero	340,954	zero
Panhandle-Clearwater	620,700	817,561	214,324
Payette	884,000	684,211	109,000
Salmon	231,000	422,450	zero
Sawtooth-Challis	411,000	1,049,930	186,970
Targhee	485,000	566,213	zero

In terms of total acreage the proposed Idaho Forest Management Act is totally inconsistent with the wilderness designations desired by individuals working in the guiding and outfitting industry and coalitions of individuals

*areas suggested for further study are excluded concerned about opportunities for outdoor recreation.

The imbalance and lack of compromise in the Act is even more evident when the acres set aside for wilderness designation are examined in more detail. With few exceptions, the Idaho Congressional delegation has proposed legislation that would confine wilderness designations to roadless areas that will remain undeveloped even if they were opened up for multiple use. As one Idaho journalist argued

> What McClure has done is advocate a significant amount of wilderness by suggesting that the Forest Service draw a line around several undevelopable rock piles and declare them preserved for future generations. Thus, the senator appears to be supporting wilderness, while really supporting very little at all. The goat rocks McClure would remain undisturbed without his help.*

Many people in Idaho would like to "just leave things the way they are." The Idaho Forest Management Act does not allow for this possibility. The Forest Service will be required to open all but about 6% of the roadless areas that are currently managed as de facto wilderness to uses which are incompatible with preservation.

The Act also terminates all further consideration of wilderness designations in Idaho until after the year 2000. Of the wilderness core which constitutes about 42% of the remaining 8.5 million roadless acres, the Idaho Forest Management Act designates only about 15% as wilderness. The remaining areas which are critical habitat for a variety of species would be released for unrestricted development primarily by the timber industry. Moreover, it would take an Act of Congress to reverse this policy.

*D. Finkelnburg, "McClure's Wilderness Bill is Full of 'Goat Rocks'," Idaho State Journal, April 1, 1984, p. 8, Section D.

Adopting such an approach to managing our resource endowment is irresponsible. It constitutes a grave threat to the survival of an important family of economic activities that can take place on a sustained basis with little depletion of the resource base and few demands on Idaho infrastructure. It invites degradation of important natural resources. Finally, it obtains almost no long-term benefits. It should be obvious that the extractive industries cannot be relied upon for economic development in the future. Attempting to maintain income in, for example, the timber industry by placing roadless areas beyond the possibility of wilderness designation is doomed to fail. Given this prospect it is foolish to sacrifice important natural resources for so little gain.

FR

BOUNDARY
BACKPACKERS
STAR RT. 1, BOX 35B, BONNERS FERRY, ID 83805

[illegible] 1984

April 8, 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510,

Dear Senator McClure,

Please find enclosed copies of letters that people in Boundary County have sent you concerning your neglect in recommending Long Canyon in its entirety for wilderness designation. These people would like to have the copies of their letters added to the Senate Hearing Record on your Idaho Forest Management Act. We felt that you would have neglected to add them to the record yourself. Please see that this is done for these people.

Boundary Backpackers at this time would like you to send us a copy of your hearing record from the hearings that youheld this past summer in Idaho on your wilderness bill. We have asked you for this once and have had no response. Please send this to us as soon as possible. It has been 8 months since those hearings, plenty of time to get the record printed and distributed to the groups requesting copies. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours for a Long Canyon Wilderness,

Jerry Pavia

CHAPTER OF THE IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

MEC
MINERALS
EXPLORATION
COALITION

Minerals Advocate
In Public Policy

12640 West Cedar Drive
P.O. Box 15638
Denver, Colorado 80215
303/989-5567

WRITTEN STATEMENT
on
S. 2457

Page 1

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W. Glen Zinn*
Englewood, Colorado

The Minerals Exploration Coalition is a non-profit, membership organization representing companies and individuals engaged in the exploration for hard rock minerals on federal lands.

Normally, when we appear at hearings on wilderness bills we spend most of our time describing the potential for discovering valuable mineral deposits in the areas under consideration. At this time we find making such a narrative more difficult than usual. This is because one of our major sources of reliable information is lacking, namely the mineral surveys conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines that are usually available before an area is proposed for wilderness designation. Only four of the nine proposed areas have been studied by these government agencies. We believe that, in the absence of the basic minerals information gained from the government surveys, no further consideration should be given to the designation of the areas as wilderness.

Notwithstanding these limitations on minerals information, we can describe the mineral potential for some of the areas based on the Geological Survey-Bureau of Mines (USGS-USBM) data and on data from mineral exploration companies.

According to the USGS-USBM surveys and mineral company information:

(1) Salmo Priest and Selkirk-Canyons areas -- Little evidence of mineralization was found by the USGS-USBM.

(2) Scotchman Peaks area -- The eastern part of the area has substantiated potential for silver and copper, according to the USGS-USBM studies.

(3) Kelly Creek-Hoodoo area -- Company data indicates high potential for yttrium and other elements critical to the United States. We are attaching a map showing a requested boundary adjustment that would exclude acreage in the eastern part of the area.

(4) White Clouds -- Substantiated mineral resource potential for several elements has been documented by the USGS-USBM study. Additional work done by the mineral industry indicates that base metal deposits may be found in black shale. This type of mineral occurrence has not be adequately explored.

*Executive Committee member

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Page 2

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Englewood, Colorado

**Executive Committee member*

The Minerals Exploration Coalition believes that areas with mineral resource potential should not be designated wilderness. Access for exploration is prohibited under provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964, except on lands where valid existing rights have been demonstrated before December 31, 1983. The 20-year period for exploration in wilderness areas is over; and any areas now designated wilderness will be closed immediately unless special provisions are made.

Areas where USGS-USBM mineral surveys or adequate minerals data from other sources is not available should be removed from further consideration for wilderness designation and should be identified for management under the multiple use concepts.

The established Land Use Planning Process currently in use by the Forest Service should be the tool for managing these lands. The planning process provides a mechanism whereby professional land use planners collect data and analyze the various options with the framework of land use and environmental laws. These options are then presented to the public for comment; thereby assuring that the public's concerns are given full consideration in the decision process. Wilderness values can be protected, and, at the same time, because land use planning is a dynamic process, responses can be made to changing public land needs as times change. Over time, exploration for oil and gas and other energy and non-energy minerals can proceed in an orderly manner giving full consideration to other values and land uses.

As we have worked with the land use planners in both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management we have come to consider the purpose of the Wilderness Act of 1964 to have been served. The Act was passed to protect federal lands from perceived threat of damage caused by economic development and modern wildlife, recreation, forestry and range management practices. There was concern that the governmental agencies would not be able or capable of managing an area in an undeveloped state.

Originally, the amount of land placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System was relatively small, and the process of designation highly selective. Now massive amounts of land have been designated wilderness and much more is being proposed by wilderness advocates. The standards for designation as wilderness are now so degraded that any tract without roads (or with roads that can be closed) is being proposed as an addition. Even the

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statutory requirement that an area be at least 5,000 acres is being waived. The aim seems to be to assign as much land as possible to the single purpose of primitive recreation.

Since the Wilderness Act of 1964 was passed, the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974; the National Forest Management Act of 1976; the Federal Land Management and Policy Act of 1976; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; and various other environmental laws have been passed. These laws have provided the land managing agencies the necessary tools for good land use planning and management.

All of the planning laws provide for a dynamic system that can be updated and modernized to take into account advances in technology, changing needs and demands as our society advances. We believe it is no longer appropriate to set aside, in perpetuity, massive amounts of federal land for a single use, thereby exempting these lands from multiple use management.

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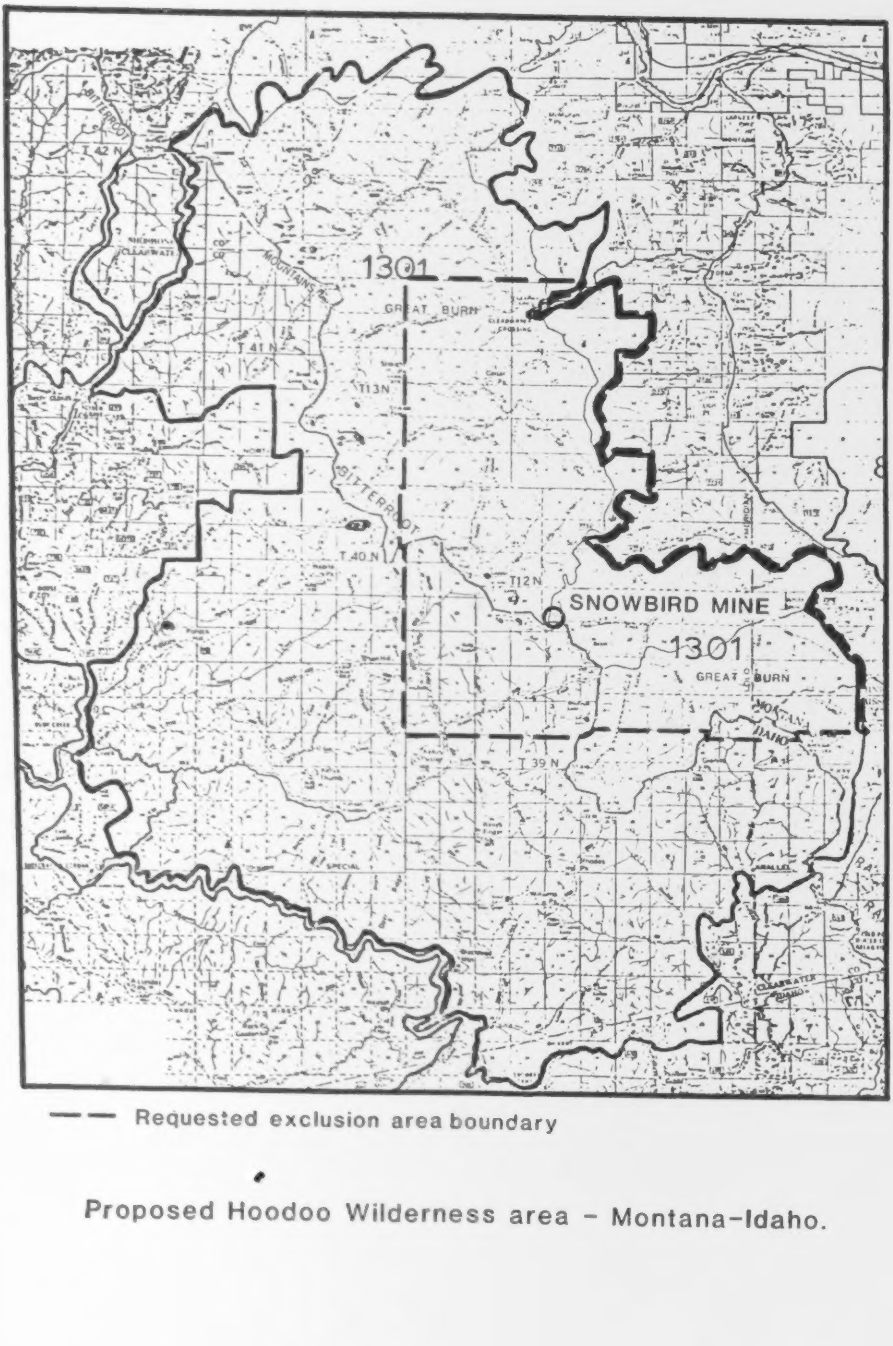
**Executive Committee member*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GREAT BURN
T 42 N
T 41 N
T 40 N
T 39 N
T13N
T12N
BITTERROOT MOUNTAINS
MONTANA
IDAHO

— — Requested exclusion area boundary

Proposed Hoodoo Wilderness area - Montana-Idaho.

League of
Women Voters
of Boise

April 19, 1984

The Honorable James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

The League of Women Voters of Boise has taken a position on part of the Idaho Forest Management Act. The Boise League opposes the hard release language included in the Act. All other statewide wilderness bills passed by Congress include soft release language, and we believe the Idaho bill should too. The soft release language would allow more flexible consideration for wilderness in future Forest Service planning.

The Boise League has not taken an official position on the number of acres included in the Idaho Forest Management Act.

Thank you for your consideration of our viewpoint.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Grunewald McGown

Mary Grunewald McGown
Local Legislative Chairperson

cc: Tony Bevinetto

WARREN S. PETERSON
2113 East 37th Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99203

April 11, 1984

Tom

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
APR 16 1984
WAS [illegible] 20510

Governor John Evans
The State House
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Governor Evans:

We want to inform you that we oppose Senator McClure's SB 2457 as a most destructive piece of legislation. This bill, if passed, would open up most of Idaho's wild and scenic lands for exploitation by timber and mining interests.

I consider this kind of development to be economically short-sighted as well. The growth rate of timber in most of Idaho is very slow. On the other hand tourist dollars are important to your state, for skiing, boating and fishing, and especially the back country experiences are popular with visitors from all over the United States.

SB 2457 is opposed by most of the citizens of Idaho, as they express themselves actively through the Idaho Wildland Defense Coalition of Idaho Sportsmen and Conservationists.

An area of particular concern to us is the head waters of the St. Joe River where 240,000 acres need protection. We cherish this region for we have often camped and fished there.

Please enter this letter into the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

W S Peterson

Warren S. Peterson

cc to Senator McClure
Senator Symms
Rep. Craig

Please enter this in the hearing record. Thank you. Beverly Biggs

West 905 Riverside #516
Spokane, WA 99201
April 14, 1984

S. 2457

Gov. John Evans
Statehouse
Boise, ID 83720

Dear Governor Evans:

I am writing to express in the strongest terms my support for maintaining the maximum wilderness area in Idaho.

Twenty years ago, as a student at Oberlin Conservatory, I was entranced by stories that my principal teacher related of his own student summers in Idaho. When I moved to Spokane and helped found Connoisseur Concerts, our Inland Northwest chamber music society, the reasons for his depth of feeling became apparent.

Wilderness conveys to the human spirit values that cannot be learned elsewhere. It is one of our greatest national treasures. I urge you to demonstrate foresight and courage, and to do everything necessary to preserve the maximum wilderness area in Idaho.

Yours truly,

Beverly Biggs

Beverly Biggs
(Co-Director, Connoisseur Concerts Association)

cc: House Interior Committee, c/o John Seiberling
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, c/o James McClure

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
APR 18 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

APR 18 '84

Idaho
Jony

American Wilderness Alliance
4260 East Evans Avenue/Suite 8/Denver, Colorado 80222/(303) 758-5018

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EDITORIAL OFFICES
Wild America
William A. Schneider
Editor
324 Fuller
Helena, Montana 59601

April 13, 1984

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
APR 17 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Senator Jim McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Please make this letter a part of the official hearing record of April 3 on S. 2457, the Idaho Forest Management Act.

The American Wilderness Alliance is a western-based national conservation organization whose members are working to conserve the nation's decreasing wildlands, wildlife habitat and free-flowing river resources.

Many of our Idaho members and I are familiar with the areas that would be granted wilderness status by S. 2457, as well as most of the other magnificent roadless areas that would be released to development or other non-wilderness use by this legislation.

We regret that we cannot support S. 2457 as presently written. It is totally inadequate in setting aside as wilderness those outstanding national forest roadless areas in the state that fully deserve the protection that the 1964 Wilderness Act provides.

Although wilderness recreation is very important and growing at seven to ten per cent a year nationwide, the American Wilderness Alliance is primarily interested in proper allocation of the wilderness resource to protect irreplaceable habitats for the many wildlife species that require essentially a wilderness environment to prosper. Among these in Idaho are the woodland or mountain caribou, elk, moose, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, grizzly bear, wolf, mountain lion, wolverine, pine marten, ptarmigan, bald eagle and cutthroat trout.

The Alliance is also greatly concerned about water quality for domestic, industrial, agricultural and recreational uses. A wilderness designation best protects the undisturbed watersheds of these roadless areas, assuring quality, stable flows of water for millions of downstream users.

Working Together To
Conserve Wild America

Idaho's outfitting and guiding industry is a multi-million dollar business annually. This industry depends on Idaho's wildlands, wildlife and fisheries for its existence.

We object strenuously to the "hard release" language in the bill which would bar any areas not granted wilderness status by this legislation from being given further wilderness consideration until after the year 2000. This is anti-multiple use legislation that precludes the U. S. Forest Service from periodically considering all uses of national forest lands in its forest plans.

We feel that S. 2457--which would classify as wilderness only 526,000 acres out of over eight million acres of Idaho's national forest roadless areas--is decidedly shortsighted in these respects.

The American Wilderness Alliance joins with the Idaho Wildlife Federation, Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association, and the Idaho Environmental Council in strong support of designating 4.9 million acres of national forest roadless areas in Idaho for wilderness purposes, and another 2.0 million for "reserved" status, as indicated on the attached list, which I also ask be made a part of the hearing record.

In short, S. 2457 is so inadequate and inappropriate in meeting the long-range needs of Idaho's citizens and the nation for quality, stable flows of water, fish and wildlife habitat and wilderness that we believe the bill should be scrapped and an adequate measure introduced.

Sincerely,

Clifton R. Merritt

Clifton R. Merritt
Executive Director

attachment

CRM:dbn

Area	Acreage		Comments
	Wilderness	Reserved	
Boise			
Peace Rock	196,122		
Red Mountain	110,930		
Sawtooth Wilderness Completion	366,080		Adjoins Sawtooth Wilderness
Trinities	127,444		
Danskin—S. Fork Boise River	28,619		
South Fork Salmon River		56,906	
Snowbank Mountain		33,133	
Deadwood River		56,812	
Breadwinner		40,836	
Curtiss Lake		31,264	
Landmark Rock	22,684		Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Riordan Creek		27,603	
Black Lake	5,933		Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Burnt Log		27,862	
Caribou			
Caribou City	93,460		
Cache Crest	41,800		
Mount Naomi	28,840		
West Fork Mink Creek	17,000		
Elkhorn Mountain		45,600	
Oxford Mountain		43,100	
Stump Creek		103,640	
Challis			
Borah Peak	141,000		Adjoins BLM Burnt Aspen WSA
Pahsimeroi	78,250		
King Mountain		94,680	
Loon Creek		113,200	on Sawtooth N.F. also
Copper Basin		5,400	
White Knob		53,760	
Clearwater			
Great Burn	204,000	238,200	Adjoins Montana roadless area
Moose Mountain	21,393		
Elk Summit	55,788		Adjoins Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness
North Fork Clearwater	45,102		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Pot Mountain		49,792	
North Lochsa Slope		113,662	
Wier-Post Office		22,605	
Lochsa Face		73,027	
Eldorado Creek		7,878	
Radcliff-Gedney		34,710	on Nezperce N.F. also
Nezperce			
O'Hara-Falls Creek		23,800	
Lick Point		7,500	
Meadow Creek		4,100	
Elk City Face		14,441	
Dixie Summit-Nut Hill		13,990	
Little Slate Creek		10,000	
John Day Creek		4,900	
Radcliff-Gedney		53,000	on Clearwater N.F. also
Meadow Creek West	90,084		Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Meadow Creek East	97,720		Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Mallard	20,770		Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Silver Creek-Pilot Knob		22,750	
John Day		8,970	

Continued on page 3

Area	Acreage		Comments
	Wilderness	Reserved	
Big Canyon A	16,500		Adjoins Hells Canyon Wilderness
Klopton Creek-Corral Creek	24,300		Adjoins Hells Canyon Wilderness
Salmon Face	9,300		Adjoins Hells Canyon Wilderness
Gospel Hump	56,780		Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Rapid River	25,500		on Payette N.F. also
Panhandle			
Salmo Priest	14,678		Adjoins Washington roadless area
Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest	66,000		
Scotchman Peaks	20,000		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Grandmother Mountain		29,000	Surrounds BLM WSA
Mallard-Larkins (includes Boulder Creek)	340,000		
Blacktail Mountain		5,140	
Upper Priest Lake		14,680	
East Cathedral Peak		20,890	
Magee		36,930	
Tepee Creek		6,240	
Spy Glass		6,510	
Spion Kop		31,300	
Lost Creek	8,500		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Sheep Mountain-State Line	30,500		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Payette			
Salmon River Breaks	90,000		
Payette Crest	441,000		on Boise N.F. also
Snowbank		2,130	
Meadow Creek		22,315	Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Placer Creek	7,171		
Chimney Rock	8,760		
Crystal Mountain	13,910		
Cuddy Mountain		45,705	
Council Mountain		16,236	
Rapid River	123,400		Adjoins roadless area on Nezperce N.F.
South Fork Salmon River		51,767	Adjoins roadless area on Boise N.F.
North Lemhi Range	341,650		on Challis N.F. also
West Big Hole	70,560		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Agency Creek	10,240		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Anderson Mountain		18,340	Adjoins Montana roadless area
Goat Mountain		33,670	Adjoins Montana roadless area
Allan Mountain		46,670	Adjoins Montana roadless area
Sawtooth			
Pioneers	182,000		Includes Challis N.F. and BLM lands
Cache Peak		28,801	
Lime Creek		90,000	Includes Boise N.F. lands
Boulder-White Clouds	510,440		Includes Challis N.F. lands
Sawtooth Wilderness Completion	138,240		Adjoins Sawtooth Wilderness
Targhee			
Diamond Peak	183,433		Adjoins BLM WSA

Continued on page 4

Area	Acreage		Comments
	Wilderness	Reserved	
Italian Peaks	42,000		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Lionhead	16,860		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Garns Mountain	78,000		
Palisades	111,250		Adjoins Wyoming roadless area
Bear Creek	107,000		
Centennial		40,000	Adjoins BLM roadless area
West Slope Tetons	160		Adjoins Wyoming roadless area
Poker Peak		18,600	
Garfield Mountain	27,510		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Mount Jefferson	6,700		Adjoins Mojtana roadless area
Summary by National Forest:			
Boise	857,812	274,416	
Caribou	181,100	192,340	
Challis	219,250	267,040	
Clearwater	326,283	539,874	
Nezperce	340,954	163,451	
Panhandle	479,678	162,290	
Payette	684,211	138,153	
Salmon	422,450	96,680	
Sawtooth	830,680	118,801	
Targhee	572,913	58,600	
Totals	4,915,331	2,011,645	

The Great Escape Works
1995 McKINZIE DRIVE
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401
(208) 522-6475

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Senate Subcomittee
on Public Lands and
Reserved Waters, Energy
and Natural Resources
Committee.
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.
March 27, 1984

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

Please enter this letter in the offical testimony of the April 3, 1984 Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters.

Once again the fat old cigar smoking executives have won; they with the help of James McClure have stolen 4.85 million acres of Idaho. The reason-Jobs of course; that often used phrase. The people of Idaho will benefit, build homes and businesses, benefit for how long?

The town of Gilmore had twenty-seven million dollars in silver pass through it. Today its rather hard to see the homes and businesses between the rabbits and rattlesnakes, thats the new Idaho that Jim McClure ~~environ~~ envisions for me. I'll be moving to Canada.

I demand as citzen of Idaho that many views that ~~where~~ were stated in the Summer Wilderness Hearings be reviewed as to what's best for the Great State of Idaho and her citzens.

The Great Escape Works
1995 McKINZIE DRIVE
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401
(208) 522-6475

The people of Idaho will accept nothing less of their elected officials. We will not be railroaded by a flash hearing and vote in Washington D.C.. If you think so, your dead wrong. That land belongs to me-not to a corporation in California.

Sincerely yours:

Pete H. Huebner

CC Senator McClure

Union Oil Company of California
1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone (202) 659-7600

union

E. William Cole
Vice President,
Washington Office

April 19, 1984

The Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman
Senate Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of Molycorp, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Union Oil Company of California, I would like to submit the following statement outlining our concerns regarding the proposed Idaho Wilderness, S. 2457.

Molycorp is among the world's leading suppliers of rare earths--chemicals and metals that have highly select and important uses in today's high-tech industry. Uses range from obtaining higher refinery gasoline yields because of rare earth treated "cracking" catalysts, to fluorescent lamps, to intensifying x-ray images in order to cut diagnostic doses, thereby reducing exposure risk. Most of the necessary rare earth minerals are mined in the United States at a site near Mountain Pass, California. However, yttrium, a key element having both civilian and national defense applications, must be imported. There are no commercial yttrium mines in the U.S.

Yttrium is used in laser technology and as a phosphor in producing the red color in color televisions. It is also useful as a filament alloy in the electronics industry. In the national defense area, yttrium has a particularly important role. Yttrium in YIGs (Yttrium Iron Garnets) is necessary for our national defense warning system receivers and for use in electronic countermeasure techniques.

The YIGs are used in the broadband oscillators and filters to cover the broad frequency spectrum used by Soviet military communications. Most communications use a narrow band frequency, but in trying to detect or jam enemy communications, broadband frequency equipment is necessary. YIGs, for over 15 years, continue to be the state of the art in communications for the U.S. military in ships, airplanes and ground installations.

Molycorp, Inc. has been conducting an exploration reconnaissance program during the past year in an area known geologically as the "Lolo Pluton". This area largely coincides with the southern portion of the proposed Hoodoo Wilderness Area (Great Burn), much of which lies in Idaho. Our work, together with reports written for the Department of Energy by Bendix Corporation, suggest a good possibility for the occurrence of tantalum, molybdenum, tungsten, tin, and/or beryllium minerals. The area also includes the important Snowbird Mine which is situated at the head of Cedar Log Creek and astride the Montana-Idaho Border.

In the past, the Snowbird mine has produced about 7000 tons of fluorite. The workings lie within a few hundred feet of the Idaho border near the crest of the Bitterroot Mountains. The mine is accessible to two-wheel-drive vehicles using a road which extends more than a mile past the mine into the proposed wilderness area in Idaho. Possible extensions of Snowbird mine mineralization lie a mile to the east and a mile and a quarter west of the workings. The mine property consists of 8 unpatented mining claims on U.S. Forest Service land held by Al Willden of Spanish Fork, Utah. Molycorp has a verbal agreement with Mr. Willden regarding development of the Snowbird mine, and expects to have a written agreement shortly.

Molycorp is interested in the yttrium content of carbonate minerals which accompany the fluorite of the Snowbird mine. The mine is envisioned as a quarry operation. If the Snowbird deposit is economic, it will probably be mined at a rate of 100,000 tons of ore per year (400 tons per day). Truck access would be via existing roads in Montana, and little disturbance of adjacent wilderness in Idaho is anticipated. A treatment facility would probably be constructed in a developed area outside public land. There are no present indications that the watershed area of the proposed wilderness area will be impacted by the operation.

The Snowbird mine will be a relatively small operation. To be economic, it can be expected to have to have a life expectancy of more than 10 years. Employment at the mine would include heavy equipment operators, drillers, powder men, and supervisory personnel, probably about 20 people.

At present Molycorp annually uses 150,000 pounds of yttrium. The ore must be imported, primarily from Malaysia where it is a by-product of their tin production. The yttrium is then refined in the U.S. at a small plant near Louviers, Colorado.

If the preliminary exploration being conducted at the Snowbird mine proves its expected potential, the deposit would be the largest mineable high-grade yttrium resource in the U.S. and capable of supplying 100 percent of Molycorp needs. Exploration over the past several years has resulted in no other yttrium discovery.

Molycorp is requesting the Committee to delete approximately 550 acres from the Hoodoo Wilderness area in the vicinity of the mine. The excluded area includes:

> In Idaho all of Section 26 and 27 and a portion of the Northeast 1/4 of Section 28 and the Northeast 1/2 of the Southeast quarter of Section 28--Township 49 North--Range 13 East

This exclusion will buffer the mine's operation from the proposed wilderness area, thereby preserving both the United States only yttrium mining operation and the pristine aspects of the wilderness area.

Sincerely,

E. William Cole

EWC/tsm

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

1910 Ray Avenue
Caldwell, Idaho 83605
April 10, 1984

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Room 3106, Dirksen Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

Senator McClure's bill for Idaho Wilderness does not include some areas, such as the Pioneer Mountains, which equal or surpass other U.S. wildernesses and national parks in beauty. Idaho is now using a picture of a lake, Kane Lake, in the Pioneer Mountains in a color advertisement for the state in national magazines. These mountains are Sun Valley's backyard and yet they are not included in this bill.

The bill also does not include enough acres in other areas to insure that vital landmarks are adequately protected. A wilderness area should not begin at the rocks of a high peak or the shore of a lake. Wilderness needs a forest and/or grassland buffer zone around it as a setting.

Also this bill does not allow areas to be reconsidered for wilderness until after the year 2000. This is a mistake. Economic and social conditions will change in 15 years and may affect the need for wilderness. The bill should provide for review of unroaded areas for wilderness every ten years.

The economic future of Idaho may lie not so much in existing large corporations, but in smaller businesses that serve the tourist industry and factories that move to Idaho partly because of our quality of life, which has unspoiled wild land as a major factor. Any wilderness bill for Idaho should be based on a vision of the future.

As other areas become more and more crowded, Idaho will draw more tourists who come here to see our scenic grandeur, so wildernesses will become more and more valuable. If these areas are logged, they could become as covered with logging roads as some forests in Oregon, such as the Ochocho, have become, and when needed for primitive recreation would be unusable. No one will want to hike, ride or fish in areas that have logging roads every mile.

Enclosed is information about some areas I feel should be included in wilderness or have additional acres added to those already proposed. I feel qualified to speak on this subject because I have hiked more than 2500 miles on Idaho trails in doing research for the hiking guidebooks I have written and am currently writing. (The two that have been published so far are Trails of the Sawtooth and White Cloud Mountains and Trails of Western Idaho.

M. Fuller
4-10-84
p. 2

I urge you to hold this bill until next year, in order to add some additional areas to it, such as the ones I recommend below. Also you need to work out release language that is acceptable to more Idahoans than McClure's bill.

The entire study area in the White Cloud and Boulder Mountains should be wilderness. The bill contains only about half as much as is needed. The white peaks are a unique scenic and geologic feature. They are made of rock that is intermediate between limestone and quartzite, which is unusual. Castle Peak is equal in beauty to the Sawtooths, the High Sierra or the North Cascades. The White Cloud and Boulder Mountains contain bighorn sheep (near Ocalkens Lakes) and mountain goat (on the side of Castle Peak and elsewhere). The threat to the landscape by mining continues. ASARCO keeps making noises about mining on the side of Castle Peak. The high use of the nearby Sawtooths and the increasing use of the White Clouds shows that the need for wilderness in the White Clouds is increasing. The White Clouds and Boulders are very rugged and challenging, with few trails. This area is one of the few in Idaho that displays alpine ecosystems. Trail bikes cause too much erosion here that is slow to heal because of the high elevations. Buffer zones around the scenic features may themselves be scenic. For example, the Boundary Creek Trail is not included in the proposal, yet it has one of the most beautiful views in the entire area. From it you can see back into the Sawtooths and the Salmon River Mountains as well as the White Clouds.

The colorful copper, black, white and striped Pioneer Mountains are as beautiful as the Sawtooths and White Clouds, but more unusual in color. Large areas of nearby wilderness will add to the drawing power of Sun Valley as a summer resort and thus help it to have a better year-round economy. Because of Sun Valley and the Sawtooth Wilderness, recreation use in the area will grow. Additional wilderness is needed to handle the crowds. Because the area has minerals, its quality could be degraded by mining activity to an extent that would interfere with recreation use. Round, Long, Rough, Big and Golden Lakes have a conflict between horse and trail bike use.

The Needles area should be classified as wilderness in addition to the Lick Creek area. This is neededto protect the unique Needles Peak formation and to protect areas on the south side of the Lick Creek Road. These areas, such as Snowslide and Maki Lakes are as beautiful as those on the north side of the road.

The Hansen Lakes (Ten Mile East) area should be added to the Sawtooth Wilderness. Hanson Lakes and Observation Peak are two of the outstanding features of the Sawtooths and somehow got left out when the wilderness was formed. Observation Peak is the only mountain in the Sawtooths with a trail to the top of it and has a wonderful view that includes Warbonnet Peak and the Rakers, which are difficult to see from most of the other trails. Adding this area to the Sawtooths will help spread out the crowd.

The area between the Rapid River and the Hells Canyon Wilderness should be added to that wilderness to protect the scenic canyon of the Rapid River and because it would provide a buffer for the Hells Canyon Wilderness. The River is being considered for a wild and scenic river. This canyon has one of the few hiking trails in Idaho that is open all year, so that makes it unusual. The Rapid River Wilderness should extend to the crest of the canyon wall on the east. Black Lake is being overused and the lake and a mile or so of the road needs to be put into wilderness to protect the water quality. This should be a portion of the Rapid River addition to the Hells Canyon Wilderness.

Boise needs a wilderness in its backyard to draw people to vacation there and to provide a close-to-home haven for its residents. The best candidate would be the Sheep Creek area above Arrowrock Reservoir. This is a completely wild and undeveloped area. Many people would use this wilderness who can't afford the money or time to go further from home. Also, the lower part of the Sheep Creek Trail is open all year, and may be the only National Recreation Trail besides the Hells Canyon Trail that is open all year in Idaho. At the east end of this wilderness is the lovely basin of the Trinity Lakes. This area is overused because you can drive to most of the lakes now. They need to be just over the border in wilderness so that a short walk is required to get there, in order to prevent overuse.

Thak you very much for the opportunity to add this information to the hearing testimony.

Sincerely,

Margaret Fuller

Margaret Fuller

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

MARCH 20, 1984

SENATOR JAMES McCLURE
U.S. SENATE
WASHINGTON. D.C. 20510

DEAR SENATOR McCLURE

I UNDERSTAND THAT YOUR CURRENT WILDERNESS PROPOSAL INCLUDES ONLY A MINUTE PORTION OF LONG CANYON. THEREFORE, I MUST ASK THAT YOU RECONSIDER YOUR POSITION.

LONG CANYON IS AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT RECREATION AREA NOT ONLY TO LOCAL OUTDOORSMEN BUT TO WILDERNESS USERS NATIONWIDE.

AS YOU MAY KNOW, OUR COMMUNITY IS DEVOTING CONSIDERABLE EFFORT AND RESOURCE TOWARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A VIABLE TOURIST INDUSTRY. LOGGING THE CANYON WILL NOT ONLY DESTROY IT'S INNATE AND UNIQUE BEAUTY BUT WOULD ELIMINATE ONE OF BONNERS FERRY'S FEW TOURIST ATTRACTIONS. THE LOSS OF OUR MOST FAMOUS ASSET WOULD BE DEVASTATING TO THOSE EFFORTS.

FOR THESE REASONS, IT IS ONLY PRUDENT THAT THE ENTIRE CANYON BE DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS.

SINCERELY,

Tim D. Seeley

TIM D. SEELEY
P.O. BOX 1321
BONNERS FERRY, ID. 83805

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Federal Forest Management Act

March 21, 1984

HCR 61-Box 79
Bonners Ferry, Idaho

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20501

Dear Senator McClure,

I urge you and all persons concerned to re-consider the recent decision to not assign Wilderness status to the entire Longs Canyon area in Boundary County. This drainage, if granted Wilderness status, would offer persons from all parts of the country a truly unique opportunity to experience what only true wilderness has to offer. It would add to the Boundary County motto...Someplace Special.

Sincerely,
Reed Tindall
Reed Tindall

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 18, 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

My wife and I are very disappointed over what is contained in your Idaho Wilderness Bill. We feel your overall acreage is much too low. We would like to see you reconsider your atrocious proposal and follow more closely that fair proposal set forth by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Council of 2.9 million more acres added to the wilderness system. This is the fairest proposal set before you and you and the rest of the Idaho Congressional delegation have chosen to ignore their compromise plan.

In particular we are very upset over your proposal for wilderness in Boundary County. You seem to have forgotten to specify the entire Long Canyon area for drainage. I do not need to repeat that Long Canyon at your hearings last summer was the most asked for area for wilderness designation in the state. And how you managed to ignore this voice I don't understand. Maybe you could explain it to me. Why did you leave out Long Canyon? Even the Forest Service agrees that leaving the area as it is- wilderness-would have little if any effect on the local economy. And to substitute the Parker Canyon instead. What a joke. Not one conservation group in the entire state asked that Parker Canyon be designated wilderness. In fact during RARE II conservationists in north Idaho supported multiple-use for Parker Canyon. Your bill is terrible. We do not want this bone that you are giving us in Boundary County. We never have supported wilderness just for the sake of having wilderness. When will you understand that? We want areas for wilderness that have true wilderness qualities like Long Canyon and not Parker Canyon.

We ask you to reconsider and add not only Long Canyon in its entirety to your bill, but add let's say another 2 million acres from the conservationists proposal and make your bill a true Idaho Wilderness Bill and not an Idaho Road Bill.

Sincerely,

Jerry & Joanne Pavia

Jerry and Joanne Pavia
Box 912
Bonners Ferry ID 83805

cc; Rep. Larry Craig
Rep. John Seiberling

For Senate Hearing Record
~~for~~ concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 22, 1984

The Honorable James McClure
United States Senate
Room 3121 Dirksen Building
Washington, D. C. 20501

Re: Long Canyon

Dear Senator McClure:

Environment and conservation issues do create a lot of hard decisions in order to come up with a fair solution.

I am a Kootenai Valley farmer in Boundary County, Idaho. My parents came here in the early 20's when the first Drainage District was formed. Their place, which is now mine, had a lake on it that was drained and the river banks diked. At this date and time those events would not have happened because of the different views as to how the land should be used. When part of the valley was bought for use as a Wildlife Refuge, I was against it for various reasons, mainly for losing valuable farm land. As events turned out I guess we didn't need it for farming with all of our surpluses and farm subsidies so we are getting along without this area.

Now to the issue that has the local attention, Long Canyon. My sentiments are for keeping it as is. Personally, I'm for multiple use because I think man can help nature improve events. I read an article sometime ago about the Great Plains that someone thought it was sad that a section of it wasn't set aside in its original state but the plow won out. Are we better for it?

As for Long Canyon and our local economy (something like the Game Refuge), eight or ten thousand acres more or less won't make that much difference to our economy. I don't think man should exploit every area in sight. Let's leave some for future generations to ponder. They will be the ones who will know whether Long Canyon should have been logged or not. Hard decisions? Yes. Good luck.

Sincerely,

Wally Davidson

Wallace Davidson
P. O. Box 405
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

For Senate Hearing Record
Concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

Enfields-Comanche Ranch
Star Rt. 3, Box 327
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805

3-20-84

HON. JAMES McCLURE
SENATOR FROM IDAHO
WASHINGTON D.C.

DEAR SENATOR:

MY WIFE AND I ARE REGISTERED VOTERS IN BOUNDARY COUNTY.

THIS IS A PLEA TO YOU TO REVISE YOUR POSITION ON LONG CANYON IN THE PENDING WILDERNESS BILL.

WE RECOGNISE THAT CONSERVATION CANNOT ALWAYS PREVAIL OVER ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS. HOWEVER, LONG CANYON IS FOR THIS AREA A UNIQUE REMNANT OF ORIGINAL FOREST PRIMEVAL. TO OPEN IT TO DEVELOPMENT WOULD DEPRIVE ALL OF US AND OUR CHILDREN OF AN IRREPLACEABLE HERITAGE.

PLEASE RECONSIDER!

SINCERELY,

F Don Enfield
& Virginia M. Enfield

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

20 March 1984

Route 1, Box 541
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

I would like to take this opportunity to urge you to change your position on Long Canyon in Boundary County, Idaho. I am very disappointed in your decision to recommend saving only ten percent of Long Canyon as wilderness area, rather than the needed one hundred percent. Please reconsider this recommendation and save all of Long Canyon.

Sincerely,

Elisa R. Patton

Elisa R. Patton

For Senate Hearing Record
Concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

DAN MYERS
Rt #1 529K-3
Bonners Ferry, ID
83805
MARCH 21, 1984

Hon Sen JAMES McCLURE

I'm writing to ask you to reconsider your position on your wilderness bill to include All of Long Canyon as wilderness

Sincerely
Dan Myers

For Senate Hearing Record
Concerning Idaho Forest Mangment Act

March 27, 1984

The Honorable James McClure,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir;

This letter is to express my diapointment and dismay that all of Long Canyon is not being preserved for our children and future generations. Long Canyon is a prime example of what this country was like before man carelessly left his mark.

I implore you to reconsider this important decision, before it is to late, and include ALL of Long Canyon as a wildeness area to insure it's preservation now.

Sincerely,

Eligius Wolodkewitsch

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

Senator McClure
Washington D.C.
20510

March 25, 1984

Dear Sir,

When the specifics of the Idaho Wilderness Bill were made public I was shocked at the small size of the total acreage and saddened that only a token amount of Long Canyon was included.

the 2,400 acres proposed don't encompass any of the unique features of the Canyon. I do not consider Parker Canyon a viable alternitave. It lacks many of the ecological systems that make Long Canyon so special.

I strongly encourage you to include the whole length of Long Canyon in a revised Idaho Wilderness Bill.

Thank you.

Lisa O'Connor

LISA O'Connor
HCR61 Box231
Bonners Ferry, ID.
83805

For Senate Hearing Record
Concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 26 1987

Dear Senator McClure

I'm writing to express my disappointment with your current wilderness bill. As a resident of Boundary County, I am particularly unhappy with your failure to include the entire Long Canyon Drainage in your Selkirk-Canyons wilderness.

Frankly, I'm rather disgusted at the attitude of some anti-wilderness people who are totaly unwilling to give up so much as a single marketable tree for any use except timber. The great bulk of our commercial forest land in the county is allready being managed primarily for timber harvest, as it should be. How about showing some respect for other values and including this last major area of old growth timber in your wilderness proposal. I'm sure that reasonable people can draw up wilderness boundaries that will both protect the resource and not adversely affect the local economy

Bill Siler

For Senate Hearing Record
Concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

William H. McCreight, M.D.
A.B.F.P.
Family Practice 201 W. Kootenai St. P.O. Box 878 Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805 (208) 267-7535

March 26, 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure;

I am writing to ask you to please reconsider your position on Long Canyon in North Idaho, and make the entire Long Canyon drainage a wilderness area rather than the 10% you have recommended. You realize that this is the last area of old growth cedar-hemlock forest, and that makes Long Canyon such a special place to us who live in the North Idaho area. It would be a shame to see this area logged.

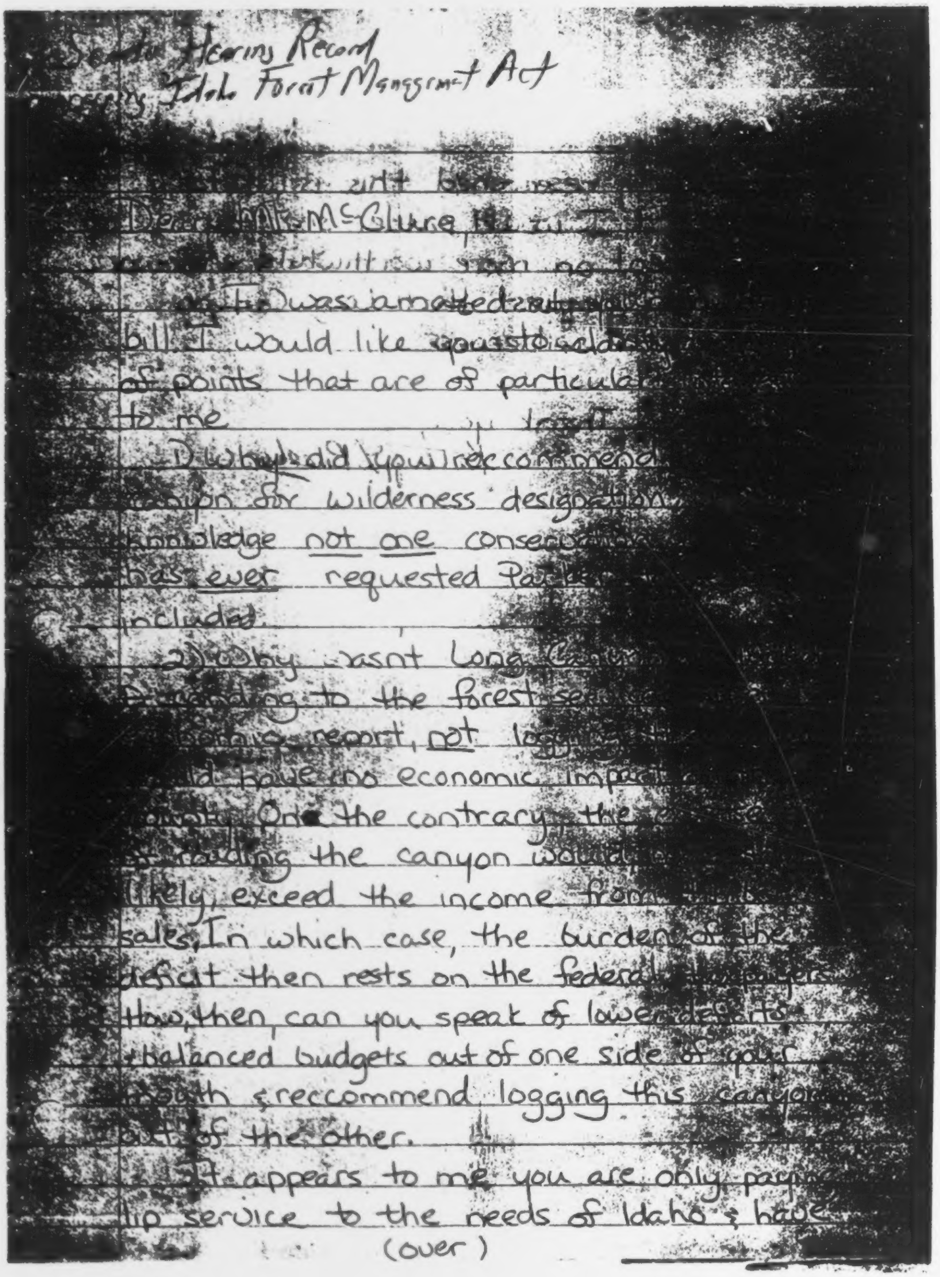
This is a time in the history of logging which, as I am sure that you are already aware, has resulted in numerous logging contracts being unable to be fulfilled due to a drop in the price of timber. As a result, contracts which were bid years ago, at a high price, are economically unloggable at the price currently offered for various softwoods. In the face of this, it seems to me that there are many areas waiting to be logged, in fact, already inventoried or contracted, but economically unloggable at this time, which would better deserve the attention of the logger and of yourself. Any action taken by you regarding Long Canyon at this point will be a death knell to any and all efforts to retain this area's scenic beauty, not only for our generation, but for the next.

I would certainly request that you reconsider your decision.

Sincerely,

William H. McCreight, M.D.

WHM/lg



Senate Hearing Record
[illegible] Idaho Forest Management Act

[illegible]

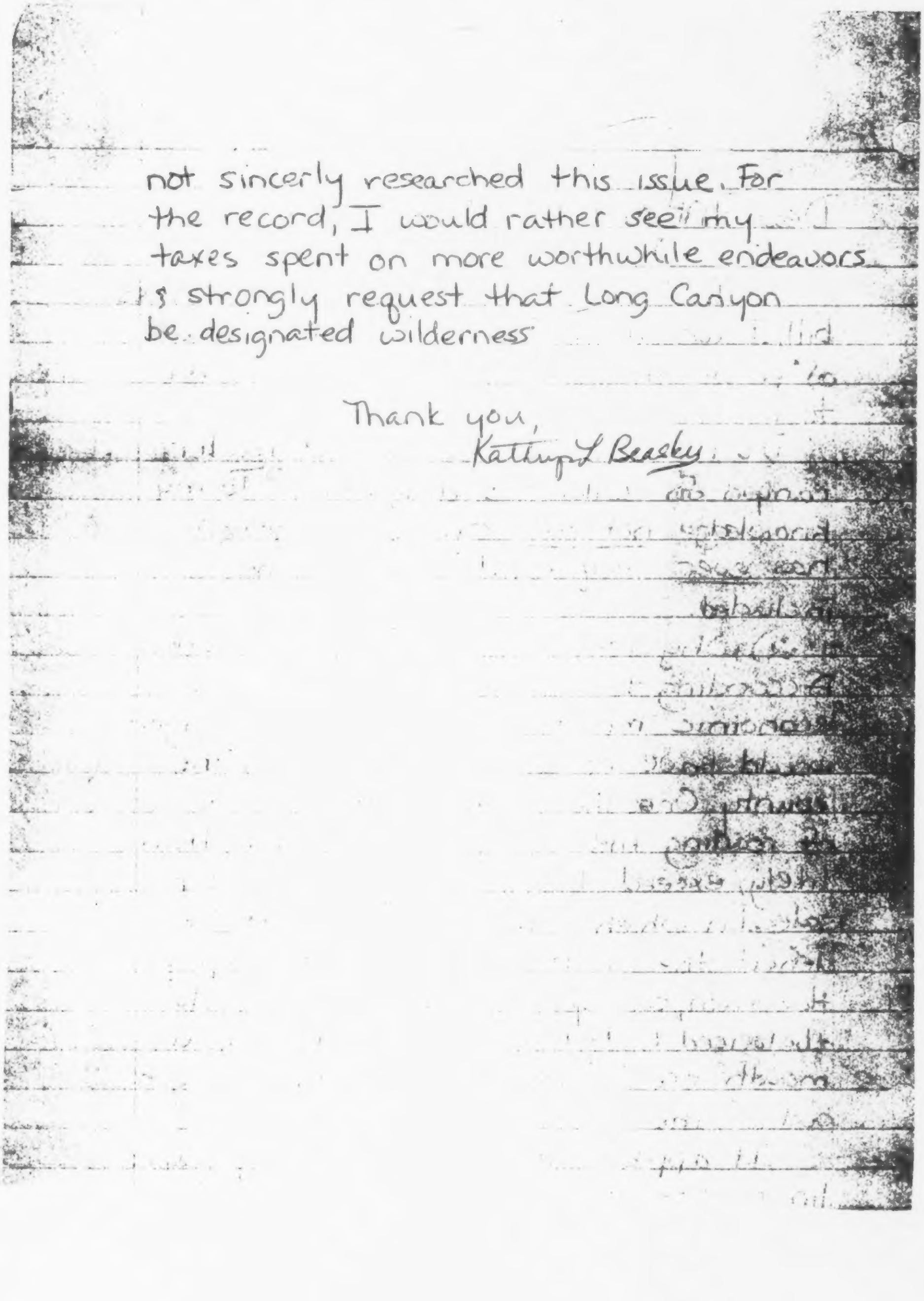
Dear Mr. McClure, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] was [illegible]
bill. I would like [illegible]
of points that are of particula[illegible]
to me [illegible]

1) Why did you reccommend [illegible]
canyon for wilderness designation [illegible]
knowledge not one conserv[illegible]
has ever requested Par[illegible]
included.

2) Why wasn't Long Can[illegible]
According to the forest se[illegible]
[illegible] report, not logg[illegible]
[illegible] have no economic impa[illegible]
county. On the contrary, the [illegible]
of roading the canyon would [illegible]
likely, exceed the income from [illegible]
sales. In which case, the burden of the
deficit then rests on the federal taxpayers.
How, then, can you speak of lower deficits
& balanced budgets out of one side of your
mouth & reccommend logging this canyon
out of the other.

It appears to me you are only paying
lip service to the needs of Idaho & have

(over)



not sincerly researched this issue. For the record, I would rather see my taxes spent on more worthwhile endeavors & strongly request that Long Canyon be designated wilderness

Thank you,

Kathryn L Beasley

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 29th

Senator McClure,

I am writing at this time to inform you of my great disappointment for not including all of Long Canyon in your wilderness bill.

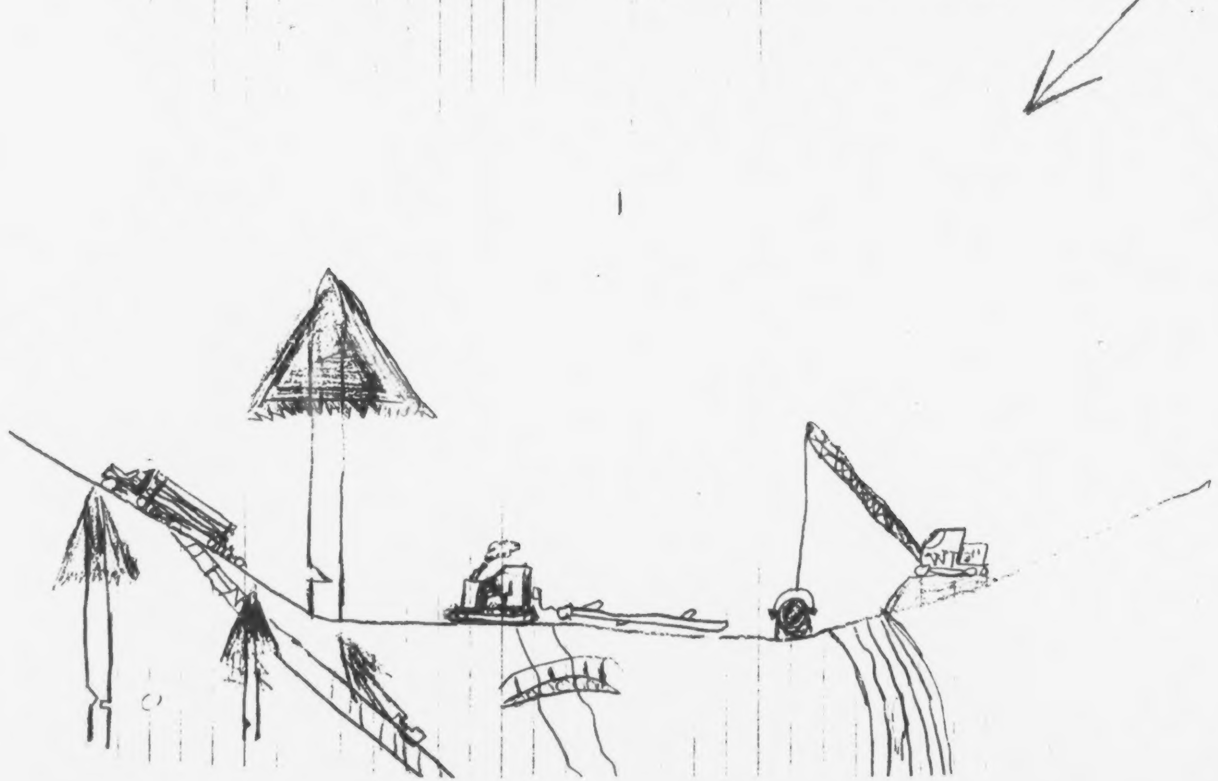
Long Canyon is a very unique, pristine environment and it must be saved for future generations!!

My hope is that this letter ~~with~~ will help you re-think your wilderness bill before it is too late and include all of Long Canyon for protection forever.

Sincerely,
Michael & Robin Ballou

J Jeremiah
Age: 9

Help!! Long Canyon from being [illegible]!!!!



For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

3/30/84

Dear Senator McClure,

I'm writing, as I'm certain many Boundary County citizens will be, to ask you to reconsider your position on Long Canyon as total wilderness. That is to say that I feel the entire area should be designated wilderness.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Barbara Kingsland
& family

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act.

March 29, 1984

Senator McClure,

I am not a man of politics, and since your Idaho Wilderness Bill is plainly a political statement only-- its outrageousness cannot be explained in any other way-- it is beyond my understanding. It was to be hoped you would present a bill which would reasonably compromise between (in my mind) the economic and political needs of today, and the economic, political and human needs of tomorrow. You had it within your power to take the broad view, to take a giant step toward putting to rest a controversy which no one denies has gone on too long. You chose, unfortunately, the politically expedient path, one which for the present creates more problems than it solves, ignores the obvious mistakes of the past, and turns its back on the needs of the future.

My foremost objection, as a citizen of Boundary County, to your Idaho Wilderness Bill is its exclusion of all but about 10% of Long Canyon. Long Canyon, certainly one of the most stoutly supported of proposed wilderness areas in Idaho, is unique in the American Selkirks. It is but a small piece of our extensive mountains and forests, but it is important as a lingering vestige of virgin Idaho. This is so obvious that I cannot take very seriously your bill that would preserve only the 10% of it that is least unique and important.

And I can't take seriously your Idaho Wilderness Bill that so irresponsibly casts the Wilderness question into the expensive quagmire of tug-of-war politics, or any assertion that you are representing me, a citizen of Idaho, in our Federal Government.

thank you for your time.

John E. O'Connor
HCR 61, Box 231
Bonners Ferry, Idaho
83805

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act.

Wil Beasley
Star Rt. 1
Bonners Ferry, Id
83805

Sen. M^c^Clure

I am rather dismayed at your so called "Wilderness Bill". It appears to me that rather than Considering each area for it's suitability for wilderness designation your criteria was it's lack of suitability for anything else, other wise you would Not have included Parker Canyon while excluding most of Long Canyon. Parker Canyon does Not provide an example of a climax eco-System, neither does it Provide a wilderness corridor to the Selkirk Crest area. Long Canyon, on the other hand, Considered in it's entirety from valley to crest does both and is therefore well qualified as a wilderness.

There is another problem with the "multible-use" designation for Long Canyon. I am rather conservative Economically and felt that you were also of that leaning, however I have read the Forest Service's Economic report on Long Canyon and understand That Their feeling is that it will cost the Public sector more to road the canyon than they will realize in timber Sales.

Our Timber industry should Not qualify for Welfare Nor should we lose such a shinning example of a well suited wilderness.

Thank You
Wil Beasley

For Senate Hearings Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act.

Bo Leyden
Rt 1 Box 240
Bonners Ferry
Idaho 83805

Senator James McClure
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C.

Dear Senator McClure

I recently received your report on the Idaho Forest Management Act. I heartily applaud the proposed bill's provisions to expand wilderness area by over 500,000 acres.

However I was shocked & distressed to see that only a small part of The Long Canyon drainage was included in this bill. To me, the Long Canyon is a whole. It does not seem right to divide it into part wilderness & part multiple-use. It is my opinion that any value that commercial timber in the canyon is far & away outweighed by the Canyon's value as a wilderness area. I urge you to amend the bill to include the entire Long Canyon drainage as part of the Wildness Management. We must allow it to remain as it is.

Sincerely, Bo Leyden

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 27, 1984

Senator James Mc Clure
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have lived in Boundary county for 8 years and in north Idaho for all of my 27 years. Threw those years I have come to enjoy the natual beauty of the area. The Long Canyon area is a very special piece of land and I think that we can afford to hold it as wilderness as it is a very small part of the hundreds of thousands of acres of woods in the area. I please wish that you would reconsider yourstand on this.

Thank you,

CRussell

Cal Russell
Box 162
Bonners Ferry, Idaho

3-27-84

For Senate Hearing Record
• Concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

Dear Senator McClure

I'm am writing to ask you to reconsider the "long Canyon wilderness." I would like to see all of the canyon included in your bill. this would be the only true wilderness canyon in North Idaho.

Sincerely

John A Aaron

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 28, 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C.

Dear Senator

I am writing in regards to your recent Idaho Wilderness Bill. I am discouraged that you have considered only a small portion of the Long Canyon drainage as wilderness.

I believe that all of Long Canyon should be included in the Wilderness classification. This is an unspoiled area which should be preserved for the enjoyment of Idaho's future generations.

I hope you reconsider your decision and alter your Idaho Wilderness Proposal to include all of Long Canyon.

Thank You, Jerry Arnold
Star Rt. 1
Bonners Ferry, Id.

For Senate Hearing Record
Concerning Idaho Forest MANAGEMENT ACT 3-27-84

Dear Senator McLure,

This is just a short note praying that you reconsider your position regarding the Long Canyon area of Boundary County.

As a tree farmer who has worked in all aspects of the wood products industry, I firmly believe in multiple use as the highest & best use of 90% of public woodland areas, however, I think we *must* check our priorities when we discuss certain "special areas" such as Long Canyon.

The allowable timber cut in this USFS district is being reduced every year. Soon, if not already, the board feet of timber available in mature multiple use stands will more than cover the yearly allowable cut.

Setting aside 3% of our public lands for wilderness, a very special 3%, will not, in any way, affect the wood products industry in this county. Not setting it aside could have more profound effects.

In closing, I would urge you to think of our children and their children. Don't we owe them the experience of the forest primeval.

Thank you for your time and kind concideration.

Respectfully,

Keon Mulvally
a voter.

For Senate Hearings Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

Keith or Laura Snider
P O Box 844
Moyie Springs Id.
83845

3/30/84

Dear Senator McClure,

Please be advised that we would like to see Long Canyon in Boundary County designated as a wilderness area in its entirety.

We feel that the benefits of leaving this area in its natural state far outweigh the financial gain (a one time gain) to be made by logging it.

Thank you
Keith Snider
Laura Snider
267-7689

For Senate Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 24, 1984

SEN. J. McCLURE—

Regarding your recent wilderness proposals for Idaho – in particular LONG CANYON, located in Boundary County, IDAHO.

I believe 2,400 ac. of wilderness in the upper end of Long Canyon is inadequate to satisfy the wishes of the (VOTERS) people of Idaho. The many reasons for a Long Canyon wilderness INCLUDE the old growth Hemlock & Cedar forests in the lower portion of the canyon as well.

I feel, as a senator, you're not representing the majority of the people with the present proposal!

Please re-evaluate the decision ~~to~~ and include ALL of Long Canyon for wilderness. Financially, it is of more value in tourist money than ~~in~~ as roaded & logged. If "financially" is the bottom line to all you folks in office, though, we are looking at different ends of the spectrum. You seem to be looking for quick return (nest feathering) while my concern is long term economic growth for Boundary County.

Brenda Tarvin
P.O. Box 853
Bonners Ferry, ID
83805

Change is good for the soul!

March 30, 1984

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Committee for Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable Senator McClure:

I am Dean Gentry and I have lived in St. Maries, Idaho, since October 6, 1963, and employed as a bank officer during this time. I feel confident I have a basic understanding of economics.

This letter is to compliment you for your past and present efforts to resolve the wilderness issue in Idaho. I support your senate bill 2457, The Idaho Forest Management Act, however, revisions should be considered to put a stop to future appeals and harrassment instigated as nuisance actions at the ultimate expense of the consumer.

It is unfortunate the people do not understand the wilderness controversy. Even many of your fellow Congressmen and many people in those states such as Idaho and Washington do not fully understand:

1. The definition of a wilderness area and the restrictions placed on those lands when officially designated wilderness.

2. The loss of resources due to wilderness classifications and RARE Studies and harrassment by special interest groups and individuals.

3. The dollar cost. I truly believe if the total dollar cost of these issues which have prevented effective management and utilization of our resources could be accurately reported we would find the few remaining supporters for wilderness to be listed among the endangered species. Does anyone know these costs?

   Consider only the trees as raw material for wood products:

   1. Loss of revenue for education from timber sales.

   2. Loss of jobs in the woods - timber harvest, tree planting for reforestation. Less equipment is working means less sales of equipment, parts and service means fewer jobs in equipment and parts manufacturing, sales and service and the loss of these jobs means fewer jobs for people to serve and fulfill the needs of those potential workers. There is no end to the circle.

   3. Loss of jobs in manufacturing the logs into wood and fiber products - same chain of events - more loss.

   4. Reduced raw material base - increases prices. Housing is a basic industry and human need nationwide - reduce the cost of todays home by the increase in the price of timber since 1964 and see how many more people in the United States could afford new housing. Who does this impact? Homeowners and potential homeowners, realtors, housing contractors, carpenters, masons, electricians, heating contractors, plumbers, roofers, cabinet makers, carpet layers and other floor covering business, appliance sales (washers, dryers, refrigerators,

> stoves, etc.), lighting fixtures, window sales, door sales, concrete and all those businesses and workers who supply those products from raw material to the house and all the workers who are providing goods and services to the other workers. Where does it end? What does it cost?

This does not end in Idaho, Washington or Montana. Our past failure to manage and utilize our resources has cost everyone in the United States in dollars, jobs, homes and standard of living.

If you have colleagues from Ohio, Oklahoma, or Texas who do not understand this issue and do not support your legislation to resolve this problem because he or she may think it is not what their constituents want him to do, please ask those colleagues if they know what this issue has cost the voters of their state. If they do not know I suggest they make an effort to learn and if they are unwilling to do that I believe we have an obligation to take the message to the voters of their state and explain why they are unemployed and why they cannot afford housing.

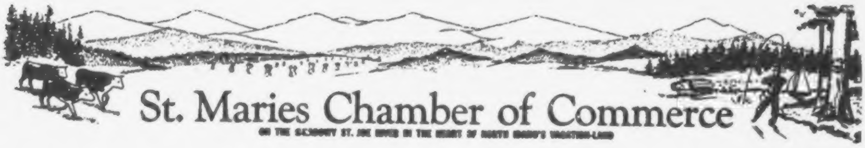
In my opinion our Congress for the past twenty years has failed to accept their responsibility to resolve the wilderness issue. Those Congressmen who fail to accept that responsibility now should be held accountable for their failure and the costs they have placed on the citizens in their own state. They must understand the costs and they must understand those few who advocate more wilderness cannot re-elect them in any state if the voters learn the cost of their failures.

Sincerely,

Dean C. Gentry

Dean C. Gentry
P. O. Box 346
St. Maries, Idaho 83861

DCG:cw



St. Maries Chamber of Commerce

March 30, 1984

Hon. James McClure
Chairman
U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Dear Senator McClure,

With this letter we wish to record our position with your committee on the subject of resolving Idaho's federal forest land use question.

We are fully in support of your plan to set aside some 500,000 federal acres to wilderness-type use while allocating the balance of federal roadless areas to multiple use designation.

If federal policy is going to contemplate the continued existence of any human society at all in a resource intensive area like Northern Idaho, then the government is equally obliged to impose no policy which threatens that minimum level of econcmic activity necessary for a local economic unit to have a continuous chance at competing for the same standard of living as is enjoyed in those areas of the country which do not have to depend upon a disputed resource.

We further suggest that Congress should either declare this state a National Park off limits to human habitation and be done with us or allow us the chance to live with this resource base as comfortably as those folks who are situated in areas where farming or industry supports the standard of living.

Respectfully,

O. Gary Christianson
St. Maries Chamber of Commerce

For Senate Hearing Record
of Idaho Forest MANAGEMENT ACT

David Browne
Dobson Creek
Bonners Ferry, Idaho
83805

March 23, 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: LONG CANYON

Dear Senator McClure:

I am appauled that you've excluded the valley floor of Long Canyon from your wilderness bill. The Long Canyon ecosystem is a mixture of both Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain species. It is the only significant, untouched watershed of this unique forest type. Your legislative oversight is an obituary for a climax community established over 4,000 years ago.

It all began when gigantic white pine and other interior species followed the Pinedale ice age northward some 6,500 to 10,000 years ago. Then sometime between 6500 to 4500 years before now, the climate became cooler and more humid. Huge cedars and hemlocks moved inland from the coast within a climatic peninsula. They migrated northeastwardly along the Pacific storm tracks. The resulting forest centers on the Selkirk Range and coincides with the eastern limits of a large assortment of coastal species. It's distribution is limited to within a radius less than fifty miles from Long Canyon. Nowhere else in our country can such an integrated forest ecosystem be found.

Satellite photos reveal extensive timber harvests within this coast-interior forest. The steady expansion of logging activities in the Smith Creek is typical. Clearcuts and disease control have halted the natural succession toward mature forests. After a little more than a half century of logging, Long Canyon is the only major watershed, still undisturbed by man's activities.

In addition, the photos show the physical uniqueness of Long Canyon. It's northward extending valley and tall ridges provide an ideal habitat for ecological succession. For the last several hundred years, Long Canyon has sustained a balanced, mature forest. The much smaller Parker Canyon to the south runs mostly eastward resulting in differing north and south slopes, each with their own history and composition. Because of it's length and uniform conditions, Long Canyon has a much better chance of naturally maintaining it's forest for many generations to come.

Senator McClure, please reconsider and amend your wilderness bill to include the entire watershed of Long Canyon. The canyon is a magnificant remnant of the coastal-interior forest started several thousand years ago. It is nature's best site to perpetuate this unique wilderness community. For all of America, we need to protect Long Canyon from human interferance, now and forever.

Very Truly Yours,

Dave Browne

Dave Browne

DB:bf
cc: Representative John Seiberling

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**BOUNDARY
BACKPACKERS**
STAR RT. 1, BOX 35B, BONNERS FERRY, ID 83805

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

TESTIMONY FOR THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE CONCERNING AN IDAHO WILDERNESS BILL

Boundary Backpackers recommends that the committee include as wilderness in the Idaho Wilderness Bill the following areas;

1. The Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core as put forth by the Idaho Conservation League. The Selkirk Crest and the Long Canyon drainage are a part of this Core and it is these two areas that we would like to address in this written testimony.
2. We ask that the Salmo-Priest area be included with the Washington state bill as wilderness.

Before getting into a discussion about Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest, we feel that it would help to dispel some wilderness myths and to give a brief history of who Boundary Backpackers is.

Boundary Backpackers is a volunteer trail maintenance group located in Boundary County, Idaho. We came together four years ago over our concern as individuals over the fate of Long Canyon. Beginning in 1980 we have been volunteering nine days of work per year on the trail that runs the 18 mile length of the Long Canyon drainage. In that time we have reopened the trail for outdoor recreationists of many kinds. We have worked approximately 2400 hours in which we have accomplished some 7000 feet of brushihg,

CHAPTER OF THE IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

2500 feet of treading, some 700 feet of bridging and the yearly reopening of the trail through the cutting of windfalls. The time involved and the figures reflect the dedication and determination of our group to keep open and maintain the Long Canyon trail for recreationists of all kinds.

In the fall of 1982 we became a chapter of the Idaho Consefvation League. Our sole purpose for doing so was to see Long Canyon become part of the American Wilderness System. We felt that the decision was moving further and further away from us here in the county and a political affiliation with like-minded people would help us in realizing our goals. When the issue is finally decided we will go back to being just a trail maintenance crew and hopefully we will be able to expand our work to other trails on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest in Boundary County. If Long Canyon is designated wilderness, Boundary Backpackers is committed to working on the trail in Long Canyon without chainsaws as mandated by the Wilderness Act.

WILDERNESS MYTHS. There are several misconceptions concerning wilderness that we feel should be clarified. We are sure that all members of the committee are familiar with the Wilderness Act, but we would like to bring up several points that those unfamiliar with the Act are repeatedly using as an anti-wilderness argument.

1. Firefighting is allowed in a wilderness area. In fact according to the Forest Service, any means possible can be taken with the Forest Supervisor's permission. This includes the use of smokejumpers, retardant and most important, the use of mechanized equipment and the

building of roads if necessary.

2. There are no such things as buffer zones, where the Forest Service has to manage land bordering a wilderness area differently than the rest of the forest. They can manage lands adjacent to wilderness as they are mandated through the forest plan and if that includes logging right up to the border of the area then that is allowed.
3. Trails can be maintained in a wilderness area and as previously mentioned, Boundary Backpackers is willing to keep working on the Long Canyon trail without power tools as the Wilderness Act mandates.

THE SELKIRK CREST. We agree with the proposed boundaries that the Forest Service has delineated for the proposed Selkirk Crest Wilderness Area. Long Canyon should be added to the Selkirk Crest unit as a corridor leading to the Crest. Boundaries for the Long Canyon unit would include the entire drainage from ridgetop to ridgetop. Boundary Backpackers supports the multiple-use designation of all other roadless lands in Boundary County.

REASONS FOR A LONG CANYON WILDERNESS.

OLD GROWTH CHARACTERISTICS. The middle third of Long Canyon is an old growth western red cedar, western hemlock, white pine and western larch forest. Old growth forests are becoming a rapidly diminishing resource in our national forests. Over the last ten years our knowledge of old growth has increased vastly. For instance we have found that certain wildlife species find optimum habitat in an old growth forest, such as the pileated woodpecker, fisher and marten, all of whom are found in Long Canyon. Old growth forests are not dark places where there is little life, or where the trees are mostly dead and dying. Hiking through the middle section of the canyon, one finds exactly the opposite. The forest is in a steady state condition with trees of all ages represented. One can find occasional openings that are characteristic of old growth, where there is brush for the larger game animals. Hiking off the trail in most places is pleasant due to the mossy ground, ferns and an absence of brush under the big trees. There are also downed trees that have passed through the life cycle and are now giving back to the soil and the environment some of what they took in their life. Some of the downed trees provide habitat for denning animals in the forest while others become nurse logs out of which the new growth of the forest is emerging to replace the older trees as they fall. An old growth forest is a dynamic living entity. All ages of the forest are represented and it is alive with many and varied wildlife. Long Canyon is exactly this type of forest in it's middle section. It contains all the wildlife that is represented in the Selkirk Mountains as a whole. In fact, according to Donald Johnson of the University of Idaho, the Selkirk Mountain Caribou have been spotted in the Long Canyon drainage in all seasons of the year over the past twelve years. The grizzly bear also finds the habitat in the upper part of the drainage to it's liking, because of the abundance of berries and the relative remoteness to human disturbances.

If the Forest Service is to follow their mandate of maintaining at least a 10% amount of old growth in a representative forest and 5% in any particular drainage it seems unwise to enter the Long Canyon drainage for the small amount of timber that would be removed. By leaving the old growth forest alone and thus unlogged, we will have a standard by which to measure our other managed drainages in the Selkirk Mountains. We would also be creating a genetic pool of naturally resistant trees upon which to draw for future reforestation projects and study. By letting a small amount of disease in the canyon progress, we will be able to study how trees fight disease naturally. Only the strongest, most resistant trees will survive to pass their resistant genes on to future generations. Any disease that is likely to escape the drainage can easily be captured in the bordering roaded drainages.

To fully understand an old growth forest it is almost necessary to visit one for yourself. Boundary Backpackers would like any of the committee members who are interested to let us take you through the canyon at your convenience and see for yourself what a living dynamic ecosystem and old growth forest is.

WATERSHED. The Selkirk Mountains are unique in terms of land forms. They were formed by a combination of continental ice sheets and granite bedrock. Since there are no roads at this time in Long Canyon it is even now being used to compare it's water quality with that of Smith Creek, a typical logged drainage to the north. In essence, Long Canyon is a drainage that, left untouched, we can use to compare it's water quality with those of the logged and roaded drainages in the Selkirks. Comparisons can be made between Canyon Creek's natural sedimentation and log recruitment into the stream for spawning beds to determine what impact roadbuilding and logging have on fisheries and the watershed in the Selkirk Crest.

RECREATION. Long Canyon, as a self-contained ecosystem, offers an excellent entry to the Selkirk Crest Wilderness. Together, the two compliment each other well. With the high ridges of the crest and it's alpine environment, and the forest of Long Canyon one can experience the entire range of habitats found in the Selkirk Mountains. With the trail open in the canyon and it's continued upkeep by members of Boundary Backpackers, it is an area that is easily entered by the outdoor enthusiast and offers a wide spectrum of recreational possibilities including backpacking, hunting, mushroom gathering, photography, painting, horsepacking, fishing, natural history education and a place to visit and become involved with and learn about the spiritual aspects of nature and ourselves.

ECONOMICS. A recent study by the Panhandle Area Council suggested that Boundary County was much too dependant on the timber economy for its existence and its recommendations were that the area should begin diversifying. It is worth noting that the second largest industry in the state of Idaho at this time is tourism. By making a Selkirk Crest-Long Canyon Wilderness area, Boundary County would surely benefit from increased tourism. It cannot be said tha. all visitors will go in to the wilderness, nor would they be expected to, but the fact that there is a wilderness in our county would suggest to people that there must be something very special about the area and it just might be worth a visit.

When you get down to the dollars and cents of the issue we would like to point out how little the logging of Long Canyon would mean to the local economy. Long Canyon represents only 2.9% of the timber bearing land in the county. With better management of the remainder of our forests we can maintain both a Crest-Canyon wilderness and still have our timber to harvest. Long Canyon represents a loss of some 3mbf from the allowable cut if it were to be saved as wilderness. Looking at what it would cost the county's portion of the 25% fund, we see that the saving of Long Canyon would have a minimal effect on the county. Because of the cyclical nature of the timber industry, we looked at the figures for the last ten years to find a reliable average. The allowable cut on the forest in Boundary County last year was approximately 40mbf. The average actual cut for the last ten years was some 52mbf. According to information gathered from the two mills in the county, they would need only some 32mbf from national forest land to maintain full operations through the year. The mills would still be able to reap their timber from our national forests and the people would benefit from having a wilderness in their county to begin diversifying the local economy.

The average loss to the school board over the last ten years if Long Canyon were not to be logged would be $7300. This is out of a budget estimated for 1983-84 of some two and a half million dollars.

The average loss to the road and bridge fund from not logging Long Canyon would be some $17,000 or only 2.8% of the road and bridge fund, but considerably less of the entire county budget. Surely we can afford this small amount to see an area of such beauty and value as Long Canyon saved as wilderness. It is only with reluctance that we have delved into the economic question because that is putting only a dollar value on the trees of the canyon. We feel the economics is the least of its values to the residents of the county and the nation as a whole. But unfortunately some people can look only at the economics of an issue such as this, so we looked at the figures and have found that the saving of Long Canyon would be negligible to the county's funds.

We feel it is necessary to discuss briefly the Idaho Forest Industry Council compromise of placing the next drainage to the south (Parker) in some sort of roadless state to answer to those wanting wilderness. This is unacceptable. We supported multiple use designation of that area during RARE II, yet it was placed in further study with Long Canyon. Since the beginning of the roadless question in Boundary County, the only lands that we have supported for wilderness were the Selkirk Crest and the Long Canyon drainage. Parker Canyon is not a substitute for Long Canyon because it misses the climax forest that is found in the middle part of Long Canyon that is so delightful to walk through and experience. We would not object to Parker Canyon being added to Long Canyon as wilderness, but it is not an acceptable substitute for wilderness designation for Long Canyon.

CONCLUSION. We feel that with the strong support in Boundary County and the two other northern counties in Idaho (Bonner ~~and Koot~~enai) that Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest should be designated wilderness. The Idaho Forest Industry

Council recommendation on the Crest and the Canyon is lacking a complete look at the situation. In particular they see trees only as a crop to be harvested. Their report cites "travel off established trails virtually impossible." A hike through the canyon will show this to be untrue. Their discussion of the old growth in Long Canyon reads like a forest that is dying with very few creatures in it, when actual sightings and general knowledge of the make up of an old growth forest point out the exact opposite. In fact, there has never been a biological study of wildlife and flora conducted by the Forest Service in the canyon. One of the few statements in their report that we can agree with is that an "old growth forest is both tranquil and beautiful." In the IFIC recommendations under wildlife considerations it sounds as if the only way to sustain permanent populations of certain wildlife species is through logging. We can question this premise since before there was ever any logging in this area the region certainly contained permanent, healthy populations of animals and that would include the endangered grizzly bear and the Selkirk Mountain Caribou. And finally we would have to whole-heartedly disagree with the statement in the conclusion of their report that "the special nature of this area would be nullified through a wilderness designation." Quite the contrary is true. It is because of the uniqueness of the Selkirk Crest together with Long Canyon that makes it very necessary to designate both of them as wilderness to insure the quality of the outdoor experience and the ability to see how nature works in this corner of the planet.

We ask you to consider our written testimony and enrich the American Wilderness system by designating a Selkirk Crest-Long Canyon Wilderness along with the other areas in the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core.

Boundary Backpackers
A Chapter of the Idaho Conservation
League, in Boundary County.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The enclosed two articles appeared at the same time in our local newspaper re Senator McClure's wilderness proposal.

Please see that copies are given to your committee

Sincerely,
Marilyn
[illegible]

Opinions

Robb Brady,
editor and publisher

James Howard,
editorial page editor

A-4 The Post-Register, Idaho Falls, Idaho, Thursday, March 22, 1984

Post-Register opinion

McClure's wilderness bill insult to Idaho's qualities

The anti-wilderness legislation proposed by Sen. James McClure and endorsed by the rest of the Idaho political delegation is an insult to the wonderous lands in Idaho and the unique quality of life the state can offer. It shows total disregard for Idaho's natural treasure — its outdoor splendor.

Proposing a paltry 526,000 acres of Idaho's 8 million acres of roadless lands be added to the wilderness system is in itself staggering. But it is an appalling proposal when reviewing some of the pristine lands that would be left unprotected. Even those areas selected were pared to the core from their natural boundaries, especially the White Clouds.

East Idahoans should be especially perplexed since virtually all of the eastern side of the state was excluded, save Borah Peak, which designated wilderness or not fits no other mold.

Yet, none of that is as alarming as the "hard" release language McClure uses. It designates his proposal as not only anti-wilderness, but would virtually make it the final wilderness legislation for Idaho. It is a sellout to roads, development and spoiling Idaho's natural wonders in this century. Any lands not designated wilderness would be opened to development and couldn't be reviewed for wilderness until after the year 2000, under McClure's wording. By then, it can be safely predicted, all of the roadless areas would have roads, which would exclude them from wilderness consideration.

The delegation's recommendation is not final, of course, and must pass the muster of Congress. Even McClure, who designed the proposal, expects he will have to make some concessions before the law is finally written. The hope of protecting more of these valued lands is not with the Idaho delegation, but with other members of Congress that have more regard for Idaho's treasure than do members of the state's delegation. Maybe our legislators don't care if the pure water is polluted, the wildlife left without sanctuary and the recreation lands lost to development, but others do — not only Idahoans, but many other Americans who are jealous their states are not so blessed with this good fortune.

Even Gov. John Evans, who recommended a meager one million acres for wilderness was critical of the delegation's proposal and was quoted as saying "it is too low." He acknowledged his recommendation was "roundly criticized on a statewide basis as being too low . . . I am not willing to accept an all-in, all-out release concept."

Those like Evans who drastically reduced the roadless acreage in their wilderness recommendations were counting on "soft" release langague that would allow some the lands to remain roadless. Then that would again be reviewed for wilderness later, but in the near term. The Idaho Fish and Game Department suggested only 560,000 acres, too, but it only listed key and vital fish and game habitat. It too expected other lands would be protected for other reasons and release wording would allow future review of that saved as roadless. Soft release language was paramount to its proposal. It is now time for Fish & Game to express the true nature and effects of the delegation's proposal. Certainly the department knows what will happen once the forest lands and wildlife habitats are roaded and timbered and the streams and adjoining lands mined.

It is ludicrous that the delegation says Idaho "already has more wilderness than any other state except Alaska. It is good to be compared to Alaska. We should be so lucky. But why does not the delegation also compare Idaho to Nebraska or Pennsylvania?

They claim their proposal is "balance" for current and future generations. What does it balance? It saves nothing for the future generations. It releases it all for use in this century, both the land and the resources.

McClure's proposal is less acreage than even the timber industry's.

Keep in mind that prudent lumbering leaders are keeping their timbering programs on a move to tree plantations in the south where trees grow twice as fast as those in Idaho. It is plainly efficient to lumber under more controlled conditions in the southern states. Also residents must keep in mind that in Idaho taxpayers too often subsidize timbering activities.

The conservationists' coalition recommendation of 2.9 million acres for wilderness is considered a "compromised." It is a severe cutback in the potential wilderness lands. The delegation's token offering is only one-sixth of that.

The delegation simply wants to sell the state out to development. They want to go full speed ahead with road building and the saws and drills and population growth, so we can be like Nebraska and Pennsylvania, not like Alaska.

Is it that the delegates simply don't like this state the way it is? Those of us who live here do.

Sen. McClure's proposed bill is anti-wilderness

Ken Robison

With the legislature proposed by Idaho's congressional delegation, 94 percent of eight million acres of wild land would be opened to possible roading and development. Only 6 percent would have assurance of remaining wild, with wilderness designation.

Idaho wilderness supporters had expected Sen. James McClure to follow the timber industry's thinking. The legislation he proposed is even poorer than expected.

It would not only mean a huge reduction in the amount of wild lands in the state, but it has language which seeks to mandate development in forest land decisions. The language would appear to reduce discretion forest managers now have to protect such resources as streams, fisheries and wildlife habitat.

The McClure "wilderness bill" is really a radical anti-wilderness bill.

If you are going to prevent the siltation of streams, maintain elk habitat, and maintain habitat for some other wildlife species, then large acreages ought to remain wild–meaning no roads. McClure's legislation invites damage to such outstanding streams as Kelly Creek.

The truth is that the amount of timber involved is the difference between McClure's bill, and what might be considered a good wilderness bill, is small. And there is no shortage of available timber on already roaded lands. There is a large becklog of uncut timber on Idaho forests.

Many of the high-quality wild areas which McClure omitted from wilderness designation have no timber at all. That is, they don't have stands that could justify cutting. In its RARE II review of most of the total wild areas involved, the Forest Service found no commercial timber on 44 percent of the land.

In areas where there is potential timber cutting, the cost of roads and removal would be, in many cases, outrageously high. On every national forest in Idaho, in fact, the Forest Service has been losing money on timber–on lands that are mostly already roaded.

There has been no realistic evaluation of the economics of cutting the timber on the quality areas that McClure wants to open to roads and development. If there was, it would undoubtedly show that the deficits in those areas would be much greater than on Idaho forests in general.

To put it another way, it is possible to sacrifice these quality areas to timber production only if the taxpayers provide a large subsidy. The McClure bill mandates the subsidized destruction of a large part of Idaho's remaining high-quality forest land.

That would not be the only economic loss. There would also be damage to valuable stream fisheries, and to habitat for elk and other wildlife. Fisheries and wildlife have great economic value to Idaho, and the value increases year by year.

At most, the McClure bill–as opposed to reasonable legislation–might add 2 or 3 percent to the total potential timber cut in Idaho. But the cost would be enormous– in subsidized timber removal, in damage to fisheries and to wildlife, and in loss of wilderness.

Many of Idaho's better fishing streams are of good quality because they drain wild country–free of roads and development. Our large elk herds exist largely because of wild country, free of extensive roads.

So far as fish and wildlife are concerned, the McClure bill is the most devistation single piece of legislation in recent Idaho history.

Wilderness designation is needed for many areas in the state–not so they can be used by backpackers–but because their wild character maintains fish and wildlife. And their wild character gives them a natural quality different than on land that is roaded and developed.

Idahoans are fortunate now in the diversity of the public lands. Most of the public land is roaded and developed, or already open to potential roading and development. We also have more remaining wild country than any state outside Alaska, including many high-quality areas.

In addition to the eight million acres of wild national forest land now being considered, we are fortunate to have 3.8 million acres of legislatively-protected wilderness. (In the Frank Church-River of No Return, Selway-Bitteroot, Sawtooth, Hells Canyon and Gospel-Hump wilderness areas)

McClure's legislation says that 94 percent of all the remaining wild forest land in Idaho, outside the already-protected areas, should not remain wild. The epeople of Idaho have very little to gain but a great deal to lose if this legislation becomes law.

FTR S2457

Route 2
Filer, Idaho 83328
April 13, 1984

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Senate Sub-committee on Public Lands
and Reserve Water
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Sir:

I wish the committee, the Idaho Congressional delegation and Sen. James McClure, specifically, to be aware that I am totally opposed to the Idaho Forest Management Act as recently proposed. I find nothing less than the wilderness suggestion of Idaho Gov. John Evans in the long-term best interest of Idaho.

I wish to make clear that my comments are not motivated by financial, political or organization bias.

Sincerely,
Jack H. Wendling

Darlene Emry
719 Opal
Boise, Idaho
April 14, 1984

Dear Senator McClure and Committee Members,

I applaud your bill, The Idaho Forest Management Act, 1984 (S. 2457), in that you will be settling the wilderness issue in Idaho - at least till the turn of the century. Not only that, but it would release millions of acres of land to be used by the "average Idahoan" instead of just the "rich 25 year old backpacking California environmentalist".

I feel it is unfair that these "outsiders" (environmentalists) feel they must take our land away from us, the "public" for safe keeping(?) for those few - individuals who are either young enough, to backpack for miles or rich enough to hire guides plus mules and horses to see any of it.

I would like to be able to take my preschool children to see more of my native Idaho and its beauty. Have these environmentalists ever tried carrying a 30 or 40 pound child plus their 90 pound back pack into the back country? We need roads and access to our forests and desert lands!

Please keep up the good work!

Sincerely,
Darlene Emry

6 April 1984

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserve Water
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

I am totally opposed to a new bill titled the "Idaho Forest Management Act" (S 2457) recently proposed by Idaho's congressional delegation. This bill proposes far too few acres for wilderness designation in Idaho. Even the forest products industry suggested setting aside more wilderness land!

Wilderness land in Idaho is extremely important to the future of our state. Setting aside such land protects vital wildlife and fish habitat, which promotes nonpolluting economic activities such as fishing, hunting, and backpacking. As time progresses, income from tourism in many forms will greatly increase in Idaho, especially as other states develop their remaining wild lands. Income from logging will continue to decline as prime forest areas are harvested. Many people believe Idaho's present National Forest Lands will be managed totally for recreation in the future because such land will not be able to compete economically with highly productive forest areas in the southern United States.

I was born in Idaho and have lived here most of my life. I have seen Idaho grow. One of the reasons Idaho has grown is because of its wildness. A favorite saying here is "Idaho is what America was." I think it is very important to keep Idaho a place where many people can live and work, and still enjoy the natural beauty of the land.

I am in favor of increasing the number of acres in Mr. McClure's bill from 526,000 to at least 2.9 million. In addition, I oppose the bill's "hard release" language. Areas not designated wilderness by any bill passed should be able to be reconsidered for wilderness before the year 2000. Protecting this land will protect the resources that make Idaho, Idaho.

Sincerely yours,

Michael H Luque

Michael H. Luque
1400 N. 25th St.
Boise, ID 83702

April 7, 1984

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Sanate Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Waters
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

I am very much in favor of Senator McClure's Wilderness Bill as it has been introduced.

I support the bill as it stands and ask that it be passed without delay.

I do not think that we should have any more hearings, as I do not think that any thing new can be added that has not already been put up. To continue any more study of these areas will only produce more controversy and cost millions of dollars and produce nothing more of value.

I feel that without passage of the bill the economy of our area stands to lose a great deal.

I urge Senator McClure to use all of his influence to speed this bill through and into law.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,
Dallas Olson

Dallas Olson
Rt.# 1 Box 275-11
Salmon, Idaho
83467

Route #2 Box 286
Blackfoot, Idaho 83221
April 11, 1984

Tony Bevinetto
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

The League of Women Voters of Bingham County wishes to comment on Senator McClure's Idaho Wilderness Bill, which is before your committee.

As a League we have no position on the number of acres to be added to the Idaho Wilderness designation because we have not studied the individual parcels included. We do, however, oppose the "hard release" language in the bill. We feel that the "soft release" approach, which provides release of roadless areas for wilderness consideration for one forest planning cycle, is preferable to "hard release", which would eliminate forever the wilderness option for these lands.

We urge you to do what you can to see that the language is changed to reflect the "soft release" concept.

Sincerely,

Diane Tucker

Diane Tucker, President
League of Women Voters
of Bingham County

April 2

Dear Senator Wallop,

We are enclosing a copy of our testimony sent for the hearing. We urge your thoughtful consideration of this issue - perhaps in Wyoming, like Idaho - people may feel they "have enough wilderness" because they count all the presently roadless area as wilderness and don't realize much could be taken away. We urge your support for an expanded wilderness area and soft- release language.

Thank you. Sincerely

Dr. & Mrs. Douglas Holland

Rte. 5, Box 134
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
March 31, 1984

FYR

Idaho

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Waters,
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

1984 APR 3 PM 4: 20

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

We want you to know that many Idahoans are not in favor of the wilderness bill proposed by the Idaho Congressional delegation--us in particular! We very much enjoy the beauty of the wilderness area for summer backpacking and rafting, and appreciate the needed habitat it provides for wildlife and birds- for hunting in the fall as well as just seeing the animals.

There are three points we would like to make:

(1) All proposed wilderness areas are areas of federal land- i.e. they belong to the whole nation, not just to Idaho. They are national treasures. In our summer backpacking expeditions, we note that the parking lots are full of cars with non-Idaho license plates: New York, Ohio, California, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Florida, etc.--as well as closer-to-home states such as Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Nevada. When we go to the Wind River area in Bridger-Teton National Forest in Wyoming, we feel that is our wilderness area just as much as it is Wyoming's. It is not up to Idaho's Congressional delegation to make the final decisions--because wilderness given up is lost to everyone.

(2) The amount of land suggested in the delegation's wilderness bill is not enough. Many different estimates have been made of what should be included. Even the timber industry recommended more than this bill! The 2.9 million acre recommendation of the Idaho Wildland's Coalition seems to be a reasonable compromise in terms of preserving as wilderness those areas with the highest scenic and habitat and watershed value; and those which are most fragile.

When people in Idaho say "we have all the wilderness we need"--they are probably thinking of the present 3.8 million acres of existing wilderness plus the approximately 8 million acres of roadless area now being considered as potential wilderness- since it has not been developed. That nearly 12 million acres may be more than we need; but 4.3 (which would be the total under the Idaho delegation's bill) is not enough!

(3) We oppose the hard-release language, which would require taxpayers to pay for roads in presently roadless areas so that timber companies can harvest timber. In many cases, the cost of the road (paid by us) is greater than the total value of the timber (received by the company). It just doesn't make sense. Also, the hard-release language would not allow reconsideration of land for wilderness until the year 2000. That is a long time, particularly if in the meantime it is all being roaded. We recognize that this procedure has been going on a long time and people need to have it settled--and we commend the delegation's effort to do that--but the hard release language goes beyond necessity.

We are not happy with the short notice provided for this hearing. According to the March 27, 1984 Post Register: the first details of the plan were announced March 16; it was introduced in the Senate March 21; copies arrived Monday afternoon March 26 in McClure's offices in Idaho Falls- and the hearing is 1 week and 2 days later. No advance notice was given to groups or individuals who were known to be interested in the bill so that they could arrange to be there to testify, and have time to study the proposal. No hearing is scheduled in Idaho; and it appears at least in the paper that few members of the subcommittee other than McClure expect to attend. There are many people, like ourselves, who have a great interest and

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Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
March 31, 1984

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Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Waters,
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
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enjoyment of the outdoors but aren't directly involved in a conservation organization (as our minister lamentingly says: there are four seasons in Idaho : skiing, fishing, camping and hunting seasons). It is difficult to respond on such short notice with a particular recommendation - but we urge the subcommittee and the whole Senate to significantly increase the wilderness area above the proposed 562,000 acres; and to consider its irreplaceable value to citizens in all states.

Sincerely,

Douglas Holland Betty L. Holland

Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Holland

cc: Senator Steve Symms, Idaho
Senator MarkHatfield, Oregon
Senate Pete V. Domenici, New Mexico
✓Senator Lowell Weicker, Connecticut
Senator Malcolm Wallop, Wyoming
Senator John Heins, Pennsylvania
Senator Howard Metzenbaum, Ohio
Senator Robert Stafford, Vermont
Senator Howard Baker, Tennessee
Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, New York
Senator Gary Hart, Colorado

4/2/84

Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Subcommittee:

I would like to ask for your consideration regarding the "Idaho Forest Management Act" proposed by the Idaho Congressional Delegation, since I feel it totally misrepresents the interests of Idaho. Despite the fact that public imput was sought and theoretically considered, the Idaho delegation has ignored a significant and majority segment of its constituency. Thus I appeal to you because I have been unsuccessfully appealing to them.

First, I want to challenge the statements that significant public imput was gathered. Senator McClure sent out a survey that I and a number of others completed. I would like to see the actual tabulation of the results. I think those of us who advocate for substantial wilderness designations were ignored. Senator McClure sponsored public meetings to gather testimony - in Lewiston, Coeur d' Alene, Boise and Idaho Falls. If you are familiar with Idaho, you will understand the strategy of that move. Two of those locations are primarily dependent on the lumber industry. In Eastern Idaho, the major cities are Pocatello (second largest in the state) and Idaho Falls. Idaho Falls is clearly a conservative area on environmental issues and is the home of many people employed for the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. In contrast, Pocatello has a number of interests represented, from the University (where a number of environmental protectors are found) to the phosphate industry. Instead of choosing Pocatello where a broader range of interests could be represented, the meeting was held in a clearly biased Idaho Falls.

A number of alternate plans for wilderness designation have been developed for Idaho. The Idaho Delegation created a plan that provides less wilderness than even the timber industry supported! The Idaho Forest Management Act designates 526,000 acres of wilderness. The areas included had so little development petential that they were already "protected," or were so obviously appropriate they had to be included. However, some of the designated wilderness is at the epicenter of areas that if developed would totally destroy the experience of the wilderness. Can you imagine traversing miles of clear cutting, dodging logging trucks, to arrive at the "wilderness" enveloped in burn-off smoke?

The Idaho Delegation states that now is the time to decide on the management of the Forest Service land. They also want to prevent review of the designation until after the year 2000. at which time there of course would be nothing left to review. I don't feel there is enough consensus about the designation to make it so irrevocable. Additionally, I grant you that the political climate currently favors the exploitation of our natural resources, but are you sure that will always be the sentiment? At least provide the opportunity for an "escape clause" from this consumptive, destructive insanity.

The other side of the picture is a great number of Idahoans who support setting aside the most unique and breath-taking areas of land for future guests, not just a few but many. The current wilderness areas are well used (sometimes overused, as in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area) and provide economic gain to the state in the form of tourism. I have visited with folks from Canada to Mexico on back country trails. Idaho offers this unique gift to the world. It's too late for the residents of New Jersey to support wilderness, so Idaho is the last chance. The Idaho delegation want to develop areas that could never be reclaimed as wilderness. You only get one chance.

If economic development is the goal, than let it be tourism. Timber and mining consume non-renewable resources (trees grow slow in Idaho) and leave clear cut wastelands and gapping open pits. Toursism properly managed leaves no trace except coins in the pockets of those supporting "clean" industry. In conclusion, I ask that you seriously consider sending the Idaho Delegation back to the drawing board for a plan that incorporates all factions of the constituency. Please help protect the amazing beauty remaining in the backcountry of Idaho.

Sincerely,
Roberta Crockett
Roberta Crockett
P.O. Box 4471
Pocatello, ID 83205

Sen. James McClure
Sen. Steve Symms
Rep. George Hansen
Rep. Larry Craig

1710 Bedford Drive
Boise, Idaho 83705
March 29, 1984

The Honorable Tony Bevinetto
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserve Water
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bevinetto:

Please enter this letter as testimony against the wilderness bill which proposes a wilderness of 526,064 acres for Idaho.

This proposal is totally unacceptable. I support the Wildlands Coalition's proposal of 2,900,000 acres of wilderness for Idaho.

The wilderness is the most precious natural resource left to us in this country. It must be preserved now, or there will be none left for future generations. We owe it to our children and their children to preserve this priceless heritage for them.

Once a forest is decimated by logging or mining it never can approach the status it once had. It is gone forever. We do not have an opportunity to reclaim it. The value of removing the trees can never match the value of the wilderness itself, which is priceless for all time to come. The timber and ore are one-time values.

I urge creation of 2,900,000 additional acres of wilderness in Idaho, with further study of additional acreage, especially in the White Clouds and the Boise National Forest.

Sincerely,

David S Vance

David S. Vance

10658 Winterhawk
Boise, Idaho 83709
March 28, 1984

Honorable John Seiberling
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Seiberling:

I regret having to write this letter but, since I feel betrayed by my own States' Congressional delegation, I feel I must. Idaho, unlike most states, has lots of land still capable of be classified as wilderness or at least [redacted] land that could be managed in a roadless condition. The small amount of land addressed in the recent McClure proposal is an insult to most Idahoans and to other U.S. citizens. It addresses only industries interests. I urge you, and your more sensible colleagues, to work towards enacting a more suitable Idaho Wilderness bill. Establishing at least 1.5 million more acres of wilderness, or managed roadless areas, would nicely compliment our existing Wilderness. The real value of Idaho's wilderness is the protection offered our watersheds and to the long term recreation (tourism) benefit the state and the northwest would receive.

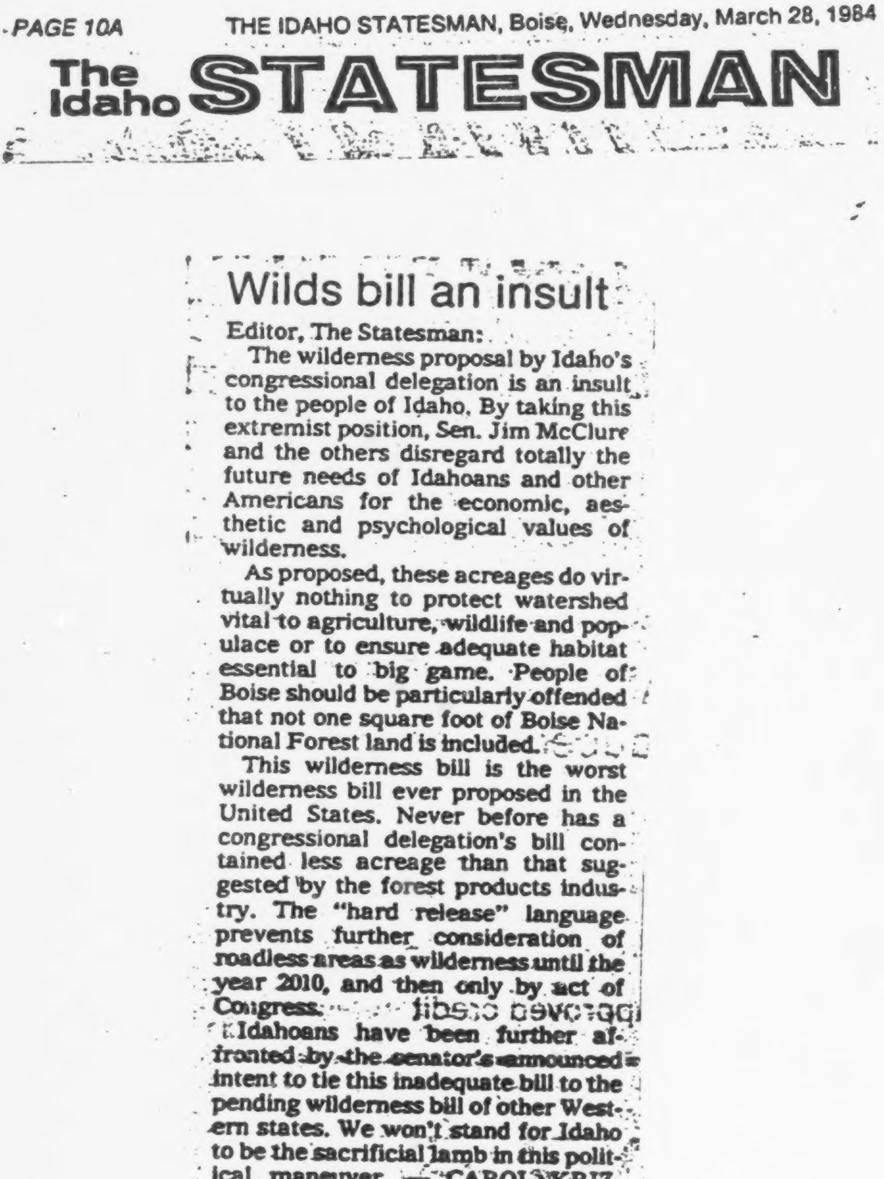
Please have my letter entered into the Wilderness hearing records.

Sincerely,

James F. Gore

James F. Gore

Similar letter sent to
Mr. Chafee
&
Mr. Weaver



PAGE 10A THE IDAHO STATESMAN, Boise, Wednesday, March 28, 1984

The Idaho STATESMAN

Wilds bill an insult

Editor, The Statesman:

The wilderness proposal by Idaho's congressional delegation is an insult to the people of Idaho. By taking this extremist position, Sen. Jim McClure and the others disregard totally the future needs of Idahoans and other Americans for the economic, aesthetic and psychological values of wilderness.

As proposed, these acreages do virtually nothing to protect watershed vital to agriculture, wildlife and populace or to ensure adequate habitat essential to big game. People of Boise should be particularly offended that not one square foot of Boise National Forest land is included.

This wilderness bill is the worst wilderness bill ever proposed in the United States. Never before has a congressional delegation's bill contained less acreage than that suggested by the forest products industry. The "hard release" language prevents further consideration of roadless areas as wilderness until the year 2010, and then only by act of Congress.

Idahoans have been further affronted by the senator's announced intent to tie this inadequate bill to the pending wilderness bill of other Western states. We won't stand for Idaho to be the sacrificial lamb in this political maneuver. — CAROL KRIZ, Boise

American Wilderness Alliance
4260 East Evans Avenue/Suite 8/Denver, Colorado 80222/(303) 758-5018

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Clifton R. Merritt

EDITORIAL OFFICES
Wild America
William A. Schneider
Editor
324 Fuller
Helena, Montana 59601

April 13, 1984

Senator Jim McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Please make this letter a part of the official hearing record of April 3 on S. 2457, the Idaho Forest Management Act.

The American Wilderness Alliance is a western-based national conservation organization whose members are working to conserve the nation's decreasing wildlands, wildlife habitat and free-flowing river resources.

Many of our Idaho members and I are familiar with the areas that would be granted wilderness status by S. 2457, as well as most of the other magnificent roadless areas that would be released to development or other non-wilderness use by this legislation.

We regret that we cannot support S. 2457 as presently written. It is totally inadequate in setting aside as wilderness those outstanding national forest roadless areas in the state that fully deserve the protection that the 1964 Wilderness Act provides.

Although wilderness recreation is very important and growing at seven to ten per cent a year nationwide, the American Wilderness Alliance is primarily interested in proper allocation of the wilderness resource to protect irreplaceable habitats for the many wildlife species that require essentially a wilderness environment to prosper. Among these in Idaho are the woodland or mountain caribou, elk, moose, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, grizzly bear, wolf, mountain lion, wolverine, pine marten, ptarmigan, bald eagle and cutthroat trout.

The Alliance is also greatly concerned about water quality for domestic, industrial, agricultural and recreational uses. A wilderness designation best protects the undisturbed watersheds of these roadless areas, assuring quality, stable flows of water for millions of downstream users.

Working Together To
Conserve Wild America

Idaho's outfitting and guiding industry is a multi-million dollar business annually. This industry depends on Idaho's wildlands, wildlife and fisheries for its existence.

We object strenuously to the "hard release" language in the bill which would bar any areas not granted wilderness status by this legislation from being given further wilderness consideration until after the year 2000. This is anti-multiple use legislation that precludes the U. S. Forest Service from periodically considering all uses of national forest lands in its forest plans.

We feel that S. 2457--which would classify as wilderness only 526,000 acres out of over eight million acres of Idaho's national forest readless areas--is decidedly shortsighted in these respects.

The American Wilderness Alliance joins with the Idaho Wildlife Federation, Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association, and the Idaho Environmental Council in strong support of designating 4.9 million acres of national forest readless areas in Idaho for wilderness purposes, and another 2.0 million for "reserved" status, as indicated on the attached list, which I also ask be made a part of the hearing record.

In short, S. 2457 is so inadequate and inappropriate in meeting the long-range needs of Idaho's citizens and the nation for quality, stable flows of water, fish and wildlife habitat and wilderness that we believe the bill should be scrapped and an adequate measure introduced.

Sincerely,

Clifton R. Merritt

Clifton R. Merritt
Executive Director

attachment

CRM:dbn

Area	Acreage		Comments
	Wilderness	Reserved	
Boise			
Peace Rock	196,122		
Red Mountain	110,930		
Sawtooth Wilderness Completion	366,080		Adjoins Sawtooth Wilderness
Trinities	127,444		
Danskin—S. Fork Boise River	28,619		
South Fork Salmon River		56,906	
Snowbank Mountain		33,133	
Deadwood River		56,812	
Breadwinner		40,836	
Curtiss Lake		31,264	
Landmark Rock	22,684		Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Riordan Creek		27,603	
Black Lake	5,933		Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Burnt Log		27,862	
Caribou			
Caribou City	93,460		
Cache Crest	41,800		
Mount Naomi	28,840		
West Fork Mink Creek	17,000		
Elkhorn Mountain		45,600	
Oxford Mountain		43,100	
Stump Creek		103,640	
Challis			
Borah Peak	141,000		Adjoins BLM Burnt Aspen WSA
Pahsimeroi	78,250		
King Mountain		94,680	
Loon Creek		113,200	on Sawtooth N.F. also
Copper Basin		5,400	
White Knob		53,760	
Clearwater			
Great Burn	204,000	238,200	Adjoins Montana roadless area
Moose Mountain	21,393		
Elk Summit	55,788		Adjoins Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness
North Fork Clearwater	45,102		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Pot Mountain		49,792	
North Lochsa Slope		113,662	
Wier-Post Office		22,605	
Lochsa Face		73,027	
Eldorado Creek		7,878	
Radcliff-Gedney		34,710	on Nezperce N.F. also
Nezperce			
O'Hara-Falls Creek		23,800	
Lick Point		7,500	
Meadow Creek		4,100	
Elk City Face		14,441	
Dixie Summit-Nut Hill		13,990	
Little Slate Creek		10,000	
John Day Creek		4,900	
Radcliff-Gedney		53,000	on Clearwater N.F. also
Meadow Creek West	90,084		Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Meadow Creek East	97,720		Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Mallard	20,770		Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Silver Creek-Pilot Knob		22,750	
John Day		8,970	

Continued on page 3

Area	Acreage Wilderness	 Reserved	Comments
Big Canyon A	16,500		Adjoins Hells Canyon Wilderness
Klopton Creek-Corral Creek	24,300		Adjoins Hells Canyon Wilderness
Salmon Face	9,300		Adjoins Hells Canyon Wilderness
Gospel Hump	56,780		Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Rapid River	25,500		on Payette N.F. also
Panhandle			
Salmo Priest	14,678		Adjoins Washington roadless area
Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest	66,000		
Scotchman Peaks	20,000		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Grandmother Mountain		29,000	Surrounds BLM WSA
Mallard-Larkins (includes Boulder Creek)	340,000		
Blacktail Mountain		5,140	
Upper Priest Lake		14,680	
East Cathedral Peak		20,890	
Magee		36,930	
Tepee Creek		6,240	
Spy Glass		6,510	
Spion Kop		31,300	
Lost Creek	8,500		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Sheep Mountain-State Line	30,500		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Payette			
Salmon River Breaks	90,000		
Payette Crest	441,000		on Boise N.F. also
Snowbank		2,130	
Meadow Creek		22,315	Adjoins River of No Return Wilderness
Placer Creek	7,171		
Chimney Rock	8,760		
Crystal Mountain	13,910		
Cuddy Mountain		45,705	
Council Mountain		16,236	
Rapid River	123,400		Adjoins roadless area on Nezperce N.F.
South Fork Salmon River		51,767	Adjoins roadless area on Boise N.F.
North Lemhi Range	341,650		on Challis N.F. also
West Big Hole	70,560		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Agency Creek	10,240		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Anderson Mountain		18,340	Adjoins Montana roadless area
Goat Mountain		33,670	Adjoins Montana roadless area
Allan Mountain		46,670	Adjoins Montana roadless area
Sawtooth			
Pioneers	182,000		Includes Challis N.F. and BLM lands
Cache Peak		28,801	
Lime Creek		90,000	Includes Boise N.F. lands
Boulder-White Clouds	510,440		Includes Challis N.F. lands
Sawtooth Wilderness Completion	138,240		Adjoins Sawtooth Wilderness
Targhee			
Diamond Peak	183,433		Adjoins BLM WSA

Continued on page 4

Area	Acreage		Comments
	Wilderness	Reserved	
Italian Peaks	42,000		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Lionhead	16,860		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Garns Mountain	78,000		
Palisades	111,250		Adjoins Wyoming roadless area
Bear Creek	107,000		
Centennial		40,000	Adjoins BLM roadless area
West Slope Tetons	160		Adjoins Wyoming roadless area
Poker Peak		18,600	
Garfield Mountain	27,510		Adjoins Montana roadless area
Mount Jefferson	6,700		Adjoins Mojtana roadless area
Summary by National Forest:			
Boise	857,812	274,416	
Caribou	181,100	192,340	
Challis	219,250	267,040	
Clearwater	326,283	539,874	
Nezperce	340,954	163,451	
Panhandle	479,678	162,290	
Payette	684,211	138,153	
Salmon	422,450	96,680	
Sawtooth	830,680	118,801	
Targhee	572,913	58,600	
Totals	4,915,331	2,011,645	

COPY

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
April 22, 1984

In re WILDERNESS

Hon. Rep. John Seiberling
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman:

I hereby express my view, and that of my wife Elizabeth, as to Sen. McClure's proposal for Wilderness legislation. I have resided in north Idaho more than 70 years.

We concur with many people and groups that Sen. McClure's plan is one of shock, outrage, and disappointment.

First off, the McClure proposal offers LESS WILDERNESS than even what the Timber Industry had advocated. Imagine!

Now get this: Shortly after the hearings in Coeur d'Alene (I attended) and Lewiston last August there appeared some news stories indicating pre-hearing bias by Idaho's Congressional bloc. Note clippings enclosed. Some, and in particular Sen. Symms, had aforehand established positions that there should be no more wilderness. As to newspaper quotes of Sen. Symms on August 19, 1983:

> In print: Symms said he wants "no more wilderness" in Idaho, but knows that is not possible. "I want to give up only a minimum number of acres added to Wilderness to get the bill through Congress."

Is this not solid evidence of bias? Like a conviction before the jury has its trial!

All four in Idaho's Congressional bloc concurred on the McClure proposal. We read where two actually inspected Long Canyon via plane or afoot. Rep. Hanson, who concurred, apparently did not come. Where was he?

ENCLOSED: News clippings--

(1)--Coeur d'Alene Council asks for far more acreage be designated wilderness for Mallard Larkins, Great Burn, Moose Mountain and Cayuse creek, than under the McClure plan.

(2)--Editorial of Sandpoint News-Bulletin (Publisher Pete Thompson) recites that Long Canyon "when combined with the magnificent Selkirk Crest, has everything that makes a good wilderness: A pristine environment, a highly varied botantical and biological community, a rare old-growth forest, isolation from all marks of civilization--and a huge amount of popular support from the people of north Idaho. The canyon also has a lot of big trees, which is why the timber industry is fighting hard to log this last unroaded drainage in the Selkirk range."

Congressman Seiberling, please point out to the House members, and concerned Senators as to the above newspaper's acclaim of POPULAR SUPPORT for Long Canyon lest N. Idaho's "model of Redwoods" suffer a shameful fate.

Some think Sen. McClure has chosen to ignore the testimony of most the people, at least the Environmental Alliance claims so. Some think the Senator--if he studied maps--would clear up a confusion as to Long Canyon and Parker canyon. They are NOT the same. See map photostat enclosed, Kaniksu forest. We favor Wilderness maximum for Long Canyon whereas Idaho's Senator would exclude more than 25,000 acres. Our trips to the area, and by Scotchman Peak impress us with the desire for adequate Wilderness inclusion.

(CONTINUED)

4/23/84

Rep. Larry Craig
1318 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Rep. Craig:

I appreciate your responding to my letter regarding the "Idaho Forest Management Act," but do not appreciate your response - it clearly does not respond to the issues I raised in my letter and does not clearly respond to the Idaho Wilderness issue. As a citizen of Idaho, I ask you (and the rest of the Idaho delegation) to respond, point by point, to the issues stated in this and my initial letter. As a citizen of Idaho, I believe I have a right to know exactly how and on what you, as an elected Idaho representative, are basing your conclusions regarding the Idaho Wilderness issue.

The issues for me, again, are as follows:

(1) I disagree that the McClure plan represents the consensus wishes of the people of Idaho. Rather, a majority of Idaho people favor a level of wilderness far in excess of the McClure proposal. Further, that McClure's efforts to obtain public imput were biasing on the side of non/minimal wilderness, and that he largely ignored the imput he received from the people of Idaho.

If, as I am led to believe, the McClure proposal was intentionally designed to be minimal so that he could "compromise" up to a level of wilderness that he feels is acceptable to him, then the whole process he has put us through is a mockery. I and the average Idaho citizen have too much intelligence and integrity to play that type of political game and are angered and insulted by having it imposed upon us. And further, the feedback I am getting at this point is that the McClure proposal is so radically ant-wilderness, that it may die in committee or in the House, which would be a painfully ironic death for an attempt to "settle once and for all the wilderness issue for Idaho."

(2) The facts that have been persented to me as I have carefully looked at the Idaho Forest Management issue, are that

wilderness and the recreational opportunities associated with wilderness will bring more jobs and more dollars, over a longer (indefinate) period of time, than the short term economics of McClure's "multiple use." McClure's wilderness plan is not the best economic plan for Idaho.

(3) The mineral and timber potential in Idaho's National Forests is minimal. I have learned this during public debate on the River of No Return Wilderness and again during debate on the Idaho Forest Management Act. In particular, Idaho is not prime timber country. Again, I have learned that because of a blend of climatic, soil, and terrain characteristics unique to Central and Southern Idaho, timber growth is sparse and slow, and not very renewable. And not very profitable (largely deficit timber sales). And in no way competitive with the forests of Oregon, Washington, Georgia, etc.. And certainly not a good economic base for Idaho.

(4) There appears to be no consistency and logic in the way areas were included or excluded in the McClure proposal, and therefore, for anyone looking seriously and intelligently at the wilderness issue for Idaho, McClure's process and outcomes must be questioned.

(5) Idaho's single most significant and redeeming (and potentially profitable)feature is its unsurpassed abundance of physical beauty. We must preserve and promote this our largest assest. Idaho cannot compete with any other state on any other resource or economic basis. And the existing wilderness areas within Idaho are already receiving too much use.

Some additional concerns in response to your letter:

(6) Virtually every wilderness area I have visited (both in Idaho and other states) has maintained trails, including all of the wilderness areas of Idaho. In every wilderness area I have visited, including all those in Idaho, camp fires and the gathering of firewood are permitted or prohibited based solely on the availability of downed firewood, which is always a function of use (i.e. camp fires are prohibited only where all the ground firewood has been used). To my knowledge, no existing wilderness area in Idaho prohibits camp fires (except for a few select, overused areas in the Sawthooth Wilderness). To my knowledge, handicapped people are not anti-wilderness. True, handicapped people do not have access to wilderness areas, but they don't have access to our National Parks or to most restaurants either. My experience with handicapped people and wilderness, through an organization in Pocatello called Cooperative Wilderness Handicapped Outdoor Group (C.W.H.O.G.) is quite to the contrary. Rather than begrudging the [illegible] fulness to get into and enjoy the wilderness (as exemplified by their float trip down the Salmon River which was televised by the "Real People" program.).

True, snowmobiles are not allowed in wilderness areas, but Idaho already has mor snowmobile terrain than almost any other state. Idaho is already a snowmobiler's paradise.

(7) I'm guessing that the figures you quote on acres managed by federal agencies includes some overlapping and duplication. The Sawtooth Mountains, for instance, are managed as a wilderness area, as part of two national forests, and as part of a national recreation area. But even if I accept your conclusion that only 20% of Idaho's land base is available to "build homes and make a living," based on Idaho's population, this still represents more acres available per resident than in almost all states that have no wilderness areas within their boundaries. There is plenty of room for Idahoans in Idaho.

(8) Idaho was, in fact, hit hard during the recession of 1981-1982. But it was not hit nearly as bad as most other states. Our unemployment rate was below the national average. Our state budget was not hit as hard as other states. Etc, etc.. And the reason Idaho was not hit as hard as most states was because of our diversified economy (an economy not totally dependent on industry), and the main contributor to our diversified economy is tourism and recreation. These are economic realities for Idaho.

(9) I resent the implication (in your letter and in other verbal and written statements issued by the "Idaho Delegation") that if I do not agree with you on the wilderness issue that I am not "Idahoan", and am not representative of Idaho (e.g. from your letter, that I "need to consider what Idahoans want"). But I am an Idahoan pure and simple, and I know exactly what I as an Idahoan want. I live and work in Idaho, and love this state. I have nothing but Idaho's best interests at heart.

(10) The Idaho timber industry has not suffered because of the unavailability of forest lands on which to cut trees, but because of a nationwide drop in demand for forest products, and because it cannot effectively compete with the timber industries of other states.

(11) Finally, I would like to know how important Idaho's out-of-doors is to you personally. I would like to know how much time you you spend enjoying the beauty of Idaho - hunting, fishing, walking, skiing, boating,.... The thing that irritates me the

most, I guess, is people advocating the development of Idaho's backcounty who (simply by choice) have never experienced it; people advocating the destruction of wilderness areas they have never seen or experienced. These are the people who really need to broaden their perception of what is good for Idaho.

Sincerely,

Stephen Mead
760 Balsam
Pocatello, ID 83201

cc: Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Water
Sen. James McClure
Sen. Steve Symms
Rep. George Hansen

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

Rt 1 Box 343
Bonners Ferry, Id 83805
March 21, 1984

Sen James McClure
US Senate
Washington, DC

Dear Sen McClure,

I am writing to urge you to retain all the acreage in the original Long Canyon Wilderness Bill as wilderness. I have lived in Boundary County almost twelve years, have raised six children here and love this area for it's beauty and people. It is very important to me and my children to know that Long Canyon will be preserved.

Sincerely
Elizabeth M. Galloway

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

Bonners Ferry, Ida.
March 21, 1984

Hon. Jim McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir;

Having worked for 30 years in the forests, I have seen many changes in the care of our beautiful woodlands and none of it to the good! Therefore, I am hoping for the preservation of Long Canyon, so my grandchildren may have the pleasure of seeing wilderness as it once was.

Hope you will help us in our endeavor to keep Long Canyon as a wilderness

Thank you
William F. Mace
HCR 85 - Box 334
Bonners Ferry Idaho
83805

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

STEPHEN A. + PAULA I. HALL
HCR 60 BOX 198
BONNERS FERRY, ID, 83805
MAR 18, 1984

DEAR SENATOR McCLURE

WE HAVE NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE OUR OPINIONS PUBLIC ON THIS ISSUE, BECAUSE WE TRUSTED THAT YOU WOULD MAKE THE RIGHT DECISION. HOWEVER, YOUR ANOUNCEMENT A COUPLE DAYS AGO SHOWED HOW WRONG WE WERE - I'M SURPRISED + MY WIFE IS DUMBFOUNDED THAT YOUR SIDING WITH THE LUMBER CO.'S (BUT THEN THAT'S BIG MONEY AND WHO CARES ABOUT THE CITIZENS ANYWAY?)!

WE WANT TO GO ON RECORD AT THIS POINT TO ASK YOU TO PLEASE RECONSIDER YOUR POSISITION ON THE LONG CANYON WILDERNESS ISSUE. WE WANT TO SEE THE CANYON REMAIN ROADLESS AND THE VIRGIN FOREST TO REMAIN NATURAL SO THAT OUR CHILDREN CAN SOME DAY SEE WHAT THAT ENVIRMENT IS REALLY LIKE. IF ROADS ARE PUNCHED IN AND/OR LOGGING OPERATIONS GO IN, IT WILL MEAN THE END OF ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOTS AROUND.

AGAIN, LET US STATE OUR WISHES - NO OUR DEMANDS - WE WANT THE LONG CANYON (IN IT'S ENTIRITY) TO BECOME ONE OF OUR WILDERNESS AREAS. YOUR INCLUSION OF PARKER CANYON IS A MAJOR COP-OUT AND IS NO SUBSITUTE FOR LONG CANYON!

BIG BUSINESS MIGHT GIVE YOU THE CAMPAIGN FUNDS TO PUT YOU WHERE YOU ARE - BUT IF YOU DON'T FOLLOW THE PEOPLE'S CHOICES YOU WON'T STAY THERE! WE FOR TWO WILL MAKE VERY SURE THAT EVERYONE IN THIS COMMUNITY REMEMBERS THIS ISSUE AT ELECTION TIME - WE GUARANTEE IT!!!

THANK-YOU FOR LISTENING, SINCERELY,

(STEPHEN A. HALL)

Paula I. Hall

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 18, 84

Dear Senator McClure,

I want to express my concern for your decision of not recommending all Canyon Creek for wilderness.

I feel the logging industry has plenty of timber acreage avaible to it and would like some of the forest service land locally left unmolested.

I'm tired of hearing about the economics of this issue. I'm also tired of looked at the timber industrys handling of our multiple use areas.

Sincerely
David W. Anderson
HCR-01 Box 315
Naples Idaho
83847

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

Sharon Janelle
Rt. 2 Bx 207
Bonners Ferry, ID. 83805

March 18, 1984

James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C., 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

Please reconsider and save All of the Long Canyon area as Wilderness! We are a family of hikers, back packers & fishermen. Long Canyon has long been treasured by us all as a nearby area to use for all these types of recreation and as an area accessible by young & old. I have lived in Colorado, Pennsylvania, North Carolina & California and still feel Long Canyon is the best area for all our needs. We have lived in Idaho for 9 years and stay here for 2 major reasons – one being the wilderness at hand. I cannot believe you can believe that the logging industry needs portions of the Long Canyon area or that there is any way changing what remains as wilderness can better the people or the country. I trust you will make the right choice and save all of Long Canyon as wilderness.

Thankyou for your time and attention

Respectfully,
Sharon Janelle

3-21-84

For Senate Hearing Record concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

Senator James McClure
US Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator

You must reconsider your position on the Long Canyon area. This entire area must be saved in your wilderness bill. Your action is imperative to save this unique drainage for us, our children & grand-children.

The economic benefit to be gained by logging such a pristine area is dwarfed by the loss of such an area to man. Long Canyon is the last unroaded drainage in this area and it must be preserved.

Again, we ask that you reconsider your position on Long Canyon

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence Trafton
General Delivery
Porthill, Idaho 83853

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

Brian Finkle
Rt. 1 Box 568
Bonners Ferry, ID. 83805

March 20, 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

As a resident and past mill worker from Boundary County, I find your proposal for Long Canyon completely unacceptable. Parker Canyon, which you recommend for wilderness, has never been suggested for such designation. The focus on Long Canyon has been because of it's old growth cedar and hemlock which Parker Canyon does not have. All of Long Canyon should be classified wilderness because it is a natural rarity in the midst of scarred landscapes.

I hope you will refuse to bow to the timber lobby and instead make your decision for the long term. Too many politicians seem to care more about the next election rather than the next generation. I hope you will prove that you are not one of them.

Sincerely,

Brian Finkle

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

21 March 1984

Dear Senator McClure:

I am a 6 year resident of North Idaho, and I want to see the original acreage of Long canyon left alone. There is way too much logging going on around here already. I want my sons to be able to enjoy some wilderness area. Please don't vote for this latest proposal. We need Long Canyon just as it is.

Thank you-

Linda Gallups
(LINDA GALLUPS)

Box 1522
Bonners Ferry ID
83805

For Senate Hearing Record concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

SENATOR McCLURE, 3-19-84

IN VIEW OF YOUR DECISION CONCERNING THE WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IN IDAHO: I'M APPAULED THAT A MAN WITH YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PEOPLE AND THE LAND OF IDAHO WOULD TAKE SUCH A SHALLOW VIEW AND MAKE SUCH AN UNACCEPTABLE PROPOSAL. A DECISION OF THIS MAGNITUDE WILL HAVE A PERMINANT EFFECT ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN IDAHO.

ECONOMICAL DEVELOMENT OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES IS A VERY IMPORTANT FACTOR, BUT SHOULD BE DONE WITH RESPECT AND FORESIGHT. THINK BACK TO THE DECISIONS THAT WERE MADE IN HASTE AND GREED AND WHERE THEY HAVE LEFT US UNBALANCED ECOLOGICALLY.

IT IS MY HOPE THAT THE CONGRESS WILL HAVE THE MACRO-PERSPECTIVE TO ADDRESS THIS MATTER REALISTICLY. IT CERTAINLY WOULD BE THOUGHTFUL TO HAND DOWN A FEW BREATHS OF PURE AIR AND WATER AND A LITTLE PIECE OF THE REAL WORLD TO FUTURE GENERATIONS. HOPEFULLY, THEY WILL HAVE THE FORESIGHT TO PRESERVE WHAT WE WERE ABLE TO RETAIN FROM PROFIT ORIENTATED, LIVE NOW-PAY LATER SYSTEMS.

PLEASE THINK!

Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Soares
STAR ROUTE
MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

James McClure   March 19th
Senator
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.
20510

Dear Senator McClure,

I ask you, please, to reconsider the designation of the Long Canyon area. I feel it is critical that the sanctity of this region be preserved. Old trees are more than good lumber – They are rare and special friends of this earth and of man. We must protect them! Make Long Canyon a Wilderness area, please!!

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Linda Hallenbeck
General Delivery
Moyie Springs
ID 83845

For Senate Hearings Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 19th

Senator James McClure
US Senate
Wash D.C.
20510

Dear Senator McClure

We would like to ask that you reconsider and have all of Long Canyon preserved as a wilderness area. We would like our children (2 boys, 4 yrs & 1 yrs old) to be able to enjoy its beauty

Thank you
Alicia & David Bradon
HCR 62 Box 136
Moyie Springs, Id.
83845

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 17, 1984

Dear Senator McClure,

I was extremely disappointed to find Long Canyon not included entirely on the Wilderness Bill. We must save *all* of *Long Canyon* for Wilderness!!

Sincerely,

Bob & Peggy Alley

Box 524 A
Bonners Ferry, Idaho
83805

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

MARCH 20TH 1984

SENATOR JAMES MCCLURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR;

GOOD DAY AND MAY THESE FEW WORDS FIND YOU IN A CHEERFUL SPIRIT AS THE BEAUTY OF SPRING IS UPON US.

MY REASON FOR WRITING IS THE CONCERN OF THE LONG CAYNON WILDERNESS AREA. I AS ONLY ONE PERSON YET BEARING TWO OFFSPRING WOULD LIKE YOU TO RECONSIDER THE WHOLE OF LONG CANYON A WILDERNESS AREA AS YOU WELL KNOW ITS BEAUTY AND THAT IT IS THE ONLY FIRST GROWTH FOREST IN THIS AREA. STILL IT AMAZES ME THAT MAN COULD HAVE LOGGED THIS MUCH OF OUR UNITED STATES IN THE AMOUNT OF TIME HE HAS BEEN IN THIS COUNTRY AS LESS THAN 200 YEARS AGO THERE WAS VIRTULY NO ONE AROUND THIS COUNTRY BUT A FEW BANDS AND TRIPES OF INDIANS AND TO THINK THAT MAN WAS ONLY THINKING OF HIMSELF TO LOG THESE FORESTS AND LEAVE NOTHING FOR HIS CHILDREN OR VERY LITTLE OF THIS NATURAL SPLENDOR TO APPRECIATE, AND THAT IS ALL WE ARE ASKING TODAY IS THAT YOU RECONSIDER THE WHOLE OF LONG CANYON. THANKING YOU NOW I REMAIN A CONCERNED CITIZEN AND A FATHER OF TWO CHILDREN WHO WERE BORN AND RAISED IN THIS BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

RESPECTFULLY,

DAVID RONNIGER
STAR ROUTE
MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO 83845

For Senate Hearing Record
Concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

17 March, 1984
Rt. 1
Bonners Ferry, Idaho
83805

Dear Senator McClure,

As the final bill approaches regarding the status of Long Canyon, we ask that the entire length of Long Canyon be written in as protected under the Wilderness Bill.

Please keep Long Canyon a true wilderness.

Thankyou.

Sincerely,
Dave Dubovich
Patrick R. Brown
Dan Krmpotich
Steve Tollefson
[illegible]
Douglas Kim-Brown
Randy Mealey Jr.
Mike Wiggins

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

20 March 1984

Route 1, Box 541
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

I would like to take this opportunity to urge you to change your position on Long Canyon in Boundary County, Idaho. I am very disappointed in your decision to recommend saving only ten percent of Long Canyon as wilderness area, rather than the needed one hundred percent. Please reconsider this recommendation and save all of Long Canyon.

Sincerely,

Michael T. Patton

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 21, 1984

To Senator James McClure,

I am writing this letter to express my opinion concerning the Long Canyon issue.

Although I am a merchant in Bonners Ferry, and are concerned with the economy of our community, I still feel there is not enough money involved in the logging of Long Canyon to ever cover the loss of something "priceless."

Once the Long Canyon Wilderness is logged there is no going back. Man cannot replace an untouched wilderness.

Please reconsider your stand on Long Canyon.

Sincerly
Margaret Huggins

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

Senator McClure,
Please reconsider
your Long Canyon
designation as I
feel it is not
enough acreage.

thank you
Greg Brooks

For Senate Hearings Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

Don Trosset
Rt 1 Box 529 A4
Bonners Ferry Id.
3/25/84

Dear Senator McClure -

I feel you have neglected the most important thing twords mans progress by not including all of Long Canyon as wilderness.

A truly natural existing ecosystem for man to learn from and cohabit with is very important in this area. We have millions of acres to harvest and reharvest, leave Long Canyon to nature.

I appreciate your time in considering this issue, Thank-you very much.

Sincerely
Don Trosset

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Mangmt Act

MARY CORCORAN
Rt 1 BOX 429-A4
BONNERS FERRY, ID
3.26.84 83805

Dear Senator McClure -

I am extremely dissapointed with your proposed multiple-use designation for the vast majority of Long Canyon.

Please do us all a great service and designate the entire Long Canyon drainage as wilderness.

Myself, my children & future generations will be eternally greatful to you for preserving a very special part of Idaho to remain as the Good Creator made it.

Sincerly,
Mary Corcoran

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 25, 1984
Star Route 1, Box 29BB
Bonners Ferry,
Idaho 83805

Dear Senator McClure:

The inclusion of Long Canyon in your recently announced Wilderness Bill is a must if we are to preserve the true beauty of the Selkirk Mountains as they have existed for ages. Without such legal protection, this old growth forest is doomed to the chain saw, skidders, roads & erosion. It will be gone forever.

Please reconsider your Wilderness Bill & set aside this last canyon area as a preserve to be enjoyed by future generations. Long Canyon should be forever!

Thank you,
Roy P. Wakeman

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

25 March 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

After witnessing the overwhelming support for Long Canyon Wilderness at the Coeur d'Alene hearing, I was surprised and disappointed to find that you failed to include all of this lovely, unique area in your Wilderness bill.

Long Canyon represents a part of Idaho and America that, once lost, can never be reclaimed. Please reconsider. Save all of Long Canyon as wilderness.

Thank you

Diane McKenzie
HCR 60 Box 52
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 24, 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. McClure,

I am writing to tell you that I am disappointed in your recent wilderness proposals for Boundary County.

I disagree with your proposal of 8,000 acres in Parker Creek and only the upper end of Long Canyon to be designated as wilderness.

I hope you will reconsider your position and include all of Long Canyon and the Long Canyon Trail, which many people in this county have worked very hard on improving it for many to enjoy.

Sincerely yours,

Linda Jones

Linda Jones
HCR 62 Box 282
Moyie Springs, Idaho 83845

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

Richard A Haag
Rt 1
Bonners Ferry Id.
83805

U.S. Senator
James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C.
-20510

Dear Sir:

Responding to your proposed bill concerning Idaho's wilderness legislation I would offer this paragraph, which is quoted from Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, by William Ophuls, 1977 W.H. Freeman and Company

"The most fundamental concepts the system has habitually used to frame its desisions are being called into question. A laissez-faire market system of economics reflects the values of "economic man," and these values themselves, not just laissez-faire institutions, have become pernicious. For example, to a purely economic man there is no higher value than the individual wants of those living today; in pursuit of these wants it is economically optimal to keep growing until one further increment of growth will precipitate ecological catastrophe (Pearce 1973). The ultimate consequence of such a policy of ecological brinkmanship would, of course, be ruin. But who cares about ultimate consequences? In fact, any purely economic man must ignore the interests of posterity, for it has no agent he can bargain with in a market-place and nothing of economic value to offer him. It is an economic fact that posterity never has and never will be able to do anything for us. Posterity is therefore damned if decisions are made 'economically!'"

Save Long Canyon

Sincerely
Richard C. Haag

For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 23, 1984
Rt 1 Box 531
Bonners Ferry, Idaho
83805

Dear Senator McClure

I can't tell you how over-joyed I was to hear Long Canyon included in your Wilderness proposal! almost as disappointed as when I learned How much of Long Canyon is being proposed!

I beg you to please Reconsider your recommendation to include all of Long Canyon

Yours Very truly
Kevin Sweeney

1 For Senate Hearing Record
concerning Idaho Forest Management Act

March 24, 1984
Rt. 1 Box 572
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

Senator James McClure
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator McClure:

Quit playing political games. Long Canyon is a pawn we can ill afford to lose. You are perfectly aware of the many reasons which justify the inclusion of Long Canyon in your Idaho Wilderness Bill. Include it and reaffirm your integrity. Align yourself not with powerful economic interests because of the safety they provide, but with the people you represent--those who respect our heritage and love the land of our forefathers rather than numbered acres barbered by L-P, et al.

Sincerely,

Paul Rawlings

Paul Rawlings

Copy and cover letter sent to Congressman **Seiberling**.

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

APR 26 '84

April 20, 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

(BID) Id. Wild Bill

Dear Melissa 58042

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing to you to express my complete disappointment in the IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT (S. 2457). I attended the hearings in Boise last summer and submitted testimony at that time. The majority of testimony was in favor of preserving our Idaho wild lands as wilderness; your bill does not fairly or accurately represent the wishes of your voting constituency. Are we to believe that democracy no longer represents the majority?

Here in Blaine County our economy is recreation/tourist based. We cannot survive if the Pioneers, White Clouds, Boulders or Smokies are opened up for development and eventual destruction by mining or timber industries. The short term economic gain is nothing compared to the sound economic future that wilderness affords.

Please submit a reasonable bil of at least 3.5 million acres and with "soft-release" language.

I am sincerely yours, an Idaho voter,

Melissa Stewart
Silver Springs Ranch
P.O. Box 754
Picabo, ID 83348

Melissa Stewart

Senator McClure
Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

(Bw) idaho wilderness Bill

Dear Byra

7410

4-23-84

Dear Senator McClure:

I wish to go on the record(the hearing record), that I and mem bers of my family (4 voting members) that I am definitely opposed to your Bill S.2457.

I hope you will read the enclosed-which sums it up for us.

You proclaim to be a conservative republican so PLEASE preserve and conserve the wilderness of this state. I feel obligated and responsible to urge you to defeat so called bill. I am a 3rd generation Idahoan and know that this state cannot support all the development that you are proposing.

You do not need to send me printed return letter I wish to read that you WILL vote the right way in this matter.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. B. W. Hemingway
Mrs. Byra Whittlesey Hemingway

Encl (2)

P.S. I think it inexcusable the way you treated one of our finest Fish & Game Commissioners when he was in Washington D.C. to testify re: this bill.
I also wish you to know that we cannot support you or vote for you in the coming election. We are long-time Republicans, but you are a great dissapointment in your views.

Mrs. Hemingway

McClure Dismisses Recreation Industries Too Readily

Idaho Sen. James McClure is clearly in the grip of the romantic Western myth that has people conquering a hostile frontier.

In comments before groups in Sun Valley and Salmon early this week, McClure trivialized the role of the state's travel industry in Idaho, while praising and vowing to protect its timber and mineral industries.

The Idaho Republican was traveling the state to explain his recently introduced wilderness bill.

In comments before both groups, McClure seemed enchanted by the heavy extraction industries. Even speaking before the Idaho Wildlife Federation in Sun Valley on Saturday evening, McClure spoke as an advocate of expanded mining and timber activities in Idaho. Not once in his speech did he acknowledge the role of the travel industry in Idaho's economy, nor its relationship to unspoiled lands, air and water.

In Salmon, McClure provided a clue to his attitude. He told workers at the Champion Sawmill, "I worked in a sawmill when I was going to school and I also washed dishes during that time as well. And when you lock at the pay for washing dishes compared to working in a sawmill, the pay is much better in a sawmill."

He continued, "The reason I bring this point up is that when you look at the tourism industry in Idaho, many of the salaries for tourism-related jobs aren't as high as those of people working in the sawmill. And people need a good income if they're going to be able to support their families."

McClure's point that some salaries, particularly dishwashers' salaries, in the tourism idustry are low is true. Workers in the timber industry are paid some of the highest wages in the state. Only nuclear engineers, structural steel workers, and top executives make more.

But the good senator failed to mention that the timber industry is federally subsidized through Forest Service road-building projects and deficit timber sales. Yet despite the fact that tourism receives no direct subsidies, it ranks second only to agriculture in Idaho in jobs and revenue. McClure also failed to note that timber and minerals occupations involve hazardous work that commands a higher wage.

McClure also failed to acknowledge that the travel industry generates jobs other than low-paying service jobs like dishwashing. The Sun Valley area, with its large number of commercial outlets of all kinds, is a prime example of the higher-paying jobs the tourist industry can generate. In addition, the kind of healthy environment that generally exists in tourist areas is also becoming a big attraction for other types of clean industry that value quality of life as well as jobs.

In ignoring the highly beneficial role of the tourism in Idaho, McClure also ignored some strong economic trends. State economic reports show that over the past 10 years travel and tourist-related industries in Idaho have been expanding while minerals and timber industries have seen dramatic declines.

Not all of the decline has been the result of a bad economy. Rather it is the result of increased competition from the southeast in the timber industry, gluts in the minerals industry and changing demographics. The timber industry's boom of the 1970s was largely a product of heavy real estate speculation in response to spiraling inflation. The industry had to cool when inflation cooled.

Nonetheless, to support declining industries like mining and logging while denigrating tourism, Idaho's second largest industry, is wrongheaded, economically unsound, and an insult to 29,000 people in the state who work in the travel business—in food, lodging, and transportation alone.

Times have changed. McClure clearly is not in tune with the state's second largest industry. While the sight of people in aprons and behind cash registers may not have the romance of the old western miners, lumberjacks and drillers, the tourist industry is a large part of what makes Idaho work. Best of all, tourism preserves the state's natural resources.

It is an industry that deserves some respect from Idaho's senior senator.

Defeat McClure bill

Recently our Idaho congressional delegation decided to propose that an additional 526,064 acres of wilderness would be added to the existing wilderness system in this state. Yet out of 7.5 million acres of unroaded forest land, Sen. McClure's wilderness proposal is but a token gesture to what may very well be our last remaining opportunity to retain a quality of life that both human factors and the animal kindgom desperately needs in our ever-enclosing world.

The state motto: Esto Perputua (it is forever) may soon pass into something far less than "forever."

I have seen creeks that are deep blue, twisting through valley floors that are covered with a rainbow spectrum of flowers. Peaks that jet up in rugged granite that change in color depending on the time of day. A herd of elk wintering two miles from where I reside. The hunting and fishing are superb.

Where will this all be though in 10 years if only 145,970 acres of the White Clouds remain and the Pioneers are let out of the wilderness proposal all together?

In the proposed wilderness Senate Bill S. 2457, there is a clause that asks for "hard release." This clause of the bill would close the door to any further action on wilderness lands until after the year 2000. By that time the land may no longer be suitable for wilderness designation and the standards we know of today.

Soft release would have been the wiser, more practical means for allowing progress to proceed. The changing years will govern and shape those things that are balancing between the forces of nature's supreme and that of economical growth and far better maturity with people and the environment in which they are a part of.

In 1982 tourism exceeded the 11 million mark and much of this 42 percent increase over the last decade is due to the land that has a diverse variety of things to offer. Some of us set out to backpack into the White Clouds, while others float and fish the rivers.

The increase in tourist benefits not only benefit the sportsman, but also it helps small businesses that either will directly or indirectly profit from the trade in tourism. If we enjoy the benefits of a lasting wilderness system that offers so much diversity, should we not somehow to something to continue enjoying the rugged splendors in Idaho?

What can a person do to have their voice heard? Well, a person may sign or circulate petitions, join an organization that is working on the wilderness issue or write to both Rep. John Seiberling, House Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20510 (ask that your comments be placed into the hearing record) and the Idaho congressional representatives. Find out the facts and help defeat Senate Bill S. 2457.

The future of this land is in our hands and the time to act is now. Wilderness is there to shape our lives to then we should return the favor by defending our environment from apathy or animosity towards wilderness land.

more, we are hungry...

KHAKIED
GREEN
AND ARMED
BY THE SILVER RICH

LOADING TANKS
AND
POISONS

WE ARE TOLD
WE MUST PREVAIL

J. WIDENER
Twin Falls

1710 BEDFORD DR
BOISE, ID 83705
4 APRIL 1984

The Honorable Tony Bevinetto
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserve Water
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bevinetto:

Please enter this letter as testimony against the wilderness bill which proposes a wilderness of 526,064 acres for Idaho.

This proposal is totally unacceptable. I support the Wildlands Coalition's proposal of 2,900,000 acres of wilderness for Idaho.

The wilderness is the most precious natural resource which we still have in this country. It must be preserved now, or there will be none left for future generations.

Once a forest is decimated by logging or mining it never can approach the status it once had. It is gone forever, and we do not have an opportunity to reclaim it. The value of removing the trees or the ore can never match the value of the wilderness itself, which is priceless for all time to come. The timber and the ore and one-time values.

I urge creation of 2,900,000 acres of additional wilderness in Idaho, with further study of additional acreage, especially in the White Clouds and the Boise National Forest.

Sincerely,

John W. Vance

John W. Vance

April 5, 1984

Dear Sir:

Many Idaho residents are appalled at the outcome of the hearings held in this state regarding wilderness legislation. The bill being offered by our senior senator surely does not represent a moderate compromise between those who want far less land reserved and those who would like much more.

Some of the comments accompanying the announcement of the proposed legislation seem to imply that there is something obscene about Idaho's having more wilderness than any of the other states except Alaska. The slogan "Idaho still is what some of the rest of the nation was" is a matter of pride to many Idaho residents and the increase in tourism each year seems to attest to the value of retaining some parts of our country in its natural state.

It is not at all comforting to be told that wilderness consideration for additional land can be reviewed at some future date. Once plant and animal species have been destroyed or migrated elsewhere, it is either impossible or very costly to return them to their original habitat. The near-extinction of the earth's whooping cranes is a case in point.

I sincerely hope my comments here can be made available to committee members considering this legislation.

Yours very truly,

Betty Matzek

Betty R. Matzek
798 Dolson Lane
Eagle, Idaho 83616
208-939-0141

MAJ. T. A. TOWNSEND USMC (RET)
447 E. 8TH STREET
MOSCOW, IDAHO 83843

4 April 1984

Representative John Seiberling
Chairman, House Public Lands Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
U.S. Senate

Dear Chairman,

I strongly disagree with the wilderness proposal being endorsed by the Idaho Congressional delegation. As an elected official at the city level I believe I understand the economic implications of the proposed legislation. I do not wish for jobs to be lost in Idaho; however, on the other hand I am not in favor of large corporations that wish to use Idaho's natural resources at the public's expense.

Some of the same companies today that want access to Idaho's forests, virtually at will and subsidized to a great degree, are the same companies that ravaged the mid-western forests of Michigan in the late 1800. The forests have returned there near my Oscoda home, but they are puny stands compared to what was.

The Idaho lumber/logging industry is not being unduly jeopardized when some of us try to protect areas which contain little timber or those areas which normally would be ignored unless the harvest were subsidized under the deficit sale program.

I am angered when I see the logging companies clearcut their own land and *fail* to replant to re-start the cycle. It does take time for trees to grow here in north Idaho. But they will never grow into marketable trees unless there is some positive action taken by the owners. It is easy *not* to plant and take the necessary re-forestation steps since they can easily tap the public

MAJ. T. A. TOWNSEND USMC (RET)
447 E. 8TH STREET
MOSCOW, IDAHO 83843

forests as their new source. Unfortunately not all the public forest lands can stand the traffic and what we get is increased erosion, stream bed siltation, loss of fish and wildlife habitat etc. I'm not sure that is worth providing the inept timber operator with the resource he seeks.

During the hearings I would like for someone to ask the timber barons why they are now trying to get out of timber contracts signed several years ago with the Forest Service. They bid too dearly and now the timber is not in demand as it once was. Somehow they want it both ways.

The timber industry is slow but I don't believe it is solely the lack of trees. It deals more with the economy, the high interest rates, costs of homes – all of which might be traced back to the federal deficit.

Since I am not personally familiar with every forest section in Idaho I will not presume to advise on how many acres to hold back as wilderness. I do think more than what Senators McClure and Symms and Representative Craig say. I really see no reason not to protect lands that are obviously marginal, that normally would not be economical to harvest, or that would cause damage to surrounding areas on harvest.

I take umbrage at the so called "hard language" in reference to the release provision of Senator McClures proposal. If the land is not protected now, why should I expect it be in condition to be called wilderness by 2015 which is when it would be first eligible? Once the roads are hacked in and the four wheel drives and motorbikes arrive it's all over for wilderness as I know it. Maybe a nice place, wilderness it is not!

I suggest a conservative stand. Save it now, if need be it could be released later.

Thank you
Thomas A. Townsend

Larry Throngard

F+R.
Idaho

March 24, 1984

Senate Subcommittee of Public Lands and Reserve
Water, Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington D. C. 20510

Attention: Tony Bevinetto

Gentlemen:

As a long term resident of the Garden Valley area and an avid appreciator of Idaho's unique qualities I felt I must speak out in behalf of the great, great majority of the people that enjoy our natural resources, but do not wish to spend all their time and energy in getting there.

I have spent many happy hours in the Idaho back country, both on foot and horseback, in the existing roadless areas and in the multiple use areas. In all honesty I enjoyed both areas, but with careful planning of my trips I was unable to notice an appreciable difference in the quality of the different areas. Of course, if I went searching for logging or mining operations while I was hoping for peace and quiet I would not be able to enjoy piece and quiet while my fellow Americans were trying to earn a living, but I had no difficulty in finding solitude in any of our public lands.

I ACTIVELY support the 526,000 acre wilderness bill as proposed by our Congressional delegation, and even though I am unable to attend your hearings, I hope my voice and the voices of my neighbors will be heard.

thank you,

Larry Throngard

Larry Throngard

Pine Tree Ranch, Garden Valley, Idaho 83622 208-462-3743

March 26, 1984

Ja

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator McClure:

I read in the Idaho Statesman and in your newsletter about your proposal to set aside only 526,064 acres for wilderness, and releasing almost 7.5 million acres of roadless land in Idaho for non-wilderness use.

In your March 1984 newsletter to your constituents, you said your proposal "strikes a balance between the economic requirements of the state and the desire to set aside lands for non-development."

How can you possibly call your proposal a balance when you want to set aside even less land for wilderness than the timber industry recommended!!!

Everyone that I have talked with has been angered by your lack of concern for Idaho's remaining wilderness.

Once the 7.5 million acres is released, many beautiful areas that are enjoyed by all Idahoams will be lost forever.

Please reconsider your proposal and set aside more acerage for wilderness.

Gail Millimaki
Gail Millimaki

cc: Steve Symms
George Hanson
Larry Craig
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserve Water,
Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Northwest Federation of Mineralogical Societies

Idaho

PRESIDENT
Steve Edmondson
949 Market - Suite 560
Tacoma, WA 98402
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or
1-206-535-8514 (Seattle)

VICE-PRESIDENT
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425 Canyon Road
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1-801-394-5109

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Becky Ulrey
660 North 3rd East
Mountain Home, ID 83647
1-208-587-5756

TREASURER
Bill Walther
3724 W. Soundview Dr.
Tacoma, WA 98466
1-206-564-9781

719 Opal
Boise, Idaho 83705
March 27, 1984

Tony Bevinetto
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserve Water, Energy and Natural
Resources Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my support of the Idaho Forest Management Act. The congressional delegates of Idaho headed by Senator James McClure have worked hard during the last year in establishing a bill that recognizes both the vital economic needs of Idaho and the desire of Idahoans to set aside special forest lands for nondevelopment. With the creation of this bill I believe that Senator McClure and his Idaho colleagues have been successful in this endeavor.

I have been a resident of Idaho for over 30 years now and during that time have grown to love and admire the natural scenic beauty that exists within Idaho's forest lands. I have personally seen the rugged grandure of its mountains and experienced first hand the solemn tranquility of its lakes and meadows, and it is because of these experiences that I fully understand the need to preserve certain undeveloped portions of land for future generations to see and enjoy.

However, I am aware that Idaho's economy is also greatly affected by its national forests. While as a former employee of the Salmon National Forest located in central Idaho, I met and became acquainted with many Idahoans whose very welfare and livelihood were dependent on the development of Idaho's natural resources--resources that are found within our national forests. Without the development of these resources these people and the economy of Idaho would suffer great hardships.

"Gem Trails North-Alaska 1984" - N.F.M.S. Annual Convention and Show - Hosted by the Chugach Gem and Mineral Society
and the Alaska Lapidary Club Anchorage - Convention Center - Anchorage, Alaska - August 2,3,4,5, 1984

Northwest Federation of Mineralogical Societies

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Tacoma, WA 98466
1-206-564-9781

For these reasons, I encourage all committee members to support the Idaho Forest Management Act. I believe that it creates a fair and realistic balance between both needs, the growth of Idaho's economy and the desire to set aside special lands for wilderness.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Howard L. Emry

Howard L. Emry
Idaho Public Relations Chairman
Northwest Federation
of Mineralogical Societies

"Gem Trails North-Alaska 1984" - N.F.M.S. Annual Convention and Show - Hosted by the Chugach Gem and Mineral Society

Mountain State Savings

+ v
Idaho

April 2, 1984

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Waters
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

I am writing this letter in support of Senator James McClure's Wilderness Bill. Through our local Chamber of Commerce in Salmon, Idaho, we have been following this proposal very closely. We support the Bill as written and would ask that it passed as such.

We also want the record to show that we feel no need for additional public hearings, as hearings were already held last August throughout the State of Idaho.

We urge Senator McClure to expedite the passage of this Bill as quickly as possible. I feel that our local economy is to survive only with more forest and timber area opened up to our area lumber industry..

Thank you for allowing our testimony.

Best regards,

Mabel Glenn Cooper

Branch Manager

Board of Directors
Chamber of Commerce

■ 603 Shoup St. Salmon, Idaho 83467 208/756-4911
■ Branches in Ketchum and Hailey

April 2, 1984

Subcommittee on Public Lands
& Reserved Water
Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Subcommittee:

The Idaho Forest Management Plan, proposed by Senator McClure and endorsed by the rest of the Idaho Congressional delegation, is disastrously ill-conceived. It is not responsive to the needs and wishes of the people of Idaho and is not responsive to the realities Senator McClure attempted to assess in making his proposal. Because Senator McClure and the Idaho delegation are not representing the issues and "findings" accurately and fairly, it is absolutely imperative that those in congress who will determine the fate of this plan, independently assess the wilderness issues for Idaho and the nation.

I live and work in Idaho (Pocatello). I do not represent or belong to any wilderness/environmental/special interest group. I do consider myself an "outdoorsman" but do endorse the concept of "multiple use" when applied with integrity. My objections to the McClure plan are as follows:

(1) I stongly disagree that it represents the consensus wishes of the people of Idaho. My overwhelming awareness is that the majority of Idaho people favor a level of wilderness far in excess of the McClure proposal. I believe McClure made a decent effort to get public imput on the issue; I believe, however, that his efforts were biasing on the side of non/minimal wilderness*; AND I believe that he largely ignored the imput he received from the people of Idaho.

*Two clear examples of biasing from my own experience:
(A) Holding a regional public hearing in Idaho Falls instead of Pocatello.
(B) Prefacing his citizen survey (indeed, prefacing every public statement he makes on the issue) with the fact that Idaho "already" has more wilderness than any state except Alaska. This fact, however, is coincidental and simply irrelevant when, for instance, anyone is weighing the pros and cons of wilderness designation for the Pioneer Mountains.

(2) McClure's proposal does not make sense economically for the state of Idaho. Proponents of more wilderness for Idaho have shown empirically that wilderness (and the recreational opportunities associated with wilderness) will bring more dollars and more jobs, over a longer (indefinite) period of time than the short-term economics created by McClure's "multiple use." I looked very carefully at the economics of the Idaho Forest Management issue (as indeed I did during the formation of the River Of No Return Wilderness), and am convinced that the economic facts are on the side of maximized wilderness designation.

(3) McClure's proposal will benefit the least number of people over the shortest length of time. It will "create jobs" in the short run, in depressed segments of the economy that are involved in resource use and extraction. The immediate economic gains of "multiple use" may, in fact, largely outweigh the immediate gains inherent in more wilderness. People wanting quality fishing in Idaho's streams are not much competition (for McClure's sympathy) for out-of-work loggers in Salmon, Idaho. But in the long run, what makes the most sense for Idaho and the nation is preserving wilderness. What I have learned through investigating the pros and cons of wilderness for Idaho, is that there is minimal or marginal potential for resource use and extraction in almost all of the existing and potential wilderness areas of Idaho. I have learned, for instance, that because of a blend of climatic, soil and terrain characteristics unique to most of Central and Southern Idaho, timber growth is sparse and slow, and not very renewable. Idaho is not prime timber country. I have learned this information from timber officials themselves as part of their rationale for needing vast amounts of Idaho forests opened up for timber production. We can give the loggers of Salmon, Idaho a whole national forest or the whole Lemhi Mountain Range (all of which was excluded in the McClure proposal) - they will have it cut in 3-5 years. The trees will be gone and will not return for generations, if at all. But gone too will be the opportunities for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, etc. enjoyed by thousands of people each year. There is maximum, long-term potential inherent in Idaho's wilderness.

(4) The McClure proposal simply doesn't make sense - there is absolutely no consistency in the way areas were excluded or included in his proposal, and therefore his rationale and information base used in making the determinations must be questioned. I can give two examples from my personal experience to the numerous examples I have read about over the past few days: (A) To my knowledge, one of the most significant ore deposits (molybdenum, I believe) in Idao exists in the White Cloud Mountains, which he has included as wilderness. (B) One of the most spectacular wilderness areas in Idaho (an area that has received high wilderness ranking, even by the timber industry, and that received extensive consideration for inclusion in the Sawtooth National Park/Recreation area, but

was ultimately excluded because of its inaccessibility) is the Pioneer Mountains, and this entire area has been excluded from wilderness in the McClure proposal.

(5) Finally, the single most significant and redeeming feature of Idaho is its natural beauty. What makes Idaho truely unique among states is our mountains and deserts, forests and streams, wildlife and fish. That we already have more wilderness than any other state (except Alaska) is our single largest asset. And there is not too much wilderness, even in Idaho. The outgoing manager of the Sawtooth Wilderness, for instance, has said recently that that wilderness is already getting too much use. I have heard the same thing about other Idaho wilderness areas, like the rivers within the River Of No Return Wilderness.

In summary, the Idaho Forest Management Act is clearly not responsive to the people and needs of Idaho; it is not clear to me who or what interests the "Idaho" delegation is representing. I urge this committee to look carefully and independently at the wilderness issues for Idaho.

Sincerely,

Stephen Mead
760 Balsam
Pocatello, ID 83201

cc: Sen. James McClure
Sen. Steve Symms
Rep. George Hansen
Rep. Larry Craig

Rte. 5, Box 134
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
March 31, 1984

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Waters,
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

We want you to know that many Idahoans are not in favor of the wilderness bill proposed by the Idaho Congressional delegation--us in particular! We very much enjoy the beauty of the wilderness area for summer backpacking and rafting, and appreciate the needed habitat it provides for wildlife and birds- for hunting in the fall as well as just seeing the animals.

There are three points we would like to make:

(1) All proposed wilderness areas are areas of federal land- i.e. they belong to the whole nation, not just to Idaho. They are national treasures. In our summer backpacking expeditions, we note that the parking lots are full of cars with non-Idaho license plates: New York, Ohio, California, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Florida, etc.--as well as closer-to-home states such as Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Nevada. When we go to the Wind River area in Bridger-Teton National Forest in Wyoming, we feel that is our wilderness area just as much as it is Wyoming's. It is not up to Idaho's Congressional delegation to make the final decisions--because wilderness given up is lost to everyone.

(2) The amount of land suggested in the delegation's wilderness bill is not enough. Many different estimates have been made of what should be included. Even the timber industry recommended more than this bill! The 2.9 million acre recommendation of the Idaho Wildland's Coalition seems to be a reasonable compromise in terms of preserving as wilderness those areas with the highest scenic and habitat and watershed value; and those which are most fragile.

When people in Idaho say "we have all the wilderness we need"--they are probably thinking of the present 3.8 million acres of existing wilderness plus the approximately 8 million acres of roadless area now being considered as potential wilderness- since it has not been developed. That nearly 12 million acres may be more than we need; but 4.3 (which would be the total under the Idaho delegation's bill) is not enough!

(3) We oppose the hard-release language, which would require taxpayers to pay for roads in presently roadless areas so that timber companies can harvest timber. In many cases, the cost of the road (paid by us) is greater than the total value of the timber (received by the company). It just doesn't make sense. Also, the hard-release language would not allow reconsideration of land for wilderness until the year 2000. That is a long time, particularly if in the meantime it is all being roaded. We recognize that this procedure has been going on a long time and people need to have it settled--and we commend the delegation's effort to do that--but the hard release language goes beyond necessity.

We are not happy with the short notice provided for this hearing. According to the March 27, 1984 Post Register: the first details of the plan were announced March 16; it was introduced in the Senate March 21; copies arrived Monday afternoon March 26 in McClure's offices in Idaho Falls- and the hearing is 1 week and 2 days later. No advance notice was given to groups or individuals who were known to be interested in the bill so that they could arrange to be there to testify, and have time to study the proposal. No hearing is scheduled in Idaho; and it appears at least in the paper that few members of the subcommittee other than McClure expect to attend. There are many people, like ourselves, who have a great interest and

enjoyment of the outdoors but aren't directly involved in a conservation organization (as our minister lamentingly says: there are four seasons in Idaho : skiing, fishing, camping and hunting seasons). It is difficult to respond on such short notice with a particular recommendation - but we urge the subcommittee and the whole Senate to significantly increase the wilderness area above the proposed 562,000 acres; and to consider its irreplaceable value to citizens in all states.

Sincerely,

Douglas Holland Betty L. Holland

Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Holland

cc: Senator Steve Symms, Idaho
Senator MarkHatfield, Oregon
Senate Pete V. Domenici, New Mexico
Senator Lowell Weicker, Connecticut
Senator Malcolm Wallop, Wyoming
Senator John Heinz, Pennsylvania
Senator Howard Metzenbaum, Ohio
Senator Robert Stafford, Vermont
Senator Howard Baker, Tennessee
Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, New York
Senator Gary Hart, Colorado

PLEASE ADD THIS LETTER TO THE HEARING MATERIAL AT THE REQUEST OF SENATOR SYMMS:

Dear Mr. Symms,

I am writing in regards to the proposed Idaho Forest Management Act. I believe I am qualified to comment on the proposed Wilderness areas, I have spent a good share of my adult life involved in the Forest Management af all but three of the areas. I would like to contain my remarks, however, to only the particular area you have designated "Selkirks Canyon." I have lived in Bonners Ferry for 14 years and have spent considerable time and energies analyzing the complicated issue of land allocation for this area.

I do appreciate your efforts to get this issue resolved. There are very few people that have been more anxious for this resolution than I. I realize it takes courage and conviction for you to even take this subject on. At times it has seemed like a hopeless task. I understand all this and commend you for facing up to the needs of the people. My heartfelt thanks!

However, I do not agree with your proposal to place a portion of the Selkirk Crest country in wilderness for the following reasons:

1. The area would be much more meaningful and useful to residents and non-residents alike as a roadless, recreation-type area (such as primitive recreation) rather than wilderness. More people could directly and indirectly benefit if the area were usable with trails, footbridges, campsites, signs and rough sanitation facilites than they would or could as a true Wilderness area.

2. Fire protection for a roadless recreation area would be more consistent with that protection needed for adjacent areas.

3. Such a long stringer of classified wilderness would be a most difficult management area for the U.S. Forest Service managers.

4. A long stringer of classified wilderness would certainly allow every extremist preservationist to tie up each and every proposed Forest Service activity in the adjacent areas for years.

5. A non-wilderness, roadless recreation area for the Selkirk Crest and Parker Creek would be much more compatible and consistent with the adjacent State of Idaho lands and with No Wilderness recommendation passed by the Idaho State Legislature on Friday, March 16, 1984.

You have a difficult choice. I, for one, am proud you took up the challenge. I wish you good fortune and success. If I may be of any assistance, I would be glad to help.

Sincerely,

Bob Graham

1415 Juniper Hill Rd.
Pocatello, Idaho 83204
April 2, 1984

Regional Forestry Department
Federal Office Bldg.
324 25th St.
Ogden, Utah 84401

Att: Stan Tixier

Dear Sir:

I was disturbed to learn that the amount of land to be designated as Idaho wilderness proposed by Senator James McClure was condiderably less than the governor recommended and even less than the Forest Service suggested. (See attached clipping from the Idaho State Journal, Pocatello, Idaho, April 1, 1984.)

We need to be sure that mining and logging operations on public land will be cost effective by answering the following questions:

1. Are some of these lands most valuable as primary control of erosion and downstream flooding? Will the costs, both open and hidden, be greater than the return on investment?Among hidden costs are road-building, reforestation and reclaiming mined land, as well as loss of tourist income and degradation of fish and other wildlife habitat.

2. What rules for restoration have been made with adequate provision for enforcement?

3. Have less environmentally degrading methods of harvesting timber been considered--everything from teams of horses to helicopters? If their costs seem prohibitive, it may mean that we are not giving enough weight to the hidden, long-range cost of using DC8's or larger machines.

Thank you for inviting the public to participate in the best possible decisions for the uses for our public lands. Your job is not an easy one but is vital to the future of our area. Good Luck!

Sincerely,

Jean Elle

Jean Elle

enc.
cc Senator Frank Church

The Wilderness Bill

Idaho State Journal – Pocatello, Idaho 4/1/84

The Idaho congressional delegation (though chiefly, one presumes, Sen. James McClure's office) spent months putting together the Idaho Forest Management Act, which describes which areas in the state would be designated wilderness, in addition to the wilderness areas already in existence.

Of the eight million acres of prospective wilderness, the McClure proposal would designate just 526,064 acres as such.

This is probably an opening position, a bargaining chip. While McClure *might* be able to pass such a proposal through the Senate, it would almost certainly be amended heavily in the House.

And it should be.

Anyone deciding what should or shouldn't be wilderness must remember several points.

First, Idaho already has 3.8 million acres of wilderness.

Second, actions in the proposals to come do not subtract from that figure; they add to it.

Third, multiple uses of land must be considered where that's practical; in many places, land can remain substantially wild even if some mining or logging is permitted. Such activities are allowed in most of our national forests, and most of our national forests remain primarily of wild country. "Multiple use" isn't a dirty word; it can work and, in many places, it should.

Economic considerations should neither rule nor be shunted completely aside. Land should be called wilderness when other uses would damage a unique resource, or when the land merits preservation and uses conflicting with wilderness aren't practical.

The nine areas proposed in the bill for wilderness status are all worthy of that designation. One of them (Borah Peak) contains the highest point in the state; another (Salmo-Priest) is home to the last wild caribou herd in the lower 48 United States; the largest (White Clouds) includes truly spectacular, rugged terrain in the center of the state. In each case, the balance fell on the side of preservation.

However, the delegation's 526,064 figure is *far* below the recommendation of not only conservation groups but many others (including some industrial groups); even the timber industry has proposed a figure higher than McClure's. Gov. John Evans and the U.S. Forest Service were roundly criticized last year for their low recommendations, which, at a little over a million acres, were still *double* the delegation's.

But such statistics aren't the important point. The real question should be not the numbers but the merits of placing a specific parcel under this kind of protection.

Besides the lands it has already included, the delegation should consider, during mark-up (amendment), several valuable parcels it missed on the first round.

The delegation should consider wilderness status for at least part of the Italian Peaks and Mount Naomi areas; both are remote and have little commercial utility, but the land contained in both is as rugged and worthy of salvation as the White Clouds.

It should consider turning the Lionhead area (located near Henry's Lake and Yellowstone Park) into a wildlife refuge, because of the unusual density of wildlife there.

It should consider expansion of Salmo-Priest (just 14,678 acres are suggested under the current proposal).

McClure, who chairs the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, has said the bill doesn't represent his irrevocable decision on Idaho wilderness. He should keep an open mind as public opinion, and that of important members of the House, are also brought to bear on this issue.

2nd [illegible]

An open letter to Senator James McClure
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senator Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

April 12, 1984

12603

Senator McClure;

What is the definition of an altered state? California? You can think of many others (pun intended). If Senator McClure and other members of the Idaho industrial delegation have their way, you'll be subsidizing the degradation of Idaho's quality of life and economic base. They intend to make Idaho an altered state. Of course, I'm referring to McClure's Senate Bill 2457, commonly referred to as the roadless area sacrifice bill or the Idaho Forest Mismanagement Act. This bill represents the most callous and arrogant special interest and public lockout proposal I have witnessed in Idaho. Senator McClure proposes to designate a paultry 6% of the remaining roadless land in public trust as wilderness, relegating the remaining land to "multiple use other than wilderness", i.e. timber and mining. This bodes evil for the citizens of Idaho, both present and future. This single use (extraction and degradation) proposal, while disguised as "multiple use" is of the foremost interest to Idahoans. How come? Don't we need the jobs and raw materials? Not at great expense, and not really.

Agriculture and tourism are the mainstay industries of Idaho. Agricultural and recreational activities require quality water to thrive. Tourism is steadily growing and, while already benefiting Idaho's economy more than logging, is a truly renewable resource. Extractive activities on our remaining roadless areas are single-use, nonrenewable; and would do a huge amount of harm to water quality. The soils are fragile, the terrain difficult to reclaim, and watersheds are sensitive to intrusion. In forestry, mistakes last a long time. McClure's proposal would result in the longterm loss of jobs and resource base, while only a 'grab the money and run' few would benefit.

Given that timber welfare is the norm in Idaho (where taxpayers subsidize road building and deficit sales to enable harvest of marginal timber - with a great cost to water quality, tourism potential, scenic beauty, wildlife habitat, and fisheries, etc.) the economics of the situation alone dictate outright rejection of McClure's bill. If not, you'll be paying for the loss of your quality of life, now and for futre generations. Without massive public subsidization of logging operations in Idaho, few forests would sell timber, even in previously roaded areas.

This brings us to the question of the need for the wood products. A study by the Forest Industries Council indicated that the nation's need for wood products could be satisfied by timber activities in Washington and the Southern states through the year 2000, and on private land too. These areas are the only significant areas in the U.S. where wood harvest is an economically viable enterprise. Taxpayer-subsidized timber harvest constitutes unfair economic competition with private business. Again, presently roadless areas contain often marginal quality timber, topography that makes ecologically ethical harvest economically unfeasable without unwarranted timber welfare. The most judicious and economically justifiable use of the remaining public (that's right, it's public, not a Forest Service-sponsored tree farm) roadless lands is the multiple use status of Wilderness.

Perhaps this explains the covert manner in which Senator McClure has attempted to slide S2457 through Congress without public awareness or comment, and his disregard of the recommendations of those involved in his state-wide hearing process (in which a substantial increase in Idaho's present wilderness acreage was recommended by a 2 to 1 margin of those testifying).

Even if you're not interested in maintaining the present quality of life in Idaho, don't care about the degradation of water quality, siltation of streams, lakes, and reservoirs, have no desire for quality fisheries, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, or natural beauty, and would just as soon leave future generations an ecological wasteland or monoculture, surely you care about your pocketbook. While I believe wilderness characteristics do not need any economic justification to ensure their continuation, economic-blackmail tactics have traditionally been used to coerce Idaho citizens into squandering their public land for the private gain of a few. This is a smokescreen. Economics, esthetics, and common sense support continued roadless status for our remaining wild areas. Multiple use tells me the best thing to do is leave these lands alone. Fearing that the public will see through the smokescreen, Senator McClure has "graciously" allowed a two-week period for public comment on S2457. This bill is so bad, even extensive amendment would not produce a rational version.

If you care about your pocketbook, your quality of life, and your heritage, write to Senator McClure (Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Senator Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510) and send a copy of your letter to John Seiberling (House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510) and ask that your letter be included in the S2457 hearing record. The only way to avoid economic and ecological chaos is to oppose S 2457 and support a minimum of 4.9 million acres for additioanl wilderness status, with the remaining acreage under consideration held in further planning status.

Thank you

Robert Jones

Robert Jones
1105 South 3rd
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

APR 17 '84

Panhandle Environmental League

Chapter of the Idaho Conservation League

P.O. Box 963, Sandpoint, Idaho 83864

April 13, 1984

BW – Id Wild Bill

41112

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator McClure:

The members of this organization find your bill "protecting" the wilderness lands of Idaho to be extremely inadequate. The acreage is so low and the split-up areas so small that your bill provides non-protection for almost all areas. The only positive aspect of your bill is the inclusion of the entire Salmo-Priest Area.

The Selkirk Crest represents mountainous terrain of rocky area with few trees. To balance this, Long Canyon with its beautiful old-growth forests should be preserved in its entirety. Long Canyon is an ecological unit, and by preserving only the top third (which is terrain similar to the Crest) you have protected nothing. Parker Canyon that you include in that area has little value for recreation, wildlife, or timber due to its steep terrain and inaccesability. The old-growth dependent species need the forests of Long Canyon kept in tact, and we urge you to reconsider your decision.

The same can be said for Scotchman's Peak, and all the other areas in your bill. By preserving only the tops of mountains, or very isolated areas, you have protected nothing. The wildlife cannot survive on such small areas, the recreationist and hunters will be disappointed, and the expense of putting roads into the unprotected areas for logging is prohibative. The taxpayers will once again subsidize the logging companies in order to build roads to remote areas that have few trees and slow recovery. This leaves everybody unhappy with your proposal except the stockholders of the timber industry.

Senator James McClure
April 13, 1984
Page 2

The total amount of acres in your bill, which includes the White Clouds area under special Congressional study, is even smaller than the Forest Industry Council's proposal (which excluded the White Clouds). This is not a "compromise" bill, but a completely unjust and unreasonable bill. Were your bill to become law, the present and future generations of Idaho would be robbed of their heritage. The Idaho Fish and Game have stated that preserving 1.7 million acres is the minimum to maintain healthy fisheries and game. May we remind you that Idaho's second largest and fastest growing industry is tourism, not logging. The tourists come for our fine fishing, hunting and recreation that these roadless areas have provided in the past. Idaho is famous for its clear mountain streams and great wilderness areas. Can we jeopardize this reputation and life style for the short term gain of the forest industry being subsidized by tax payer built roads?

Finally, we find the wording in the release language of your bill totally unacceptable. The Forest Service for eighty years has never had such tight restrictions on how to manage the National Forests. They are professionals who are very responsible, and know how to manage the forests according to all resources: wildlife, water, wilderness, recreation and timber. For your bill to limit their management capabilities on how to use certain areas is highly unprofessional, and very unnecessary.

This organization of 150 members recommends protection of the roadless areas as proposed by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition, and further recommends using only soft release language. Please include this letter in your Senate hearing record.

Sincerely,

Jim Pacholke

James Pacholke
Wilderness Chairperson
Panhandle Environmental League

JP:dc

James Pacholke
111 Cedar Street
Sandpoint, ID 83864

April 13, 1984 APR 17 '84

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

(BW) Id. Wild. Bill

Dear Senator McClure:

I find your bill to "save" the wilderness of Idaho to be just the opposite. Not only does it not save anything but mountain tops ("rock and ice"); it is an insult to the Forest Service, Idaho Fish and Game, myself and the citizens of Idaho and this nation. It can be justly called the worst wilderness bill ever introduced in Congress.

Yes, Idaho does have the most wilderness, and it should. Unlike many states that have only a few forests and very little wilderness, Idaho is covered almost entirely by large National and State Forests. We should be proud to have great areas of unroaded, unspoiled beauty where great and small wildlife can live without the detrimental effects of development. This is an asset for Idaho and should not be squandered away in a few short years by the forest and mining industries.

The Forest Service spent 18 years, and a great deal of taxpayers money, studying the roadless areas. Their recommendations (RARE II) were totally ignored by you. To add insult to injury, your release language prohibits the Forest Service from doing its job: managing the National Forests for all resources--wildlife, water quality, wilderness, recreation and timber.

In order to maintain this great state's fishing and hunting standards, the Idaho Fish and Game has recommended preserving at least 1.7 million acres. This is the minimum to maintain our healthy and fast-growing industry of tourism, yet you have chosen to ignore these recommendations.

Apparently you have decided to support only one industry in your bill--the timber industry. This adds an insult to the citizens of this nation, as they are the ones who will pay for the roads in order to have these areas logged. This subsidizing the timber industry is a drain on the Forest Service budget which is already limited to the the point of extinction due to "Reagonomics".

Senator James McClure
April 13, 1984
Page 2

Finally, you have insulted the citizens of this state by offering scraps of preserved wilderness, each little piece in every part of the state, in order to appease those who live here because of this wilderness. These small cut-up areas do little to help the wildlife or recreationist, or water quality.

I plead with you to preserve each area in its entirety: Long Canyon, Scotchman's Peak, Mallard Larkins, Great Burn, White Clouds, etc.

I support the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition proposal for 2.9 million acres plus Boulder-White Clouds Area, and I demand that you use "soft release" language as the only sensible tool for forest management.

Sincerely,

James B Pacholke

James Pacholke

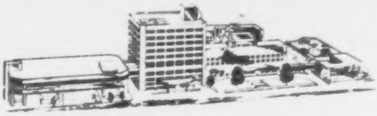
JJ:dc

P.S. Please include this letter in your Senate Hearing Record.

DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER
WEST 800 FIFTH AVE./P.O. BOX 248
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99210-0248

APR 18 '84

(509) 458-7159



60110

ALFRED E. DODSON JR., M.D.
Director, Medical Education

EW I.D. Wilderness Bill

April 12, 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

I am very much opposed to your bill, S-2457 which would open up a tremendous amount of wilderness area to mining and logging.

I would ask that you enter this letter in the Senate Hearing Record.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Alfred E. Dodson Jr.

Alfred E. Dodson Jr., M.D.

AED:jl

FOR THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT HEARING RECORD

APR 16 '84

60111

SENATOR JAMES A. McCLURE
U.S. SENATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

(BW) Id. Wilderness Bill

4/12/84

Senator McClure:

[illegible]

As a native Idahoian, I am appaled and alarmed by your total disreguard and lack of intrest in the wishes of the people of Idaho. Your bill is horrible, no legistation is better then bad legislation. Has the special intrest group your loyalty? Idaho has more to gain through protection of these lands, their value grows as the wilderness decreases around us. No one can argue the merits of untouched wilderness, its value transsends the econmic gains that the small mining and timber operations might bring the state, which would undoubtly be subsidzed by state and federal monies.

I urge you to reconsider your bill and stand on the wilderness issue. Without compromise you face a long and tedious fight from conservationist and the people of Idaho. I can not support such a lack of forsight that your bill represents. You would protect nothing if you felt no need to conceed to the conservationist. You have lost touch with the people back home.

I would like to see your bill thrown out, and then proceed with a new version that will increase the acreage and delete the "hard release" language that seals away any attempt to save wilderness without a major act of Congress. If your best intrest is with Idaho, how can you sell it? This wilderness will be the prize of the future. The industries of leisure and recreation are the growth industries of the future, don't allow the greedyness of opportunists destroy what we can't recover once it is lost. Please reconsider.

sincerely

Kristine Mather
P.O. 3681
Ketchum, Id 83340

APR 17 '84

2nd letter
[illegible] 83
out Sep 83 Dear Paul

AMERICAN WILDERNESS ALLIANCE
4260 East Evans Avenue • Suite 8 • Denver, Colorado 80222
(303) 758-5018

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Editorial Offices
Wild America
[illegible]

Box 1772
Boise, Idaho 83701
April 11, 1984

Senator James McClure
Chairman, Senate Interior Comm., Natural Resources
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

5234
BW Id. Wild. Bill

Dear Senator McClure:

As the Idaho Representative of the American Wilderness Alliance I wish to comment on the Idaho Forest Management Act introduced by the Idaho Congressional Delegation.

The American Wilderness Alliance supports the following:

(1) We endorse the Idaho Wildlife Federation's proposal for 4.9 million acres of wilderness, with an additional 2.0 million acres of reserve category (or further study) — totalling 6.9 million acres.

(2) "Soft release" language in the final bill is necessary to provide future generations a say and voice in establishing new wilderness areas. We oppose any "hard release" [illegible]

[illegible] cutting on other lands should be managed under a sustained yield program that meets all environmental requirements and allowing for high water quality, watershed protection and providing for wildlife habitat and fisheries.

Please enter this statement in the hearing record.

cc: Idaho Congressional Delegation
Governor John Evans
Rep. John Seiberling

Sincerely,
Paul Fritz
Paul Fritz

"We Don't Inherit the Earth from our Ancestors, We Borrow It from our Children."

APR 17 '84

April 8, 1984

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

(BW) Id. Wild. Bill

RE: S.2457, the "Idaho Forest Management Act"

7495

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing to convey my strongest opposition to your proposed "Idaho Forest Management Act," S.2457, and ask that you include this statement and the enclosures in its Hearing Record. I was stunned when I learned that your wilderness proposal includes designation recommendation for only 526,000 acres from the pool of eight to nine million acres that are currently not designated in Idaho. This proposal reflects neither a truly conservative path of least consequences for Idaho's environment nor does it demonstrate an understanding of values of wilderness to Idaho residents and the rest of the United States citizenry who share ownership of these public domain lands. You have been quoted as stating that Idahoans do not want more wilderness, yet testimony was over 2 to 1 in favor of a higher level of wilderness designation than you propose at the wilderness hearings you chaired in Idaho.

Wilderness is Idaho's greatest resource, and represents the core of Idaho's renewable and continuous tourism industry, an outdoor recreational economy which will magnify in the future, and is at the root of the individualistic, outdoor oriented lifestyle enjoyed by Idaho residents. Wilderness is critical habitat for many, many Idahoans and since its finiteness can now be measured to the acre, your failure as a representative to marshal protection is as great a tragedy as Watt's failed policies. This abdication of understanding, vision, and common sense will stand out as the worst piece of legislation Idaho has experienced in the last two decades. For Idahoans in the future this is a bigger economic blow than we felt during the recent recession. By sacrificing the wilderness character of these habitats you have robbed us all of significant natural heritage aspects of our state.

Special interests such as the mining industry have known for 20 years that they were on a timeline for exploration in potential wilderness lands. The fact is that the reason these sites remain is a de facto demonstration that wilderness is their greatest value. The wood products industry would not be adversely affected by wilderness designation, indeed, subsidies would be extraordinary and economically silly if any of these areas were to be roaded for timber harvest. The public would receive a better deal financially if the industry were simply given the roading money directly and told to go home. Wilderness designation does not impact grazing, which is allowed in nearly all of our currently habitats. In truth no special interest is served by not designating these lands, and it is disappointing that you cannot see this.

I am attaching several papers I ask be included in the record. These cite values that our culture derives from wilderness and demonstrate the fallacy of alleged benefit from non-designation. I firmly support the well thought out proposal forwarded by the Idaho Wildlife Federation, which would designate 4.9 million acres of qualifying habitat.

Your mandate that lands not designated by managed for uses other wilderness virtually guarantees that the chances of sites surviving on a de facto basis are nil. It is as if you are so vehemently opposed to the preservation of natural heritage aspects of our culture that you want to blot them out all at once.

Sincerely,
Peter A. Bowler
Peter A. Bowler, Star Route, Bliss, Idaho 83314

APR 16 '84 BW Id. Wilderness Bill

MORTON R. BRIGHAM/SAWMILL CONSULTANT

3519 13TH STREET / LEWISTON, IDAHO 83501 / PHONE (208) 743-3796

3519 13th St.
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
April 11, 1984

3841

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D. C. 20510

S.2547

Dear Senator McClure:

Dear Mort

Your bill, S.2547, called the "Idaho Forest Management Act" really carries the wrong title. A more appropriate title would be "Endless Idaho Timber Subsidy Act" because of the subsidies it would legalize through its "release" language.

Most of the roadless land remaining in Idaho, some 8 million acres, supports only scattered timber of small size on sub-marginal growing sites. However, the Forest Service has developed a mania for building roads that keep its staff busy profiding access to sub-marginal timber that can be harvested only by huge subsidies in the form of federally financed roads and other ruinous developments. Your bill would legalize and greatly expand this waste of taxpayer funds.

The proposal in your bill to classify 30,500 acres in the Mallard Larkins area as wilderness is typical of the provisions of the bill. Only the 30,500 acres presently [redacted] administratively designated "Pioneer" area which conservationists saved themselves fifteen years would be added to the wilderness category. The other 210,000 acres of adjoining roadless land would be gutted by the release language. So the net effect of your bill is to gut the 210,000 acres.

All this would come at a time when Forest Service concern for the land and resource conservation in general is at an all time low and state agencies have no funds for enforcement of water quality standards or timber management or mining control statutes.

The only sensible course is to pigeonhole your bill for what I hope will be a long, long time.

Very truly yours,

Morton R Brigham

Morton R. Brigham

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

MARK A & PATRICIA L. HILLIARD
4402 AIRPORT ROAD
NAMPA, IDAHO 83651

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

APR 17 '84

Dear Patty + MARK

Dear Senator McClure: (BW) Id. Wild. Bill
60156

We are writing to express our support for at least a 2.9 million acre wilderness bill for Idaho as developed by Idahoans at Moscow in the past year. We are also writing to let you know of our unbelievable disappointment and revulsion at the paltry 526,000 bill you proposed, supposedly as a "compromise" with the remainder of the Idaho delegation. That excuse sounds like a cop-out, not leadership. If that type of action also applies to other proposals upon which you work, may we also assume that all of ~~you~~ those are merely "starting points" and also of little value except in arriving at a "mid-range" compromise?

We are forwarding letters to the Oregon and Washington Congressional delegations to request ~~that~~ their wilderness bills not be included in a package with the Idaho proposal so that hopefully a ~~better~~ real Idaho bill can be prepared.

Please include this letter as part of the official wilderness hearings

(over)

-2-

record in the Senate.

Thank you for your time and consideration but lets have a little more true consideration for Idaho wilderness.

Sincerely

Karl & Patty Hilliard
4402 Airport Road
Nampa, Idaho 83651

AC. Senator Symms
Congressman Larry Craig
Washington Congressional Delegation
Oregon Congressional Delegation
Congressman John Seiberling

N0125

BW

Idaho wilderness Bill

David A. Sealander 1-208-522-1022
Sealander Farm and Park
Route 4, Box 371
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
April 8, 1984

U. S. Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Senator James McClure

8033 [illegible]

Please enter these comments into the hearing record and make copies available to all members of the committee.

The Anti-Wilderness proposal of the Idaho Congressional delegation is one of the most insulting, despicable, underhanded pieces of trash that might be conceived for that 8 million acres of remnant homes of Gods creation still living free in the abundance of a climax ecosystem in the State of Idaho. It is a proposal, totally contrary to represent a people who live by the principles of Live and Let Live. We always knew there were some amoung us whose appetites knew few if any bounds, who refused to be content with a living from what they could earn by the sweat of their brow; and now human slavery is a bit out of fashion, they seek total domination by enslaving the earths remaining wild and free living creatures to the greatest extent alowable or take their lives and the land of their homes for ages and replace them with the sameness of dumb obedient creatures who serve their greedy masters singularly. I am a farmer and well aquainted with the character and and detail of contrast between one husbandman and one pillager. This proposal is definitely on the far side of those who live by pillage.

It is unfortuately, not as suprising as it once might have seemed as the character of our delegation becomes more apparent. The hearings for this proposal were on the same date as the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Convention by no accident and the whole matter has been handled by backdoor arrangements insofar as seemed possible. Hearings on matters of state importance up for congressional consideration are at an absolute minimum. Now we get public information meetings where they tell us how it will be. They don't listen, they tell us. I didn't always agree with Senator Church but they are about 180° contrast with his policy of openness and public involvement. It's Obvious. They are trying to railroad this insult through congress.

I've lived and farmed here in Idaho nearly my whole life here on the the family farm where I grew up. I am in favor of strong and honest human industry. Much of our strength comes of knowing what is becoming to good people and to live in the most appropriately best way possible. To constantly take more and give less is unbecoming of a strong and dignified people. That goes for our relationship with all other living beings.

I've hiked and skied in some of the areas nearby: Garn's Mountain, Palisades, The North Slope of the Teton's, The Lemhi's, The Lost River Range, Beaverhead and Centenial Mountains. I don't go often. I have a lot of work to keep up with. But my occasional pilgrimages are extemely important to me and those lands are sacred. These most productive dynamic equilllibrium ecosystems to the whole community of life must not be undone. These proposals would destroy that. They deserve to be treated as the trash that they are and terminated as promptly as possible.

Sincerely,

David A [illegible]

For the Wilderness Hearing Record

APR 18

Box 3519
Ketchum, ID 83340
April 12, 1984

(DW)

Idaho wilderness Bill

Dear Lynne

60133

Representative John Seiberling
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Seiberling:

I'm sure in the past few weeks you have been deluged with letters from the people of Idaho concerning Senator McClure's wilderness (?) bill.

To that, I would like to add a few thoughts.

The people who support wild lands and the creatures within them no longer have a voice in Washington. The tears that were wept the past five days in this state have been many with the passing of Frank Church--the one true friend that environmentalists had in Washington.

We are looking at short-term gain versus long-term gain in exploiting these unroaded areas. Big money, mostly out-of-state money is waiting like one of Idaho's eagles to snatch the prey.

Last summer after hiking in the White Cloud mountains and seeing scores of mountain sheep living unmolested in a high, wild cirque--I read the book Mountain Sheep and Men by biologist Valerius Geist. He spoke of the pioneer mentality of seeing undeveloped lands as a threat and a enemy. I grew up with this philosophy in Eastern Oregon--that the land had to be under command, had to be tamed.

IT IS NO LONGER APPLICABLE IN 1984. Too many people! Too much [illegible]tamed land! Geist wrote:

> Can much of the destruction of land and wildlife be justified as an escapable consequence of économic progress? A lazy, cowardly, thoughtless excuse!

I speak for the creatures in the White Clouds, Pioneers, Long Canyon and other places who cannot speak for themselves. Someone has to listen. Please do not let this non-wilderness bill become law.

Sincerely,

Lynne K Stone

copy: Senator McClure

660 Wrenco Loop Rd #8
Sandpoint ID 83864
April 8th 1984.

APR 10 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington DC 20515

[illegible]

Wild Bill

60171

Dear Senator,

We are writing to voice our concerns, and strong opposition to your 'Idaho Wilderness Bill'. We request that this letter, of which we are sending a copy to Congressman John Seiberling, be included in the Congressional Record for this bill.

Currently there are some six million acres of roadless lands in Idaho. Proposals for wilderness to date are:

Senator McClure	526,064. acres
Forest Industry	591,628 "
Governor Evans	1,040,000 "
RARE II (USFS)	1,840,922 "
Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition	2,900,000 "

To our minds, if we were asked to rate the proposals in order of preference, yours would rate lowest, the Idaho Wildlands Defence Coalition highest. It seems ironic that even the Forest Industry proposed a higher acreage than yourself. Who are your batting for?

However, just merely coming up with an acreage total does not state the whole case. What of relative land values – to wildlife habitat, to recreation, to saving the last remnants of still miraculously untouched virgin forest, to water catchment areas and water quality, and just for its own sake – the asthetics and beauty of land for its own sake. Why do we need to place human and monetary values on land which is our gift from the universe?

We believe strongly that whilst ever nations take as inviolate a belief that a growth in the Gross National Product is inseparable from a healthy nation, then their populations will continue to perceive natural resources as "their own" to exploit, with no thought for future quality of life and this planet.

An area in Northern Idaho that concerns us very much is Long Canyon - specifically excluded from your bill: the last roadless unlogged drainage in the Selkirks, and the most requested piece of wilderness in hearings across this state.

Finally, the "hard" release language of the bill, meaning that no more wilderness can be considered before 2010, offends us for 2 reasons:

a) with this society's voracious appetite for land just how much roadless land will be left by the year 2010

b) lands suitable for wilderness classification should surely be considered on a case-by-case basis, not some arbitrary in-or-out of an acreage for the whole state.

Please consider this matter further.

Yours faithfully

Phillip Austin

Kerry Fitzharris.

APR 18 1984

216 East A Street
PO Box 4663
Moscow, Idaho 83843
April 14, 1984

Dear philip

#60172
BW Id. Wild Bill

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Sir:

I am outraged at the Idaho Wilderness Bill that Senator McClure has introduced.

Three points in particular that I wish changed are:

1) 526,000 acres is not enough, I want the RARE II (forest service) recomendation of 1,840,922 acres to be implemented instead.

2) Long Canyon should be included.

3) The release language for the remaining roadless areas virtually assures that these lands will never again be suitable for wilderness.

Senator McClure's proposal contains even less acerage ~~that~~ than the industry recommended. The remaining acerage, if managed under "multiple use", would have roads built, which amounts to nothing less than a further subsidy to the forest industry. If those lands were economically feasible to harvest they already would have been logged.

I recommend including as much land as possible in wilderness. If necessary, this land could always be withdrawn at a later date, but land that has been logged and had roads built can't be put into wilderness.

If Senator McClure is not responsive to my wishes, then I can no longer support him as my ~~con~~ congressman

Please include this letter in the Congressional Record for the wilderness bill.

A copy of this letter will be sent to Congressman John Seiberling.

Sincerely

Philip L. Jones

Philip L. Jones, PO Box 8883, 216 East A St, Moscow, Idaho, 83 843, Ap. 14, 198

Portneuf Valley
Audubon Society

APR 16 1984

April 13, 1984

Senator James McClure
361 Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

(Bu) idaho wilderness Bill 5350

Senator McClure:

Please include the comments of the Portneuf Valley Audubon Society in the hearing record for S.2457; the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984.

Idaho has 8 million acres of wilderness criteria lands. In addition Idaho has 3.8 million acres presently classified as wilderness. That is more wilderness than any state outside of Alaska. Wilderness is where you find it. This wilderness lies within the boundary of Idaho but wilderness does not recognize political boundaries. These lands have been virtually unchanged for 14,000 years. (A somewhat longer period of time than Idaho's boundaries.) Time and again as Frank Church, Representative Morris Udal, John Dingle and John Seiberling have shown: The public values wilderness. The arguments of exploitation versus preservation have been iterated a thousand times. The choice of the American public is for wilderness. This is not for any elitist reason but simply to have a legacy to pass on to their heirs.

The Idaho Wilderness Management Act of 1984 proposes the inclusion of 526,000 acres into the national wilderness system. That is less than 7% of the wilderness available. A provision of the bill eliminates revaluation of wilderness land except by Congress until year 2030 and mandates that the lands can not be managed so as to preserve wilderness characteristics. This bill is not a wilderness preservation bill; it is an anti-wilderness bill. There is no room to negotiate or any room for compromise in this act. Portneuf Valley Audubon Society has no choice but to oppose this bill in its entirety and urge that the senate reject this act without amendment.

Sincerely,

Pete

Pete Cole, Conservation Chair
520 Skyline Dr.
Pocatello, Idaho 83204

cc: Tony

APR 16 1984
Official Committee File

Barbara Wise

Arizona • Colorado • Idaho
Montana • Utah • Wyoming

National Audubon Society
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE
4150 DARLEY, SUITE 5, BOULDER, COLORADO 80303 (303) 499-0219

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
APR 13 1984

April 9, 1984

The Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

We recently received your newsletter describing the Idaho Forest Management Act and, on April 5, notice of the hearings on that bill in Washington on April 3. National Audubon requests that you include this [redacted]

First, we would like to note that the notice given for the hearings was so short as to almost preclude public comment. We ask that a 30 day comment period be allowed to gather adequate public testimony on the proposed legislation.

As National Audubon's representative, I attended two of the four hearings held in Idaho last summer to collect public input on the whole wilderness question. I heard the public express overwhelming suport for more wilderness. The acreages mentioned in those hearings ranged from two to six million acres, far beyond what S. 2457 would designate. Given the public response at the hearings I attended, National Audubon judges your bill to be a completely inappropriate measure to deal with the wilderness question in Idaho. Not only does it fall far below the acreage the public supports, it fails to address the national interest in our national forests. I cannot emphasize strongly enough that Idaho's forests are of concern to the whole country. We at Audubon believe that our country's wildlife, watersheds, soils and fisheries would be substantially degraded by S. 2457.

About the time of the hearings, your office sent out a newsletter asking Idahoans to respond to the question "Do we need any more additonal acres of wilderness?". The response to this "poll" has been quoted as the expression of public opinion on this issue. Yet this "survey" did not reflect the large number of options available and did not go to out-of-State residents whose interest in the disposition of National Forest lands is as important as that of Idahoans. The response given at the August hearings is a much more valid measure of public opinion and was strongly in favor of a much larger wilderness acreage than S. 2457 proposes.

Let me take just one example. Long Canyon, in the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, contains one of the last pristine old-growth forests left in that area of northern Idaho. Local conservationists have proposed a 20,000-acre Long Canyon wilderness to protect the majestic old growth and help preserve populations of the endangered grizzly bear and mountain caribou. The Idaho Forest Management Act ignores this locally-supported proposal and would designate only 2,400 acres of the upper canyon as wilderness while leaving the biotically most important old growth forest available for logging. This proposal is completely unacceptable to National Audubon, and it is typical of the approach S. 2457 takes to individual roadless areas.

Idaho Conservationists have made several proposals for settlement of the wilderness question in Idaho. We note that both the Idaho Wildlands Defense Fund and the Idaho Wildlife Federation/Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association agree that the following areas should be designated as wilderness:

- Boise National Forest -
  - Peace Rock
  - Red Mountain
  - Sawtooth completions
  - Trinities
  - Danskin - South Fork Boise River

- Caribou National Forest -
  - Cache Crest
  - Mount Naomi
  - West Fork Mink Creek

- Challis National Forest -
  - Borah Peak
  - Pahsimeroi

- Clearwater National Forest -
  - Great Burn
  - Moose Mountain
  - Elk Summit

- Idaho Panhandle National Forest -
  - Salmo Priest
  - Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest
  - Scotchman's Peak
  - Grandmother Mountain
  - Mallard-Larkins

- Payette National Forest
  - Salmon River Breaks
  - Payette Crest

- Salmon National Forest -
  - North Lemhi Range
  - West Bighole

- Sawtooth National Forest -
  - Pioneers
  - Cache Peak

Targhee National Forest -
  Diamond Peak
  Italian Peaks
  Lionhead
  Garns Mountain
  Palisades
  Bear Creek

In addition to this agreement on wilderness, the two groups also agree that special status should be given to South Forth Salmon River, Snowbank Mountain, Deadwood River, Breadwinner (Boise National Forest); King Mountain (Challis National Forest); North Fork Clearwater and North Lochsa Slope (Clearwater National Forest); South Fork Salmon River (Payette National Forest); Lime Creek (Sawtooth National Forest); Centennial and Caribou City (Tarhee National Forest). These areas, for which consensus exists, should form the starting point for a comprehensive Idaho wilderness bill.

Regarding other features of the bill, National Audubon supports the use of "soft release" languge such as appeared in P.L. 96-560, the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980, or in the current Arizona Wilderness Act, H.R. 4707. We urge you and the other members of the Idaho Congressional Delegation to adopt this language.

Normally a newly-introduced wilderness proposal such as S. 2457 becomes the basis for a serious and rational discussion of the issues involved. Given the shortcomings of S. 2457 as introduced, National Audubon regards it as an inadequate basis for negotiation or discussion. It ignores input from the public hearings in August, 1983, and it neglects the national interest in National Forest wildlands that happen to be in Idaho. We respectfully urge that you redraft a bill that will adequately respond to the public interest in Idaho's remaining wildlands.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

Pauline D. Plaza

Pauline D. Plaza
Regional Representative

cc: Dan Worsham, President, Palouse Audubon Society
Erwin Sonnenberg, President, Golden Eagle Audubon Society
Jeff Ruprecht, President, Prairie Falcon Audubon Society
Joan Downing, President, Portneuf Valley Audubon Society
Charlie Stevenson, President, Snake River Audubon Society
Honorable Steven Symms
Honorable Larry Craig
Honorable George V. Hansen
Honorable John Seiberling
Honorable Morris Udall

JOHN R. SWANSON
P. O. Box 932
Berkeley, Calif. 94701

April 3, 1984.

APR 19 1984

The Honorable James A. McClure,
Chair ~ Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510.

Dear Senator McClure:

Please include my Comments as follows, in the Official Public Hearings concerning the Idaho Forest Management Act, S.2457.

While I am not residing in our Gem State at this time, I wish to advise that I have been acquainted with our National Forest System as located in Idaho for some fifty years. and arrived at the firm conclusion many decades ago that such Forest Service lands - waters in this State contain outstanding Wilderness, scenic, wildlife, fish, botanic and cultural resources of certain national significance. Land and Water Units that form an important portion of our Nation's natural heritage. areas that provide a Vital and, as all Americans hope, a lasting refuge for Man, and for all life on this endangered planet.

I Urge that the following areas - acreages of Not-protected Roadless Lands located on our National Forest System in Idaho be fully classified and permanently protected as Wilderness; as Each such Area features superb Wilderness attributes, and to be included ~ added ~ to our National Wilderness Preservation System ~ at this time;

- Salmo Priest 95,000 including Washington.
- Upper Priest ~ complex ~ 35,000 including Washington
- Selkirks ~ complex ~ 150,000 including Bureau of Land Management Areas
- Hell roaring ~ complex ~ 20,000.
- Buck horn Ridge ~ complex ~ 15,000 including Montana.
- Scotchman Peaks ~ complex ~ 135,000 including Montana.
- Magee ~ complex ~ 145,000 including Montana.
- Trout Creek ~ complex ~ 90,000 including Montana.
- Coeur d'Alene River ~ complex ~ 35,000.
- St. Joe Mountains ~ complex ~ 220,000 including Montana and BLM.
- Pend Oreille ~~Lake~~ ~ complex ~ 18,000.
- Grandmother ~ complex ~ 65,000 including B.L.M.
- Mallard - Larkins ~ complex ~ 525,000 including Montana.
- Hoodoo ~ complex ~ 300,000 including Montana.
- Big Horn Weitas ~ complex ~ 550,000.
- Selway - Bitterroot Wilderness Additions, Only. 750,000 including Montana.
- River of No Return Wilderness Additions, Only. 1,400,000.
- Gospel Hump Wilderness Additions, Only. 145,000.
- Middle Fork - Pilot Knob ~ complex ~ 105,000.
- Slate Creek ~ complex ~ 30,000 including BLM
- Allison ~ complex ~ 15,000.
- French Creek ~ complex ~ 155,000 including BLM.
- Sick Creek West - needles ~ complex ~ 235,000.
- Hells Canyon Wilderness Additions Only. 900,000 including Oregon and B.L.M.
- Rainbow ~ complex ~ 50,000.
- South Fork Boise River ~ complex ~ 90,000 including B.L.M.
- Sheep Creek ~ complex ~ 135,000.
- Red Mountain ~ complex ~ 15,000.
- Deadwood - Peace - Landmark ~ complex ~ 320,000.
- Snow Bank Mountain 50,000.
- Sunset 20,000.
- Wilson 25,000.
- Caton ~ complex ~ 125,000.
- Brown's Creek 26,000.
- Brope Mountain 22,000.
- Cur Tiss Lake 20,000.
- Council Mountain 21,000 including B.L.M.
- Saw tooth Wilderness Additions, Only 910,000 including B.L.M.
- White Clouds - Boulder Mountains - Pioneer Mountains ~~complex ~ ...~~ including B.L.M. (at least 1,010,000 [acres]).
- Lost River Range ~ complex ~ 455,000 including BLM.
- Lemhi Range ~ complex ~ 590,000 including BLM.
- Napoleon Ridge ~ complex ~ 15,000 including BLM.
- Allan Mountain ~ complex ~ 180,000 including Montana.
- Anderson Mountain 56,000 including Montana.
- Big Hole ~ complex ~ 345,000 including Montana.
- Goat Mountain ~ complex ~ 56,000 including Montana and B.L.M.
- Italian Peaks ~ complex ~ 340,000 including Montana and BLM.
- Garfield Mountain ~ complex ~ 85,000 including Montana and BLM.
- Centennial Mountains ~ complex ~ 165,000 including Montana and B.L.M.
- Diamond Peak ~ complex ~ 105,000 including BLM
- Lion head 45,000 including Montana.
- West Slope Tetons ~ complex ~ 225,000 including Wyoming (primarily ~ Wyoming).
- Palisades - Garns Mountain ~ complex ~ 390,000 including Wyoming.

Next Page

JOHN [illegible]. SWANSON
P. O. Box [illegible]
Berkeley, Calif. 94701

Dear Sirs.

- Caribou Range Country ~ complex ~ 365,000 including Wyoming and B.L.M.
- Dennett ~ complex ~ 75,000 including Wyoming.
- South Caribou ~ complex ~ 40,000.
- Black Pine Mountain ~ complex ~ 50,000 including B.L.M.
- Sherman Peak Area ~ complex ~ 24,000.
- Worm ~ complex ~ 55,000.
- Mount Naomi ~ complex ~ 85,000 including Utah.
- Desert Mountain - Bonneville ~ complex ~ 125,000 including B.L.M.
- Elkhorn - Clarkston ~ complex ~ 130,000 including Utah.
- Bob Little ~ complex ~ 18,000.
- Harrison - Cache ~ complex ~ 65,000 including B.L.M.
- Mahogany - Rock Creek ~ complex ~ 85,000 including B.L.M.
- Curlew (National Grasslands) ~ complex ~ 12,000 including B.L.M.

I wish to advise that I very much __Oppose__ the so-called "Hard" Release language.
As such provision will mean that areas well qualified as Wilderness will be developed for surface and sub-surface resources, instead.

If we are to save Idaho's Wild life, Fish, as well as, Water, Soil and Air resources we must save our State's remaining Roadless Areas and dedicate some as Wilderness.

Also ~

To expire all Subdivisions on all Public Lands.

With no Disposal of any Public Lands.

To permanently Ban all forms of surface and sub-surface development on all current, proposed and potential Wilderness.

With No Release of any Roadless Areas, as they are qualified as Wilderness.

For when we Save Wilderness,
we Save America!

Sincerely,

D. R. Swanson

April 15, 1984

2635 Mapleton Ave #174
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Honorable James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

By Express Mail

RE: HEARINGS ON PROPOSED SENATE WILDERNESS BILL FOR THE STATE OF IDAHO

Dear Senator McClure:

Please add our comments to the hearing record concerning further wilderness designation in Idaho.

1) At a minimum, we favor at least 3 million acres be added to the forest wilderness in Idaho at this time. You should include all the acreage outlined by the Idaho Conservation League, plus several important areas delineated by the Idaho Wildlife Federation.

2) Additionally, beyond a 3 million acre wilderness, we favor the ICL position on a White Clouds wilderness. We are also surprised that this area is being included in your present legislation when we were led to believe that the White Clouds would be dealt with at another time. Without a doubt the people of Idaho want the White Clouds protected.

3) We urge you to re-examine the record of the field hearings in Idaho during 1983. The majority of the speakers favor more, not less wilderness in Idaho. Their input should be considered in a redraft of your proposed legislation.

4) We disagree with your proposed release language. Instead, please consider adopting a version of the "soft" release language proposed by the ICL and others.

Recent reports indicate that mining activity and profits in Idaho increased substantially during 1983. This occurred despite the defacto wilderness status of many unroaded areas now under consideration. At the same time, the recreation industry becomes a more important part of the Idaho economy. This clean industry depends on secure wilderness, protected watersheds and sustained wildlife populations. We do not think your present legislation considers the needs of the recreation industry adequately. We can have both a healthy mining industry and a booming tourist economy by protecting the current unroaded areas in Idaho. Tax dollars will flow into the state with more wilderness designation while the deficit timber sales that emanate from roading steep and batholithic areas such as French Creek and other Salmon drainages can only cost Idaho citizens and the pockets of all citizens.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Hummel • Jeff Fereday

Kay Hummel & Jeff Fereday

APR 19 '84

BW Id. Wild. Bill
58462

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

FOR THE HEARING RECORD REGARDING S.2457 THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

Dear Teri

We the undersigned request that no further action be taken in Congress regarding S. 2457 the Idaho Forest Management Act until the record of last summer's field hearings conducted by the Senate Energy Committee in Idaho are published and distributed.

Examination of this record should reveal that Idahoans, by a margin of 2 to 1, supported significant additions to the existing wilderness system.

Congress knows the stand of Idaho's delegation on wilderness. It deserves to know where the people of Idaho stand.

Sincerely,

Logged → Teri Nnell
Tony-Ann Spitzer
Jeannie Salters
Edwina Allen
[illegible]
[illegible]
Brenda Zimmerman
Dale Robinson
Robert Tyler
John Barringer

Senate Committee
Energy and Natural Resources
Room 3106
Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Linda Merigliano
P.O. Box 453
Driggs, Idaho 83422

April 13, 1984

FOR THE SENATE HEARING RECORD

What does Idaho mean to you? For most people, Idaho conjures up an image which includes natural beauty, clear streams and extensive wildlife and fish resources. It is ironic that the State is represented by a man who seeks to destroy the very essence of what Idaho is all about. Why hasn't the public hearing record from the State hearings been released? The record clearly shows where the public stands - they want more Wilderness. McClure's Idaho Forest Management Act S. 2457 is a farce. To insure the maintenance of Idaho's wildlife populations, more than rock and snow Wilderness is needed.

But worse than the inadequate acreage is the release language that accompanies the Bill. The requirement that undesignated areas "shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness" eliminates the option to just leave an area roadless. It is not coincidental that there is a huge road budget proposed at the same time. This forces a decision to be made between Wilderness and timber harvest with no middle ground allowed. There is a reason Idaho's roadless areas are not yet logged and it isn't because nobody knew they were there. The timber is simply not worth the cost of getting it out without hugh subsidies. Harvesting on the very erosive Batholith soils could potentially do much damage to the fishery resource. In some of the roadless areas, logging could not be done without causing severe environmental degradation and clearly violating NEPA and the NFMA regulations.

I also must differ with the opinion that roadless areas must be released from possible Wilderness consideration and"brought under management". Since when is Wilderness not managed? Although not tangible, Wilderness is managed for very specific outputs such as:

1. opportunities for solitude
2. preservation of natural, viable wildlife populations
3. maintenance of scientific, historic and educational values
4. opportunities for dispersed "primitive" forms of recreation

In conclusion, the release language is totally unacceptable and the proposed acreage is too low. I feel the NFMA regulations should be upheld so that Wilderness designation along with other multiple uses is considered every planning period. I support the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition proposal for a 3.4 million acre Wilderness Bill.

Thank you.

Linda Merigliano

STATEMENT OF TESTIMONY BY TERI NORELL REPRESENTING: THE IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE, THE COMMITTEE FOR IDAHO'S HIGH DESERT, AND THE MIDDLE SNAKE GROUP OF THE SIERRA CLUB. BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURSE COMMITTEE ON THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT, SB 2457.

17 [illegible]
SB462

Dear Teri,
2nd letter
this not
logged in

BW

Idaho
wilderness
Brel

Mr. Chairman,

During the August wilderness field hearings in Boise, overwhelming testimony was given in support of wilderness classification in specific areas in the Boise National Forest. These areas included: Peace Rock, Red Mountain, Sawtooth Completion, Trinites, Danskin - South Fork Boise River.

We would like to address your reasoning for not including any of these areas in the Idaho Forest Management Act. Specificly we would like to ask;

1. What criteria was used to evaluate wilderness potential within these areas?
2. What specific reasons were there that eliminated these areas form wilderness classification?
3. What information was used to evaluate the non inventoried areas in RARE 11, ie. the Trinities?

The Boise National Forest contains the largest number of roadless acres of any national forest in Idaho. It is, as you well know, near the largest population center in Idaho. Wilderness classification will ensure protection of these areas. These areas are essential to meet the growing diversity of needs within this community.

We would like to urge you to reconsider your wilderness recommendation conserning the Boise National Forest.

Respectfully,

Teri Norell
Teri Norell

APR 23 '84

4-15-84: 934

1440 Riviera Dr.
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

April 17, 1984

53422

Senator James Mc Clure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

BW Id. Wild Bill
Dear Ivy

Dear Senator McClure:

The Idaho Falls Chapter of the Idaho Conservation League wishes to go on record opposing your proposed "wilderness" bill, the Forest Management Act. The acreage is far too low to be worthy of ICL support, and the hard release language is totally unacceptable.

We are quite concerned that the hearing record from your field hearings held last August have not been made public. Because those hearings documented far stronger support for wilderness than evidenced in your proposal, we wonder how you reached your decision on wilderness acreage.

We also would like written justification from you for not including the following areas in your bill: Palisades, Garns Mountain, Lionhead and the North Lemhis. The Borah wilderness size was cut in half to our chagrin, and your small White Clouds/Boulder proposal was a particular disappointment.

We would like you to make public the process you used in formulating your proposed bill. We feel the Idaho citizens deserve to know why our Congressional team proposes to eliminate more than 90% of our remaining roadless, wild areas.

Our wilderness is a priceless heritage, lands that serve our recreational needs and that do attract visitors and businesses to our State. We urge you and the Idaho delegation to listen to your full constituency, not only the timber and oil companies. A much larger wilderness proposal combined with soft release language would be supported by our ICL chapter in Idaho Falls.

Sincerely,

Ivy Howard

Ivy Howard
Chapter Representative
Idaho Conservation League

Not Logged
4-24-84: unanswered

Bw

Idaho wilderness bill

Dear Sen. McClure. April 5,1984

I find it most shameful the way you have treated Idaho's wilderness legislation.

Dear Ivy

If it is truly the reasonable bill you would like folks to believe then why are you rushing things? Why did you not give consideration or publicity to the hearing records?

What were your reasons for choosing the sites you did? I know the varius environmental groups have put a tremendous amount of time, personal expense and effort into arriving at a truly reasonable, conservative compromise for all interested.

Where is your own research ?

Upon what do you draw your conclusions?

Ivy Howard
Ivy Howard
1440 Riviera Dr.
Idaho Falls, ID. 83401

529-8181

[redacted]

Ivy Howard

April 16, 1984

60368

(BW) Idaho wilderness

Bell

Dear Julie

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sen. McClure:

I am writing because I am appalled at the low acreage figure and the wording of release language in your Idaho Wilderness Bill. As one of the majority of people testifying in favor of the conservationists' 2.9 million acre proposal last summer, I wonder how you can ignore us so blatantly.

Recently I decided to test your theory that Idahoans don't want any more wilderness once again. April 9 I carried a petition in favor of the conservationists' proposal door to door in Coeur d' Alene, a city in which I know no one. I walked through an older neighborhood and talked with a wide variety of people including at least one logger. I was surprised how many people were eager to sign. About 80% of them signed, including the logger, and I made sure they understood the acreage under discussion. Many people commented on the destruction caused by clear cutting and resulting siltation of our streams. Sen. McClure, after my experience that Saturday, I don't believe your comment that Idahoans don't want any more wilderness is true. I hope you will reconsider the acreage in your bill and at least support the recommendations of the Idaho Fish and Game Department, but preferrably the proposal by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Council.

Please include this letter in the Senate hearing record. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Julia A. Jose

Julia A. Jose
West 3605 Fleming
Spokane, WA 99205

4-12-84

Senate Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
Room 3106
Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
APR 17 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Dear Committee members,

I hope this letter arrives in time for use in the hearing record. I strongly support the need for acreage increase in Regarding S. 2457, Senator McClure's IDAHO forest management act. Senator McClure's Proposal of barely 1/2 million acres is very low by all standards. Senator McClures own hearings in IDAHO reflect this fact. His bill ignores this and the desire of IDAHoans to give future generations a voice in the matters of their time by thwarting any say in changes until our forest are changed and sealed for ever by using hard Release language in the bill. It seems like industry voices are more important than the majority of IDAHoans that would like to see more land saved for the future.

I personally support increasing the acreage included in this bill to 2 to 3 million acres and using soft release in any bill of this type no matter weather the acreage is 1/2 million or 4 million. This will make for more flexiblity in making futur decision

Thank Sincerly

Jeffrey D. Kent
728 S. ADAMS
MOSCOW, IDAHO 83843

T. Jacob

APR 16 '84

For the hearing record
of bill S-2457
Idaho Forest Management Act

①

4-13-84

60120

(BW) Id. Wilderness Bill

The Idaho congressional delegation has once again displayed their own second class system of values and ignorance of the values of their constituents. I'm certainly not suggesting any lack of consideration for their constituents who provide financial and political backing. I'm refering to the general population, the electorate, the people attending the wilderness hearings, the people whose ideals extend beyond next years margin of profit. The wilderness issue is a long term investment. I personally believe in the creation of wilderness areas just for the sake of having them, ~~for the opportunity to at least partially escape the human condition,~~ for the sake of setting aside areas where nature takes priority over civilization, where four-legged animals do all the talking. We can afford it.

Personal feelings aside, there is a very pragmatic approach as well. The wilderness provides the opportunity for you and I, anyone whose is physically strong enough and mentally competent enough, to seek solitude and adventure. An opportunity to at least partially escape the human condition. Many people call this tourism. I see little or no long term benefit in road building with logging of timber in the 2.9 million acres of wilderness proposed by conservation groups. Most of that land is in areas of high relief and sparse timber. ~~[illegible]~~ Government subsidies much higher than are currently granted would be needed. We can't afford that.

Mining operations would be ~~of~~ important consideration if strategic metals, such as those at the Blackbird Mine were involved; a clause in the legislation might be considered to allow such development. ~~[illegible]~~ But no such deposits are known, certainly not publicized. Minerals potential ~~in the proposed~~

②

~~wilderness areas~~ is undoubtedly controversial, and probably not well defined (a rule rather than an exception in the mining industry), but most favorable for base and precious metals. ~~[illegible] of the long term potential gains to the State of Idaho in terms of tourism, it is unlikely that mining.~~ It is unlikely that mining in any of the potential wilderness areas would generate as much revenue for our state , in the long term, as tourism. ~~generated by the wilderness areas.~~ We can afford not to.

It is unwise to update reconsideration of ~~reviews~~ of the potential wilderness areas until 2000. The sensible approach, both economically and idealistically, is to grant wilderness designation to a much larger portion of terrain (perhaps 2.9 million acres versus .526 million) in order to ensure preservation of Idahos relatively uncluttered, unique, and spectacular beauty. Isn't that why we live here?

I most definitely do not support the 526,000 acre McClure proposal, nor the "hard release" language. I have more pride in my state than that. The release language, for the year 2000, is reasonable only if a much larger area is set aside today.

Sincerely

Thomas M Jacobs

Thomas M. Jacobs
740 Brookhaven Dr
Boise, Idaho 83704
(208) 375-0685

P.S.: Please excuse the lack of neat, organized writing. Time does not permit me to prepare a more acceptable copy.

Coeur d'Alene, Id.
April 16, 1984

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

APR 20 '84
1961

Dear Senator McClure:

Please include the following comments in the hearing record re the "Idaho Forest Management Act" if possible.

Dear Art

I am in receipt of your "Issue Update" special report which contains a generalized description of the area proposed for wilderness management, as well as some preliminary comments.

In relation to the latter, the comment that Idaho already has more wilderness than any other state except Alaska, I offer two likely reasons for this. First, wilderness, by its definition, can only be in undeveloped, relatively pristine areas. It can't be moved, for example, from a sparsely populated state to one of more dense population where wilderness is both scarce and in more demand. Second, Idaho not only has been peculiarly blessed with these rare scenic resources but was discovered later by those whose primary objective was to exploit those resources.

As to the bill itself, while I believe that we can and must reach a reasonable balance between consumptive use and preservation, this proposal, unbelievably, is even more extreme in the no-wilderness direction than the acreage proposed by the timber industry. Moreover, its "hard release" language is totally unacceptable; it would almost force an immediate, full-speed approach toward consumptive utilization of everything not specifically designated as wilderness.

As to specifics of proposed wilderness areas I will limit my comments to a few examples. The recommendation of 14,678 acres for Salmo-Priest is one of the few recommendations that I feel would be acceptable. This assumes, of course, that the remainder of the Salmo-Priest area recommended by the Forest Service would be included in the Washington bill.

The proposed Selkirk-Canyons Wilderness includes 33,678 acres but of that amount 22,878 acres are along the Selkirk Crest. These acres are strictly "goat rocks" in a zig-zag strip following the ridge line and picking up the major peaks. I have long contended there is no need for wilderness designation of this particular area at all as there is no timber at that elevation, there is obviously no grazing, and there apparently hasn't ever been a trace of mineral-bearing ore there. In other words, with no possible economic subsidy to construct roads on the Crest there is no danger to the area and therefore no need of wilderness status as protection.

A mere pittance of 2,400 acres in the upper reaches of Long Canyon contains little of the old-growth plant and timber ecology which makes Long Canyon unique. The proposed addition of 8,400 acres in adjacent Parker Canyon is no substitute at all. No one, to my knowledge, recommended inclusion of this area. It is a steep, very narrow canyon which would be most uneconomic to log. But this is insufficient reason to substitute it for Long Canyon.

A final example of the inadequacy of this so-called wilderness plan in the Idaho Panhandle is the very meager recommendation of 30,500 acres for the Mallard-Larkins Wilderness. As any map will show, this proposal, too, has been carefully drawn to include only an area of high lakes, peaks and few trees of merchantable quality. Substantially more area is needed as a strong buffer zone to keep roads and heavy activity away especially from mountain goat habitat. This pertains particularly to Black Mt. and Mallard Peak. Also, Snow Peak hasn't even been included at all in the proposed Wilderness. Show Peak and Black Mt. are probably the most productive mountain goat habitat in Idaho and deserve the highest degree of protection. This area is the location from which transplants have been obtained for many years to enable us to restock mountain goat herds in other parts of the Panhandle and even serves to provide stock for trading purposes to other states for other species of game animals and birds (e.g. wild turkeys).

Now a more general comment. Although Kootenai County where I live has more National Forest Land than most counties of Idaho, there is no Forest Service land in this county programmed or requested for Wilderness. This is also the county nearest the metropolitan area of Spokane, Wa., the largest city between the midwest and the Seattle-Portland area on the Pacific Coast. Next nearest to Spokane is probably the Bonner- Boundary County area, home of Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest. This is all the more reason to give serious consideration to wilderness in Long Canyon.

Finally, I think a comment relating National Forest timber to the economy in Boundary County (home of Long Canyon) is pertinent here. A recent study by University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Idaho Forest Industries Data Collection System, Missoula, Mont. shows that in 1979 the volume of saw timber received from Panhandle National Forest amounted to 23% of the total; in 1980 the figure was 25%. In other words three-fourths of the saw timber is coming from state and private lands. In this context it would appear that the Long Canyon timber would not be exactly essential to the continued prosperity of the sawmill industry in Boundary County.

In summary it appears to me that if we accept the wilderness concept at all the "Idaho Forest Management Act" simply fails to measure up. This proposal needs a thorough overhaul. And if we must err we ought to err on the side of caution. If we designate too much land as wilderness we can always reverse the process later. If we designate too little and we charge ahead full bore with roads and timber harvest we cannot retreat. Wilderness once gone cannot be recreated.

Very sincerely yours,

Art Manley

Art Manley
1109 11th St.
Coeur d'Alene, Id. 83814

cc: Rep. Larry Craig
Rep. John Seiberling
Gov. John Evans

APR 19 '84

2nd Letter
3-15-84: -903
48840

BRUCE O PHILBRICK
PSC BOX 1906
MOUNTAIN HOME AFB. ID
83648

SENATOR JAMES McCLURE
UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

(ED) Id. Wild. Bill

APRIL 13, 1984

DEAR SENATOR McCLURE:

Dear Bruce

PLEASE INCLUDE THIS LETTER IN THE RECORD FOR THE HEARING ON S 2457 BEFORE THE SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE.

UPON ANNOUNCEMENT OF YOUR IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1984, I WAS VERY DISAPPOINTED TO HEAR THAT YOUR PROPOSAL WOULD ONLY PROTECT .65 PERCENT OF THE EIGHT MILLION ACRES OF ROADLESS LANDS AT STAKE.

I SUPPORT THE IDAHO WILDLANDS DEFENSE COALITION'S 2.9 MILLION ACRE WILDERNESS PROPOSAL; I FEEL IT IS A PROPOSAL WHICH ENCOMPASSES THE INTERESTS OF ALL IDAHOANS. ALSO, THE 2.9 MILLION ACRE PROPOSAL IS A MINIMUM FOR PROTECTING CRITICAL

WILDLIFE HABITATS, WATERSHEDS AND PRIME RECREATION AREAS.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT AREAS WERE EXCLUDED FROM POSSIBLE WILDERNESS DESIGNATION BY YOUR BILL. UNDER S. 2457, NO AREAS IN THE BOISE NATIONAL FOREST WOULD BE DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS. I FEEL THAT WILDERNESS FOR THE BOISE NATIONAL FOREST IS VERY IMPORTANT AS IT WOULD PROVIDE PROTECTED WILDLANDS FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF NEARBY URBAN AREAS, SUCH AS BOISE. IDEALLY, I WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO SEE THE TRINITIES, RED MOUNTAIN, PEACE ROCK, SAWTOOTH COMPLETION AND DANSKIN - SOUTH FORK BOISE RIVER DESIGNATED WILDERNESS. THESE ARE LOCAL AREAS OF OUTSTANDING QUALITY. MUCH OF MY SPARE TIME IS SPENT IN THESE AREAS BACKPACKING, FISHING AND SKIING. MOST OF ALL, I GO TO THESE AREAS TO CHERISH THEIR AESTHETIC QUALITIES.

FINALLY, I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO S. 2457 DUE TO THE "HARD RELEASE LANGUAGE" APPLIED TO THE REMAINING LANDS NOT DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS. I FEEL IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THESE LANDS CONTAIN "SOFT RELEASE LANGUAGE" SO THEY MAY BE POSSIBLY ONCE AGAIN CONSIDERED FOR WILDERNESS IN THE FUTURE.

IT IS MY HOPE THAT YOU WILL RECONSIDER YOUR PROPOSAL OF 526,064 ACRES AND BOOST IT TO 3.35 MILLION (INCLUDING THE WHITE CLOUDS) ACRES. WE HAVE SUCH A GREAT RESOURCE HERE IN IDAHO IN OUR VAST, UNSPOILED LANDS. LET'S MAKE AN EFFORT TO SAVE SOME OF THESE PRICELESS "GEMS" WHILE WE STILL HAVE A CHANCE.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONCERN.

SINCERELY,

Bruce C. Philbrick

APR 19 '84

ISI INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.

PIA
HIGHEST STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

LIFE • FIRE
LIABILITY • HEALTH
BURGLARY • ACCIDENT
PLATE GLASS • HOUSEHOLD
COMPENSATION • AUTOMOBILE
COMMERCIAL • BONDS

LIN TURNER · JACK PERRY
383 A YELLOWSTONE AVENUE POCATELLO, IDAHO 83201
TELEPHONE (208) 233-1990

April 10, 1984

EW Id. Wld. Bill

16309

Dear Jack

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Senator Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

Please include this letter in Senate Bill #S.2457 hearing record.

As a small businessman, I have always supported your efforts in my behalf.

I am however, totally opposed to S.2457, The Idaho Forest Management Act, which has been proposed for Idaho's remaining wilderness lands in the various National Forests of our state.

Your proposal would provide wilderness status for a mere half-million acres. The eight or nine million acres of unprotected wilderness exists now, and is valuable habitat, watershed protection, and natural beauty. Every acre that is roaded, logged, or otherwise developed represents a loss of those existing values.

Most timber sales in Idaho roadless areas cost the Forest Service, and the tax-payers more than the timber sells for.

I would consider the 4.9 million acre Idaho Wildlife Federation proposal an alternative, and would be in favor of supporting it.

Please consider my opposition to S.2457 when voting.

Sincerely,

Jack Perry

Jack T. Perry
INSURANCE SERVICE, INC.

JTP/jk

cc: Honorable John Seiberling
House Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

cc: Governor John Evans
Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83701

PAGE 1

PLEASE INCLUDE THIS LETTER IN THE
S. 2457 HEARING RECORD

APR 19 '84

R.L. CURTIS
RT. 9 BOX 350
IDAHO FALLS, ID 83402
APRIL 12, 1984

60180

SENATOR JAMES McCLURE, CHMN
ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

Dear Richard
(BW) Old Wild Bill

DEAR SENATOR McCLURE,

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY COMPLETE OPPOSITION TO YOUR IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT (S. 2457). AS A FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE TAXPAYER I AM DISAPPOINTED BY YOUR DETERMINATION TO WASTE MONEY ON SUBSIDIZED TIMBER ACCESS ROADS WHILE AT THE SAME TIME DESTROYING VALUABLE HABITAT AND WATERSHED AREAS.

I SUPPORT IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION PROPOSAL FOR 4.9 MILLION ACRES. I OPPOSE ANY ACT THAT PROPOSES THAT FOREST SERVICE LAND NOT DESIGNATED WILDERNESS "SHALL BE MANAGED FOR MULTIPLE USES" AND "SHALL BE DEEMED, FOR PURPOSES ... OF LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS APPROVED BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 2000 ... TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN ADEQUATE CONSIDERATION AS TO THEIR SUITABILITY FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM".

I MUST ADMIT TO BEING MOST INCENSED AT YOUR FARCICAL WILDERNESS HEARINGS WHICH I ATTENDED AND AT WHICH I MADE A STATEMENT. WE BOTH KNOW THE INPUT YOU RECEIVED STRONGLY SUPPORTED PROTECTION FOR AND EXPANSION OF THE FEW REMAINING WILDERNESS AREAS IN IDAHO. HOWEVER, YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO COMPLETELY IGNORE THOSE IDAHOAN'S FAVORING PROTECTION FOR THE RAPIDLY DIMINISHING BUT EXTREMELY VALUABLE WILDERNESS IN THE LOWER 48 STATES.

YOURS TRULY,

Richard L Curtis

CC: HON. JOHN SEIBERLING
GOVERNOR JOHN EVANS

Please have this read into the hearing record. APR 19 '84

Keith F. Tondrick
1805 N. 28th St.
Boise, Idaho 83703
April 10, 1984

10627

5-25-23:0,-744

Keith

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure ; (BW)

Please enter this letter into the hearing record concerning the Idaho Forest Management Act that you have recently introduced in Congress. As an Idahoan and one who appreciates the grandeur and pristine quality that our state offers, I was deeply concerned by your forest wilderness bill that you have developed. Both in acreage, and in release language, your bill is thouroughly unacceptable to me. Many fine roadless acres in the state were completely disregarded in your bill and the hard release language attached to the bill is downright hostile toward wilderness. The only compromise I can see in your bill is that it has compromised the pristine unspoiled beauty of this state, the recreational industry, and the quality of life enjoyed by Idahoans, in order to pacify mining and forestry interests who incorrectly allege that their industry's future is being handicapped if additional wilderness designation occurs for many of our remaining roadless lands.

Specifically, I am alarmed that the Boise National Forest was completely ignored by your bill. I am in strong support of the Trinties, Sawtooth Completion, Red Mountain, and Peace Rock being declared wilderness as supported by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition. These areas were completely ignored in your bill despite the fact that they support outdoor activities of many recreationalists. As for the White Cloud region, your 145,970 acre proposal of rock and ice will seriously compromise the aesthetic, recreational, and ecological properties of this vast and beautiful region. I support a wilderness proposal for this area of 450,000 acres as the minimal number of acres needed to preserve this recreational drawing card to the central Idaho region.

Certainly, the small 41000 acre proposal for Borah Peak in light of a much more accepatble 141,000 acre proposal as supported by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition, means many fine acres of roadless land in this heavily hiked region will be lost from further protection. A real travesty is that your bill omits the second tallest peak in this state, Leatherman Peak, from wilderness designation. As for the other roadless lands in the state that I have not specifically addressed, I support those that are included in the recommendation by the Idaho Wildlands Defense coalition. Thus I support 2.9 million acres of wilderness and in addition support 450,000 acres in the White Clouds region.

Concerning the issue of release, I feel that your bill is overly restrictive in not allowing the forest service to consider wilderness in its planning process until after the year 2000. This "hard release" handicaps the forest service by not allowing them to utilize wilderness as a viable alternative and will most certainly threaten and eliminate the roadless status of many of the currently roadless lands through development so that by the time the forest service could conceivably consider them for wilderness, their roadless status will have been eliminated. Your bill also ignores the reality that recreation and tourism is the second largest industry in the state and certainly, the roadless lands are a major reason for this. The declaration of 2.9 million acres of additional wilderness for this state will help to preserve and enhance the tourism industry and will undoubtedly create additional jobs and a greater tax base. If many of the roadless areas of this state were logged rather then preserved, the sale of timber would be a deficit sale. Idahoans are tired of seeing their forests logged at taxpayer expense when a strong source of revenue could have been derived from the same acreages through wilderness designation.

Senator, we can look upon an Idaho wilderness bill for our forest lands in either a progressive or a regressive manner. Timber and mining were once the mainstays of our forest lands and were two of the most important industries in our state. Though today they still play a significant role, our tourism industry has surpassed these industries in gross dollar receipts. The trend in our state lies not in increased logging and mining but rather, in preserving our land through wilderness. In years to come when we look back on this time, I believe society will see that the truly innovative thinkers of our day were the ones who supported the wilderness concept. The economic and social framework of our great state of Idaho is slowly changing from the concept of taking from the land to that of preserving the land. It is my hope that we will realize this before it is too late, and act together as a team to preserve our roadless gems through wilderness designation. Lets give our children aheritage of preservation that they can look back and be proud about.

Eight million roadless acres of forest land are on the line. An [illegible] ~~exteest~~ would say, lets set all of it aside as wilderness. I feel, like many other Idahoans, that 2.9 million acres of wilderness along with a Boulder-White Cloud wilderness of 450,000 acres strikes a fair and equitable balance. Let us hope that the Congreee of the United States will seriously consider the value of wilderness for our state, and preserve those 2.9 million acres as a permanent part of Idaho's great legacy.

Sincerely,

Keith F. Tondrick

cc Governor Evans
cc Representative Seiberling

APR 19 '84

1820 N. 7th Street
Boise, Idaho 83702
8 April 1984

46611

[illegible]

[illegible]

Senator James McClure
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Please include the following as part of the hearing record of the April 3, 1984 hearing held in Washington, D.C. on your Wilderness Bill for Idaho.

We were shocked at your (non) Wilderness Bill for Idaho and urge you to reconsider. The bill is an insult to the people who testified in favor of Wilderness at your hearings this summer (a strong majority) and also to future generations of Idahoans who might like to have some decisions left for them to make about the future of their state.

What is wrong with the bill?

First, it does not contain all the areas necessary to maintain healthy fish and wildlife populations in the future. It also slights areas which Idahoans generally support.

Long Canyon is widely supported in Idaho for Wilderness. It is a beautiful remnant of the original north Idaho forest and relatively tiny compared to the forest resources available in already roaded areas . If the timber industry really needs this last little bit to survive, they have managed what they already have more poorly than we thought.

Kelly Creek is an area of national importance because of its trout fishery and your proposal is severely inadequate to protect it.

(We are pleased, by the way, that you did see fit to include the Salmo-Priest area, with its population of endangered caribou.)

Boise National Forest. You did not include anything here. Why this slap at Idaho's largest urban population? A designated Wilderness here would make it easier to attract clean industry to the Boise Valley and the skilled professionals needed by Boise State University and Boise area commerce and industry. The Trinities and Sawtooth Completion are certainly worthy candidates for Wildernesses near to Boise.

Your White Clouds proposal is a disgrace and quite inadequate to protect the full ecosystem there. Idahoans have long made it clear that the White Cloud-Boulder area is extremely important to them, and we were surprised that you decided to include such a tiny fragment of this beautiful area in your proposal. We feel that any honest Wilderness bill for Idaho should include at least a 450,000 acre White Cloud-Boulder Wilderness, including adjacent B.L.M. roadless areas.

The Lost River Range, containing Mount Borah, is the highest range in Idaho yet your proposal proposes to designate only an anemic one-third of the range as Wilderness. Even the forest industry was willing to designate almost the entire area.

In southeast Idaho, your proposal is practically nonexistent, ignoring worthy candidates such as the Palisades and Garns Mountain, which ought to be designated as Wilderness.

Finally, a comment about the "release language" included in your bill: it is so radical and so at odds with the release language in bills which have previously passed the Congress, that we can only assume that you are not serious about it. It must be changed; we here in Idaho today are not so omniscient as to be able to make final decisions and write them in concrete until the year 2015.

In summary, this wretched bill is so bad that we can only hope that it dies a well deserved death in Congress.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Anne and Alan Hausratt

Anne and Alan Hausrath

cc: Rep. John Seiberling
Gov. John Evans
Rep. Larry Craig

APR 19 '84

FOR THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT
HEARING RECORD

60182

Lynn Bishop
Box 1190
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

1-6

[illegible] R. 11

Representative John Seiberling
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Lynn

April 9, 1984

Dear Representative Sieberling:

As a resident of the state of Idaho, I feel I must speak out against Senator McClure's proposal to protect a mere 526, 064 acres of Idaho's roadless lands with wilderness designation. I appeal to you in hope that you will listen to the people of Idaho as Senator McClure obviously has not.

Senator McClure with his VERY inadequate proposal for protection of Idaho's lands has done the people of his own state and the people of America a great disservice. WILDERNESS IS NOT AND SHOULD NOT BE A SPECIAL INTEREST ISSUE. Idaho and Alaska are America's last chance to protect and leave a few remnents of land in it's natural, un-touched state and yet Senator McClure's bill sets out to"open-up" eight million acres of roadless beauty which is home to fish and wildlife which need our protection ... he proposes to open this land to the mining and timber industries who have a track record or poluting our streams, raping our forests to the point where they cannot be replanted and fundamentally destroying natural ecostystems and habit of our wildlife. Furthermore, Tourism, which is a bigger industry in Idaho than Mining and Timber combined and has grown 42% in the past decade is the industry which will be hurt by passage of McClure's. Tourism is the industry that has Governor John Evan's backing as an industry of the future ... it is clean, it benefits a large segment and diverse segment of Idaho's population and it shares our wealth of beauty with American's from all around the country. AMERICA NEEDS MORE WILDERNESS, NOT LESS!

Senator McClure has ignored the testimony of the vast majority of people who testified in favor of a minimum of two million acres of additional Wilderness in Idaho, he has ignored Governor Evan's proposal and of course he has ignored proposals from every conservation group, sportsman's group ... IN SHORT MR. SIEBERLING, SENATOR MC CLURE HAS IGNORED THE PEOPLE OF IDAHO.

WE WANT TO KNOW WHY! We want to hear the good reasons for opening up 8 million acres of Idaho's precious gems for plundering ... we have not seen conclusive evidence that these areas hold vast deposits of vital and/or precious minerals and metals ... and many of the areas such as the Boulder Mountains, the White Clouds and the Pioneer Mountains hold little if any value to the timber industry.

WE NEED YOU ... to listen to the people of Idaho because our own Senator for some reason won't . WE URGE YOU NOT TO BRING SENATOR MC CLURES PROPOSAL TO THE HOUSE FOR A VOTE UNTIL YOU HAVE HEARD WHAT THE PEOPLE OF IDAHO HAVE TO SAY...WE URGE YOU TO HOLD FIELD HEARINGS IN IDAHO BEFORE YOU DECIDE!

(page 2 To Representative Seiberling re: Idaho Forest Management Act Hearing Record)

There are many people in Idaho who have spent vast amounts of their time and energy and personal finances to work for the protection of our land, our environment and the Idaho wildlife habitat ... these people do not have special interests at stake in this controversy except the interest of seeing that something very special and unique is saved and preserved in Idaho, SOMETHING THAT CANNOT BE REPLACED ... OUR WILDERNESS. The people of Idaho who really care about the land have also studied it, looked carefully at what it's best uses are and how it can best be protected ... without the prejudice of industry and big business ... they know the land and are willing to compromise to an extent where all sides are being considered. PLEASE COME TO IDAHO TO HEAR WHAT HER PEOPLE HAVE TO SAY.

Many of the roadless lands , such as the Boulder-White Clouds, have not been adequately studied to see what kind of environmental impact the opening of them to industry would have. I feel that I must support the proposals the Idaho conservationists have made regarding legislation on Idaho Wilderness designation. That is a proposal for 2.9 million wilderness acres added to the existing 3.6, putting an additional 1 million aside for further study and a soft-release program for the 4.1 remainder. THIS IS A BIG COMPROMISE, but at least it has a chance serving more than industry and Senator McClure's private interests. NOTHING LESS IS ACCEPTABLE!

Thanking you in advance for your care and consideration of this most important matter. A vital part of America's future is in your hands with this Wilderness Bill ... we hope that you will see that Idaho is treated with the same consideration as California, Oregon and Washington ... Please take the time to listen to us. HOLD FIELD HEARINGS IN IDAHO BEFORE YOU GO FURTHER WITH THIS BILL.

Sincerely,

Lynn Bishop

CC: Governor John Evans
Senator James A McClure
Senator Steven Symms
Representative Larry E Craig
Representative George Hansen

Diane Joersz
6944 Garfield Cutoff Road
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
April 12, 1984

APR 19 '84

60193

Dear Diane

(BW) Id. Wild Bill

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing about the Idaho wilderness bill now up before Congress. I think we definitely must preserve more land than is now proposed by the bill, not wait until the year 2010.

Please include my letter in the Congressional Record.

Sincerely yours,

Diane Joersz
Diane Joersz

APR 19 '84

Lawrence K. Kiefer
6944 Garfield Cut Off Rd.
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
April 12, 1984

60192

Dear Senator

BW Id. Wild. Bill

Senator James Mclure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing about the Idaho Wilderness bill now up before Congress. I think we definitely must preserve more land than is now proposed by the bill, not wait until the year 2010.

Please include my letter in the Congressional Record.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence K. Kiefer

Lawrence K. Kiefer

523 N. Florence
Sandpoint ID 83864
April 14, 1984

60312 (BW)

APR 20 '84

Idaho wilderness

Sen. James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Sen. McClure:

Dear Bill Eddie Sue

I am writing in regard to the proposed Idaho Forest Management Act. [redacted]

I feel the bill is unacceptable. The amount of acreage proposed for wilderness designation is far too small andthe bill's hard release language is incompatible with sound forest planning practices. Perhaps the official status of Idaho's roadless lands does need some clarification. But the bill as introduced should be defeated and sent back to the drawing board.

Of the several proposals which have been set forth for public consideration, my first choice is the Idaho Wildlife Federation's proposal of 4.9 million acres of wilderness, plus additional acreages of "reserved lands." Short of that proposal, I favor the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition's proposal for 2.9 million acres of additional wilderness.

I am especially concerned that all of Long Canyon in the Idaho Panhandle and the Big Horn-weitas area on the North Fork of the Clearwater be designated wilderness.

The main argument I've heard in favor of opening most of Idaho's roadless lands is that it would benefit the timber industry and the people employed in it. I'm a sawmill worker myself and live in a town which historically has been supported by wood products industries, so I am not without concern for the future of those industries. But I fear this bill would yield only short-term benefits for a relatively small number of people. Those benefits would not be worth the much greater, long-term costs to our state.

Even if one considers only the strictly economic issues--and they are not the only issues at hand here--gutting Idaho's wildlands is a losing proposition.

Much of the timber harvested in the areas in question probably would come from deficit sales. The areas in which I've hiked and ridden are very rugged and the timber is scanty and far between. The timber companies would get the trees and the subsequent profits but the taxpayers would pay for the roads via Forest Service road construction and road credits. And the costs to Idahoans would go far beyond immediate construction costs.

Recreation, including wildlands adventure travel, is taking an increasingly prominent position in Idaho's economy. Past roading ventures have shown that roads not only destroy wilderness aesthetics, which many people will pay to experience, but damage game populations and destroy fisheries. I'll cite one example among many.

The South Fork of the Salmon River once was one of Idaho's most prominent fishing streams, providing a principal spawning habitat for chinook salmon and steelhead. When logging was allowed on the area's thin, fragile soils, the consequences to the fishery were disasterous. Outdoorsman Ted Williams wrote the following in Gray's Sporting Journal: "Dirt and sand gave way,

(continued)

sloughing into the river, obliterating spawning, nursery and holding habitat. The value of the timber ripped from the South Fork's drainage was $14 million. The value of the lost salmonids was estimated by both the Idaho Fish and Game Department and the Forest Service at $100 million."

My family is involved in an outfitting business on the North Fork of the Clearwater River. The outfit operates on one of the nation's prime elk hunting areas and provides a fine lildlands experience to the hunter and nonhunter alike. The operation is small and seasonal, as are most of the many outfitting businesses in Idaho, but each year it brings many thousands of dollars into the state. Roads would put us out of business. The timber in the area is sparse and hard to reach and would provide jobs for only a few seasons at best. The outfitting businesses are there to stay as long as the elk populations and the roadless areas are healthy.

Instead of roading areas with minimal timber value, the timber industry and management agencies should concentrate on improving timber growth on areas which already have roads. Also, how much timber does the nation need to construct and restore enough housing for adequate shelter as opposed to luxury housing? Before we start mutilating our remaining wildlands, we should assess the actual need for wood products and log only to meet the need, not for artificially created demand.

The roadless areas contain resources which are hard to guage in strictly economic terms. Their function as watersheds contributes substantially to Idaho's supply of high quality water. They are among the last enclaves of some endangered species. As man's ability to manipulate his environment persistently increases, wilderness areas provide an invaluable "control group," letting us know where we started so we can better discern the effects of change. The wilderness is an excellent classroom in which man can learn that he is only part of a larger creation and must behave accordingly for his own sake and the sake of the planet which supports him.

The acreaages in even the most extensive proposals are a relatively small part of our state and are even smaller when one considers that they comprise a large share of the remaining roadless areal in the lower 48 states. As a native Idahoan with plans to live out my life here, I feel we are fortunate to have the opportunity to protect this irreplaceable resource for ourselves and the rest of the nation. I hope that Congress will not leave us bereft of the priveledge.

Sincerely yours,

Eddie Sue Judy

Eddie Sue Judy

cc: Rep. John Seiberling
Gov. John Evans

4/16/84

John Marshall
P.O. Box 168
Boise, Idaho
83701

Senator James McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

APR 20 '84

(BW) Idaho wilderness bill

22541

Dear John

Dear Senator MClure,

I don't know if I'm wasting my time writing this letter or not. You don't seem to listen to the common people at least you are holding back releasing the testimony from last summers wilderness hearings. Just to go on the record, I am one more voter that doesn't like your wilderness bill. Scratch it and start over. I object to the low acreage. There should be three million more acres of federal forest land designated wilderness, not 500,000. The release language is bad too. An option should be open for land to be designated wilderness at any time. What right have you to decide for people twenty years from now, voters who aren't even born yet.

John Marshall

APR 20 '84

Ruth Watkins
P.O.Box 1096
Sandpoint, ID 83864

BW

Idaho wilderness
Bill

Senator James McClure

U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

45838

Dear Ruth

Dear Senator McClure:

I would like to go on record stating that as an Idahoan, I am very disappointed in your wilderness bill. Your proposal for 526,064 acres is quite a bit less than a "compromise", considering that the Forest Industry itself recommended 591,628 acres. What kind of a compromise is that?

Last summer I testified at the public hearing in Coeur d'Alene in favor of adding more wilderness, specifically Long Canyon. It was obvious from the hearings that you held, that many of the people in Idaho would like to see more wilderness added. I can not see that you are representing the desires of your people. Even the Forest Service recommended a generous 1,840,922 acres.

It is a shame that the people of Idaho who want to see more wilderness protected in our beautiful state, have to turn to congressmen from other states to have our voices heard.

Sincerely,
Ruth Watkins
Ruth Watkins

cc: Rep. Seiberling

[redacted]

APR 23 '84

April 13, 1984

S.2457 -
"The Idaho Wilderness Destruction Act"

Senator James McClure
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

(BW) Id. Wild. Bill

Dear Senator McClure; 38022 Dear Jerry

[redacted]

S.2457 is a terrible bill. I am utterly opposed to it. In nearly 20 years of involvement with wilderness preservation efforts, I cannot recall a legislative proposal that has posed as great a threat to the remaining wilderness in Idaho as S.2457 does.

According to recent Forest Service RARE 3 inventory figures, there are nearly 9 million acres of unprotected wilderness in about 200 roadless areas on the National Forests in Idaho. There are in addition nearly 4 million acres of designated wilderness in Idaho, a fact which you seem to resent for some perverse reason. The fact that Idaho has more wilderness, both designated and unprotected, than any state except Alaska, should be counted as a blessing.

The relevant question is not how much more wilderness, but how much less. We cannot create wilderness; we can only destroy it. Every acre of existing unprotected wilderness that is roaded and logged represents the loss of existing habitat, watershed protection, recreational values, and natural diversity and beauty.

Since most of the timber sales in the roadless areas of Idaho cost the Forest Service (i.e., the taxpayers in general) more than the timber sells for, it seems senseless to keep developing the roadless areas. Neither environmentally nor economically is it in the public interest to keep building roads into these lands.

And yet your wretched bill, S.2457, proposes to do just that - to promote subsidized logging in most of the roadless areas of Idaho. It mandates that about 8 million acres of roadless National Forest land in Idaho cannot even be managed by the Forest Service to protect wilderness values. It states that those areas "shall be managed for multiple uses other then wilderness."

S.2457 would designate a paltry half million acres of wilderness in 9 roadless areas, a mere 5 or 6% of the total National Forest roadless inventory. The only area named in Eastern Idaho is Worm Creek, even though there are 20 roadless areas on the Targhee National Forest, 34 on the Caribou National Forest, and 28 on the Salmon National Forest!

At the 4 hearings you held in Idaho last August, support for significantly more designated wilderness was expressed by a margin of 2 to 1. Why have you never mentioned this? Why have you never mentioned the hearing record, which no one out here apparently ever seen?

S.2457 is so bad it cannot be made reasonable. It should be killed right now.

Sincerely, Jerry Jayne

Jerry Jayne
1568 Lola St.
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

APR 20 '84

922 East B Street

Moscow, Idaho 83843

BW

Idaho wilderness Bill

April 16, 1984

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

60311

Dear Senator McClure:

Dear Joseph

S.2457 is an outrage. There is more wilderness quality land in the Targhee National Forest alone than proposed in this bill for the entire state. Count me among those totally opposed to this wretched bill. I support the 4.9 million acre proposal of the Idaho Wildlife Federation.

Please include my letter in the hearing record.

Very truly yours,

Joseph J Feeley

Joseph J. Feeley

cc: Hon. John Seiberling

April 12, 1984

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
APR 17 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

From: Gerry Snyder
627 Homestead
Moscow, Idaho
83843

Dear Gerry

APR 24 1984

-46512-

BW Idaho wilderness bill

Dear Senators,

~~Please enter this le[illegible]t of the offici[illegible] record~~ (S. 2457, ~~Idaho Forest Management Act).~~

The currently proposed bill falls extremely short on wilderness acerage. Idaho has the potential and needs the protection of at least 3.4 million beautiful acres. I strongly urge the committee to reevaluate and propose adequate (3.4 million acre) wilderness designation.

In addition, the current "hard release" language in the bill is totally unacceptable. The National Forest Management Act clearly cites that multiple uses, such as wilderness, shall be reconsidered at least every 10 years but not more than 15 years. I also urge the committee adhere to the principles of the National Forest Management Act.

In closing, I would like to mention that I attended Senator McClure's roadless lands hearings in Lewiston this past August. It was obvious to me that over a 2/3 majority supported a substantial increase in wilderness lands (Please check the testimony.). I strongly recommend Senator McClure to properly represent the people of Idaho and for this committee to honor our desires and integrity.

Sincerely, Gerry Snyder

3 Lt.

APR 19 '84

WARREN S. PETERSON
2113 East 37th Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99203

April 11, 1984

Wash. Wild. Bill
60188
Lear Point [illegible]

Senator Daniel J. Evans
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Evans:

Thank you for your work on behalf of the Washington Wilderness Bill. It is a good piece of legislation, and we citizens of Washington are grateful for your efforts and their results.

However, now we are most disturbed by the fact that the Washington Wilderness Bill may be "held hostage" to Idaho Senator McClure's S.B. 2457. We consider this a most destructive bill that should not be coupled in any way with the Washington Wilderness legislation.

SB 2457 will open up most of Idaho's wild and scenic lands to exploitation by timber and mining interests. We consider it a make "quick bucks" now approach which would do irreparable damage to Idaho's remarkable and beautiful regions which, as Public Lands, are the heritage and resource of all the people of the United State.

Please enter this letter into the hearing record.

Thank you,
Ruth S. Peterson
Warren and Ruth Peterson

cc. to Senator McClure
Senator Symms
Congressman Craig

APR 19 '84

WARREN S. PETERSON
2113 East 37th Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99203

April 11, 1984

Governor John Evans
The State House
Boise, Idaho 83720

[illegible]

Dear Governor Evans:

We want to inform you that we oppose Senator McClure's SB 2457 as a most destructive piece of legislation. This bill, if passed, would open up most of Idaho's wild and scenic lands for exploitation by timber and mining interests.

I consider this kind of development to be economically shortsighted as well. The growth rate of timber in most of Idaho is very slow. On the other hand tourist dollars are important to your state, for skiing, boating and fishing, and especially the back country experiences are popular with visitors from all over the United States.

SB 2457 is opposed by most of the citizens of Idaho, as they express themselves actively through the Idaho Wildland Defense Coalition of Idaho Sportsmen and Conservationists.

An area of particular concern to us is the head waters of the St. Joe River where 240,000 acres need protection. We cherish this region for we have often camped and fished there.

Please enter this letter into the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

W S Peterson

Warren S. Peterson

cc to Senator McClure
Senator Symms
Rep. Craig

APR 19 '84

2113 East 37th Avenue
Spokane WA 99203
April 11, 1984

Governor John Evans
The State House
Boise, Idaho

(BW, Sa Wild bill
Dear [illegible]

Dear Governor Evans:

We want to inform you that we oppose Senator McClure's SB 2457 as a most destructive piece of legislation. This bill, if passed, would open up most of Idaho's wild and scenic lands for exploitation by timber and mining interests.

We consider this kind of development to be economically short-sighted as well. The growth rate of timber in most of Idaho is very slow. On the other hand, tourism dollars are important to your state, for skiing, boating and fishing, and in particular, the back country experiences are popular with visitors from all over the U.S.

SB 2457 is opposed by most of the citizens of Idaho, as they express themselves actively through the Idaho Wildland Defense Coalition of Idaho Sportsmen and Conservationists.

An area of particular concern to us is the head waters of the St. Joe River where 240,000 acres need protection. We cherish this region for we have often camped and fished there.

Please enter this letter into the hearing record.

Thank you,
Ruth S. Peterson
Ruth S. Peterson

cc to Senator McClure
Senator Symms
Rep. Craig

APR 23 '84

60315

Charles S. Link
5920 Hill Road
Boise, Idaho 83703

April 18, 1984

(BW) Id. Wild Bill

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
Room 3106
Dirksen Building
Washington, DC 20510

Honorable Senator McClure:

Dear [illegible]

I wish to go on record as strongly opposing your wilderness bill proposal.

To blame the current health of Idaho's logging industry on the lack of available forested areas is an insult to my intelligence. Why, even the timber industry must be blushing with the shame of it!

When will you - and Idaho's other elected representatives - recognize the pristine treasure that we have been entrusted and work collectively to preserve and protect its natural state? Why is industrial development - at any cost - the measure of a society's ability to build a future?

I can only hope that your bill is soundly defeated. We need - especially now - a proposal that will provide an equitable and just response to this last frontier.

Sincerely,

Charles S. Link

Charles S. Link

cc: Senator Steve Symms
Rep. George Hansen
Rep. Larry Craig
Rep. John Seiberling

Not logged
4-18-84: unanswered

P.O. Box 8807
Moscow, ID 83834
April 12, 1984

BW

Idaho wilderness Bill

The Honorable Senator James McClure
U.S Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Dear Phil

As a person who has lived in Idaho for many years, who has worked as a logger, and who is fairly familiar with north central Idaho, I am writing to protest against your Idaho Forest Management Act (S. 2457).

As I understand it, the release language your bill contains would destroy the Forest Service's ability to manage potential wilderness areas as wilderness areas. I oppose this language because the Forest Service should be able to manage this land to maintain wilderness conditions.

More importantly, the bill you have proposed contains far too little wilderness acreage. Surely you could have paid more attention to your constituents' desires and could have given more serious consideration to proposals calling for 3.4 million acres of wilderness. At the very least, you should have used the Forest Service's wilderness proposal which recommends considerably more wilderness acreage than your proposal calls for. After all, our tax dollars paid the experts in the Forest Service to formulate those plans. It seems we should make some use of those plans and provide for more wilderness acreage than you bill recommends.

Sincerely,

Phil Druker

Phil Druker

cc:
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Rep. J. Seiberling
Gov. J. Evans
Rep. L. Craig

~~p.s. Please enter this in the hearing record.~~

(2W) [illegible]

~~600~~
60223

Earnest D. Johnson
205 South Walnut Street
Boise, Idaho 83712
April 15, 1984

Senator James Mc Clure, Chairman
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Dirksen Building, Room 3106
Washington D.C. 20510

Pro Forest

Dear Senator Mc Clure:

I wish to go on record as opposing Senate Bill 2457 as I feel this so- called Wilderness bill is grossly inadequate to protect the quality of life in Idaho. I believe any Idaho Wilderness bill should include a minimum of 1.7 million acres plus the White Clouds area.

Public testimony indicates that Idahoans support an increase in Idaho Wilderness two to one, and packaging our bill with those of other states is unfair,

Most of the roadless areas I am familiar with contain only marginal timber lands which lead to deficit timber sales that cost the taxpayer money, and destroy the enviornment with no offsetting benefits to anyone.

I urge you to increase the wilderness acreage in S 2457 to a leval that reflects the wishes of a majority of Idahoans, and to consider our wilderness separately from the bills of other states.

Sincerely,
Earnest Johnson
Earnest D. Johnson

CC: Governor Johnn Evans
Hon. John Seiberling

APR 19 '84

60190

10 April 84

(BW) Id. Wild. Bill

Dear Senator McClure:

Dear Judi

I am very much opposed to the Idaho Forest Management Act of 1984. As an Idahoan, I am very much concerned with our national forest lands' best use. When you propose to preserve as wilderness even less land than the timber industry advocates, it becomes obvious that you are not interested in wilderness at all.

I urge you to either kill this bill, or add about two million more acres of wilderness to it.

In addition, the hard release language should be dropped from the bill.

I truly hope that some day you will realize that most Idahoans do favor protection for wilderness. Please include my letter in the hearing record. Sincerely yours,

Judi Zuckert

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

APR 26 84

41058

(BW) Id. Wild. Bill

April 22, 1984

Dear Judith

Dear Representative Seiberling,

Please help us save Idaho's wilderness! Senator McClure is on his way to destroying 96.5% of our unroaded public lands, our tourist-based economy, and a belief in our system of democracy as well.

Last summer I joined thousands of other residents who took time off their jobs to testify at public hearings. The overwhelming majority spoke out in favor of wilderness largely for economic as well as philosophical and aesthetic reasons. These strong sentiments and sound logic were ignored.

As a teacher and summer camp counselor, I depend upon our mountains and streams for my livelihood. Tourism/Recreation is fast becoming our state's #1 industry, a renewable natural resource much more vital to our nation's economic health than mineral speculation or deficit timber sales. McClure has disregarded our best economic interest in central Idaho by stating that "the Pioneer and Boulder mountains were proposed for non-wilderness because companies want to explore them for oil and gas." (*Idaho Statesman*, April 21, 1984). If you could just see these mountain ranges that McClure's shortsightedness is so carelessly dismissing, your heart would break.

I believe the wilderness has intrinsic value in and of itself; it does not need to be *used* to be important. The wilderness in Idaho is the very heart of our country, the last frontier of page 2

America. Please listen to the people who are imploring you to kill the Forest Management Act. You were elected to mirror the people of this country: McClure's bill does not reflect the best interests of the majority. Dare to be a statesman like our late Senator Frank Church! What have you got to lose that really matters? You have everything to gain because once we let our wilderness go, we can never get it back.

Sincerely,

Jude Hawkes
P.O. Box 2487
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

CC: Senator James McClure
Govenor John Evans

APR 30 '84 (BW) Id. Wild. Bill
Release language suggestions

"FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD"

PO BOX 3947
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340
April 27, 1984

42883

Dear Jeffrey

U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

First of all, thank you for listening to us after your speech at the Idaho Wildlife Federation. I hope that you understand that your bill is unfair to us and many around the State.

You stated that you would like some advice on your release language. Here are some points:

① Deficit timber sales should be outlawed. I don't call 20¢ back from each taxpayer's dollar progress.

② Total reclamation whether it is mining or timber.

③ Defacto wilderness should be reviewed on every forest services cycle.

④ ~~The~~ EIS's should not only include environmental issues but also the economic impact on the surrounding areas who use the ~~areas~~ resource for something else.

Your acreage is called a start in the compromise procedure by you during the IWF annual meeting. Sorry, Senator, you should have given the State alot more. 526,064 acres is only 6.5% out of 8.5 million. You are going to have to up it to at least another 6 million before we start compromising,
or if you want to be re-elected.

Thank you—
Jeffrey S. Bailey

Southminster United Presbyterian Church
KURT J. KREMLICK, JR. • Pastor

6500 OVERLAND ROAD • BOISE, IDAHO 83709 • PHONE 208 375-5330

March 30, 1984

1962

(BW)
Idaho wilderness
Bill

The Honorable James A. McClure
United States Senate
Dirkson Senate Office Building
Suite 5229
Washington, D.C. 20510

APR 1984

Dear Reverend

Dear Senator McClure,

I want to protest the minuscule size of the proposed wilderness legislation which the Idaho congressional delegation is pushing. The 526,064 acres in the proposed Idaho Forest Management Act is woefully inadequate considering the recommendations made by such diverse groups and people as the Forest Insustry Council, Idaho Governor John Evans, the Wilderness Society, and others, including all who testified at the hearings on this proposed legislation in Idaho last year.

There are countless areas in Idaho which, if not included in the act, have the potential of being destroyed by other uses. Once opened up as proposed by the act, they will lose their pristine beauty.

I cannot imagine why the delegation refused to include not one acre of any of those recommended for inclusion from the Boise National Forest list. I am especially upset at the omission of the Peace Rock area, the Sawtooth Completion, and the Trinities. These are marvelous spots which simply must be preserved.

While it is true that you are a member of the Idaho delegation to the Congress, your interests must not be limited just to Idaho. To deny wilderness status to areas which are seen by others in the nation as prime wilderness areas worthy of national protection is to deny the wishes of many Americans who come to Idaho to visit our special state. Your obligation is to protect the uniqueness of the areas which you have omitted from this legislation.

I am writing my friends in other states across the nation to protest this legislation and ask them to demand that the legislation be expanded to include those omitted areas.

Please include this letter in the upcoming hearings.

Sincerely yours,

Kurt J. Kremlick, Jr.

Kurt J. Kremlick, Jr.

APR 12 1984

LAW OFFICES
RADIN & WEBB
520 "D" STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 939
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83402

JOHN L. RADIN
RUSSELL E. WEBB

TELEPHONE 523-9808
AREA CODE 208

April 9, 1984

59873

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Senator Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

(RW) Id. Wilderness Bill

Re: Idaho Wilderness Areas
Idaho Forest Management Act

Dear Senator McClure:

Dear John & Russell

Our law firm and each of us individually along with our families would like to take this opportunity to urge you and the Senate to include the largest possible areas into the Idaho wilderness system. We are disturbed with your proposed legislation opening virtually all of Idaho's wilderness to development. We would ask that this letter be included into the Senate record.

We feel that the issue of the amount of wilderness to be included is not easy for us to decide because we cannot compare the alternatives on a single basis. That is why it must be settled through a political process. Although we will not dwell upon the economic issues it seems clear to us that the amount of revenue received in this state through the large areas of wilderness and wild rivers must certainly be considered. Removal of these wilderness areas will have a drastic longterm affect upon this income. But the real issue concerning the amount of wilderness area is only half economic, and our major concern is for a resource which cannot be valued in economic terms. The issue is really very much one of wildness v. tameness. We must remember that, in addition to being born free, we were born wild. Most of our genetic heritage is that of a wild thing. We must be suspicious of too much tameness, least too late we discover that wildness is essential to our survival.

We see in all humanity a pair of great forces, one of wanderlust, the other of homesickness. The urge for adventure, the need for security. In each of us, are these duel urges, the balance raging widely, some of us overwhelmed with homesickness at every turn, others always pressing fo. new horizons. It may be the richest expression of American civilization to provide for basic human nature is the privilege of this oscillation between city and open lands which is becoming so familiar to us in this highly mobile generation.

If this be the case, then the proper management of wild lands is not to regiment it, not to standardize its wilderness by opening it up to development, but to maintain a vast diversity, a diversity great enough for the full range of spirit from the great cities in the east coast to the wild rivers and scenic beauty of Idaho's wilderness. Because so little of this truly wild land is left in America it is all the more essential that we set it aside for future generations and for the "wildness" in all of us.

We wish to report a few observations we've had observing people in Idaho's wilderness areas. We spent a day in Idaho wilderness watching people. Our purpose was to see if we could judge in some way the good which comes to Americans from the Idaho's wilderness areas. Not the use; we measure that with traffic counters, but the good. We think we learned a little about judging it. Not much of it went to the man from Florida who drove up near the Middle Fork, into a parking slot, spat in the river, and said "Ain't nothing like this in Florida," and drove off. But those that went into the wilderness area, into the rivers, they got the most good.

But if the day comes when they go to a spiritless area, a dead river, a wilderness area broken to harness, then all the glory will have gone out of it. And another iota of the vitality of America and Americans will be lost.

These matters cannot be measured by their economic components. But they must be judged by the legislators, whose principal task, always, is to make judgments when the two sides of a question cannot be weighed with two hands, in the two pans of a balance. If your judgment is that the resources of America are so hard pushed that there is no room for the wild lands, that the economic component must dominate, then you are in fact and explicitly saying that the differences between the United States and the poor overcrowded lands of the earth are diminishing. If you believe, instead, that we are gaining, then you must find that we have room for wild rivers and wild lands, that we are quite able to afford them, and that we cherish them. In essence, what we are saying in conclusion is that the wise use of our wild lands is to manage them to satisfy the human need for wanderlust. This cannot come about by permitting engines in our wilderness, for we all know that nothing takes away the wilderness of an area more than the sound of the internal combustion engine.

Senator James McClure, Chairman
April 9, 1984
Page 2

Therefore, we would urge support for the Idaho Fish & Game Department's recommendation of approximately 1.7 million acres into Idaho's Wilderness system.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours very truly,

John Radin

John Radin
Attorney at Law

Russell E. Webb

Russell E. Webb
Attorney at Law

JR/jp
cc. Governor John Evans
Honorable John Seilberling
The Post Register

APR 12 1984

612 Ridge Road
Moscow, Idaho 83843
April 9, 1984

44171

Hon James McClure
Chairman
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

(BW) Id Wilderness Bill
Lear Michael

Dear Senator McClure:

Please add my statement to the hearing record regarding the Idaho Forest Management Act, S. 2457.

I consider the proposed legislation thoroughly negative and urge its withdrawal from Congressional consideration.

The bill answers no specific need and resolves no controversy. It ignores the unique qualities of the resources in the national forests of Idaho and would deny the protection and wise use these resources deserve and require.

S. 2457 can hardly be of any satisfaction to the forest products industry. On the surface, it appears to grant to the industry more than it asked for, yet the lands that would be open to it hold little commercial timber. Moreover, the very nature of the legislation must change disagreement into polarization, worsening the position of the industry before Idaho and the nation.

I endorse wholeheartedly the proposal of the Idaho Wildlife Federation and the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association to classify 4.9 million roadless acres as wilderness and an addition two million acres in "reserved" status. This proposal is well reasoned, reasonable and realistic. It is designed to safeguard the heritage of a great state for this generation and generations to come.

Acceptance of the Idaho Wildlife Federation proposal eliminates the need of the so-called hard release language and will enable the Forest Service to proceed with a genuine professional approach to multiple-use management, focusing on protection of soil and water and on providing recreation and wildlife to a people who cherish these values.

Sincerely,

Michael Frome
Michael Frome

APR 13 '84

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

(bw) Id wild/bill

9 April 1984
101 S. Almon #2
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources:

For the previous Wilderness Hearing Record in Idaho, I presented a 4-page, single spaced letter supporting wilderness. I am not repeating those facts and figures here again. That Hearing Report should be made public, in entirety, and my summation be heard again within it. There were 580 people who testified at those four hearings and two-thirds of them favored more wilderness and they supported two million acres *minimum* of additional wilderness. Any statement that Idahoans wnat no more wilderness and that the hearings favored anti-wilderness could only be interpretted as a reprehensible miscarriage of political obligation to represent facts.

Most Idahoans certainly do favor additional wilderness. And as many Idahoans, I support the 3.4 million acres proposed by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition: you have on record those specific areas with their acreages and may assume I am listing them here. I also concur with their proposal for a further planning category. Furthermore, Senator McClure's release language is equally misaligned to any truth and reasonability on the wilderness issue. We demand soft release language. His stance on hard release not only reveals his *non-representative* attitude toward wilderness, but his apparent alignment to the mining industry *exclusively*. Moreover, as all the states' wilderness bills must carry consistent language, and that is clearly soft release, McClure's entrenched position would seem to be only a show to satisfy the mining industry vote. I'm sure the other senators see it for what it is—and so do aware Idahoans.

I cannot stress emphatically enough the commitment I hold for a strong Wilderness Bill. Nor can I adequately state the disgust I have for Senator McClure's "politics" against Idaho and its wilderness. How much more profoundly I regret the recent loss of our former Senator, Frank Church, who proved to be a decent advocate of Idaho's people and its wildlands. Do not look to Senator McClure for any just or representative proposal for Idaho's wilderness. In my opinion, formulated directly upon his actions, McClure is no Honorable Senator for the state of Idaho and is totally unreliable for any trust concerning its wildlands.

Respectfully,

Victoria A. Seever

Victoria A. Seever

In memory of Frank Church

Editor:

Sen. Frank Church has died, and he is mourned all over the country. He had planned to attend our recent Borah Symposium, but illness forced him to cancel out.

He has spoken many times to students of the University of Idaho, and he always had a large and appreciative audience. Students gave him strong support when he was a senator, and even those who did not agree with him on some issues, admired his integrity and his brilliance, and they appreciated his support for preserving Idaho's wilderness areas and for helping on many other issues important to Idaho.

Historians will be kind to Sen. Church. He achieved a stature to compare with that of Idaho's other famous senator, Sen. William E. Borah, who was Church's "role model."

Sen. Church, a Democrat, had a painting of Sen. Borah, a Republican, over his desk. They both were mavericks who spoke out frankly on issues. They both opposed United States interventionist activities in other countries.

Sen. Church would be somewhat impatient with eulogies to his memory. He would prefer us to remember him by supporting causes he believed vital for world peace. Below are some of these issues.

1. He strongly supported nuclear arms control. He guided the SALT II agreement through Senate hearings. The ratification process was suspended when Russia invaded Afghanistan, but the United States and Russia are still observing limits of that agreement. Formal approval of the agreement would be necessary, however, to insure its limits are strictly observed.

2. In a recent article in the *Washington Post* he attacked CIA's intervention in Nicaragua. He fears we are virtually guaranteeing American military intervention if the tide turns in favor of the insurgents.

3. He was a strong opponent of the Vietnam War, and he predicted our defeat.

4. Sen. Church led the effort to ratify the Panama Canal Treaty despite the political costs in Idaho. As he predicted, the Canal has been secure with a friendly Panama, much more so than if we had tried to maintain our presence there with force.

Sen. Church was an effective champion of the above causes. He will continue to influence these issues as his memory inspires us to act on issues important to world peace.

Amos Yoder
Borah Distinguished
Professor of Political Science

Lindberg: dedicated, enthused

(DW) Id wild bill

2nd letter
this not logged in
Apr. 2, 84 37766

[redacted]

APR 13 '84

Dear Louise + Del

Star Route
Ferdinand, ID. 83526
April 5, 1984

Senate Committe on Energy and Natural Resources
Room 3106
Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

FOR THE SENATE ENERGY COMMITTEE HEARING RECORD REGARDING SEN. JAMES MCCLURE'S IDAHO WILDERNESS BILL, S. 2457

We oppose passage of this bill. The acreage figure contained in this bill in its present form is far too low. The release language is also unacceptable. We will oppose any form of release langgage other than that presently in the National Forest Management Act.

Sincerely,

Del Gehrke
Louise Gehrke

Del Gehrke
Louise Gehrke

cc Rep. Seiberling
Gov. Evans

APR 12 1984

2nd Letter
4/4/84: unanswered

(BW) Id. Wilderness Bill
47690/3
Dear Pamela

I wish for the following remarks to be entered into the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources hearing record regarding S. 2457 The Idaho Forest Management Act:

As it is presently drafted, I cannot support this legislation. I urge Senator McClure to increase his wilderness acreage recommendation to 3.4 million acres as presented by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition. This acreage is more in line with the thinking of the general public in Idaho, as opposed to 500,000 acres which only represents this Republican delegation.

I reject Sen. McClure's attempt to amend the National Forest Management Act with his proposed release language. The wording of Sen. McClure's language is nothing more than a sellout to the timber and mining industry. Such languageis unnecessary and does not represent the wishes of the American public as does the National Forest Management Act. Sen. McClure's language ~~repoents~~ represents the greed of a selected few.

I demand that the Senate Energy Committee take no further action on S. 2457 until last summer's hearing record is published and distributed.

Sincerely,

Pamela M. Gehrke

Pamela M. Gehrke
402 6th Ave. Apt. F
Lewiston, ID. 83501
4/6/84

cc: Gov. Evans
Rep. Seiberling

(bw) Id wild bill

APR 13 '84

575 Tiger Ave. #43
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
April 10, 1984

1566 DCA: EYAN

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

As a representative of the Idaho Conservation League, as well as for myself, I wish to convey to you our total opposition to the Wilderness Bill that you have put together and for which you are now seeking Congressional approval. It is a most extreme and unbalanced proposal, one that would result in substantial damage to Idaho's quality of life and recreation-based economy.

While your bill almost totally eliminates additional wilderness, recommending only minimal additions in a few scattered areas and eliminating other major areas altogether, we are particularly concerned, also, about your insistence on the inclusion of "hard release" provisions for the remainder of these roadless areas. We oppose the idea of "hard" release altogether, as this provision would effectively preclude public participation in decision-making affecting all areas not placed in designated wilderness by your bill.

Additionally, Senator, you indicated to us early in 1983 that you favored making a separate, later decision on the White Clouds. You reiterated this a number of times afterwards, in letters to people in the Wood River Valley. Then, in March of 1984 you announced a proposal which includes a wholly inadequate White Clouds Wilderness--the first notice we had that you had changed your mind. We feel that we have been deceived.

Also, Senator, you earlier stated that "Idahoans do not want more wilderness". Yet(and I was present at the August 1983 hearing in Idaho Falls), the record of the four hearings that you held in Idaho at that time showed a solidly 2 to 1 support for considerably more wilderness in the state. If these hearings were considered to be the key to your evaluation of public sentiment, we cannot understand your almost total disregard of the results.

Finally, Senator, there are two areas in our region of Eastern Idaho that were left out of your proposals altogether. I am speaking of the Garns Mountain and Palisades roadless areas. These two areas, bordered by the upper reach of the South Fork of the Snake River, contain some of the highest quality and most diversified wildlife habitat in Idaho and are accessible to the major population of the Upper Snake River region.

We request, Senator, that you provide us with a specific, detailed justification of why you did not include the Garns Mountain, Palisades and North Lemhi roadless areas in you proposals for wilderness.

We await your reply to a matter that is of concern to many of us here in Idaho, Senator McClure.

Yours truly,

Evan J. Tibbott

Evan J. Tibbott

P.S. Please include this letter in the record of the Senate hearing.

(BW)
Idaho wilderness Bill

2419 CRUMARINE RD.
MOSCOW, ID 83843
APRIL 4, 1984

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ROOM 3106
DIRKSEN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

[redacted]
2nd letter

this not
logged IN
Dear William

TO THE COMMITTEE:

[redacted]
R[redacted] FOR THE IDAHO WILDERNESS BILL, S. 2457.

I AM A RESIDENT OF IDAHO AND I OPPOSE SENATOR McCLURE'S BILL AS IT IS NOW WRITEN BECAUSE OF IT'S RIDICULOUSLY LOW ACREAGE RECOMENDATION FOR WILDERNESS AND IT'S HARD RELEASE LANGUAGE WHICH DOES NOT ALLOW FURTHER WILDERNESS REVIEW UNTIL AFTER THE YEAR 2000.

I FAVOR A MINIMUM OF 8 MILLION ADDITIONAL ACRES OF WILDERNESS FOR IDAHO ESPECIALLY THE ENTIRE MALLARD LARKINS ROADLESS AREA (240,000 ACRES) AND THE ENTIRE KELLY CREEK-HOODOO ROADLESS AREA INCLUDING CAYUSE CREEK (204,000 ACRES). IN ADDITION TO THIS THE HARD RELEASE LANGUAGE MUST BE CHANGED TO ALLOW WILDERNESS AS A CONTINUED OPTION FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS.

THIS WILDERNESS IS NECESSARY FOR IDAHO'S CONTINUED HIGH QUALITY OF LIFE STYLE, TO PROVIDE ALL AMERICANS WITH WILDERNESS RECREATION OPORTUNITIES, AND FOR PRESERVATION OF WILDLIFE, FISH AND FOREST RESOURCES. WHEN OUR GREAT NATIONAL FORESTS WERE CREATED IT WAS WITH THE PURPOSE OF SAVING THESE LANDS FROM EXPLOITATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL AMERICANS. McCLURES BILL, ON THE CONTRARY, REPRESENTS A LAVISH GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY TO A FEW PRIVATE COMPANIES WHO HAVE ABUSED THEIR OWN LANDS AND NOW WANT TO DESTROY OUR PUBLIC LANDS SO THAT THEY CAN HAVE A CHEAP SOURCE OF TIMBER WITHOUT HAVING TO REHABILITATE THEIR OWN MISMANAGED LANDS.

I HOPE THE COMMITTEE WILL SEE THE GRAVE INJUSTICE IN THIS BILL AND WILL OPPOSE IT IF THE PROPER AMENDMENTS ARE NOT MADE.

SINCERELY,

William A. Warren Jr.

WILLIAM A. WARREN JR.

APR 1 2 1984

2nd Letter
4-2-84 : unanswered

(BW) Id. Wilderness Bill

Dear Craig

402 6th Ave. Apt. F
Lewiston, ID 83501
April 6, 1984

59321/2

Sen. James McClure, Chairman
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Room 3106
Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

For the Hearing Record regarding S. 2457, the Idaho Forest Management Act:

I am in complete opposition to this bill. The suggested acreage figure is too low and reflects Sen. McClure's refusal to consider or release the Senate Energy Committee hearing record from the summer of 1983. Examination of this record would reveal that Idahoans favor significant additions to the wilderness system in this state. Sen. McClure's recommended acreage is by no means a significant addition.

Sen. McClure's proposed release language is asinine. The only acceptable release language is the language adopted in the National Forest Management Act. This language represents a compromise worked out with industry officials prior to the Reagan Administration takeover. There has been no demonstrated need to change this compromise.

In summary, the Idaho Forest Management Act does not represent the wishes of the majority of Idahoans, rather it represents the viewpoint of four conservative Republicans. I urge the committee to adopt the 3.4 million acres of wilderness proposed by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition, and to incorporate the "soft" release language which is already law in the National Forest Management Act.

Sincerely,

Craig J. Gehrke

Craig J. Gehrke

cc: Gov. Evans
Rep. Seiberling

FOR THE SENATE ENERGY COMMITTEE HEARING RECORD REGARDING

S. 2457 THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

Editor
Daily Idahonian/Palouse Empire News
409 S. Jackson
Moscow, ID 83843

To the Editor,

We the undersigned demand that the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources take no further action on S. 2457 The Idaho Forest Management Act until the committee's hearing record of public testimony from last summer has been published and distributed.

Examination of this hearing record should reveal that Idahoans support significantly more wilderness designation ~~that~~ than the 500,000 acres offered by Idaho's Republican delegation.

Congress knows where Idaho's delegation stands. It deserves to know where the people of Idaho stand on wilderness.

Sincerely,

Gerry Snyder
Linda Meriglianno
Rod Heumann
Karen Powell
Ann Stevens
Lois K. Fletcher
David B. Marshall
Mike Meryhew
J. Casey Meredith
Fred W Rabe
Michael Frome
Edwin E. Krumpe

Tim Holmes
JeanNette Wieser
Beatrice Brockford
Chris Kelly
Phil Duden
Charlene Krumpe

2nd letter 3215013099
Item 779
out Aug 83
4630L

ELLEN TRUEBLOOD
[redacted]

April 4, 1984

APR 12 1984

Senator James McClure,
Chairman,
Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources,
Room 3106, Dirksen Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Ellen (BW) id wilderness Bill

Dear Senator McClure:

Your bill introduced as the Idaho Forest Management Act is a disaster to those of us in Idaho who love the wilderness that makes Idaho the GEM state.

The bill massacres the proposal set up by the conservationists who would like to preserve the beauty of our pristine mountains and our roadless areas for our children and future generations.

As a member of the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition, I recommend the 2.9 million acres of new wilderness.

Your hard core language which declares that the areas not protected as wilderness in this bill cannot be reconsidered until after the year 2000, is not acceptable.

You have overlooked the economic value of tourism and hunting and fishing to Idaho. Many from other states in our nation visit Idaho because of its wilderness values and hunting and fishing. These industries will be lost if lumbering and mining despoil our forests and streams.

[redacted]

Sincerely,

Ellen Trueblood

Mrs. Ellen Trueblood

cc. Rep. John Seiberling
cc. Larry Craig

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

2nd letter out Mar 83

37760

April 8, 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate Energy & Natural Resources Comm.
Washington,D.C. 20510

Hern 57, -7th

Idaho wilderness Bill

(Bw)

Senator McClure

Dear Sandra & John

We are very disappointed in your proposed Idaho Forest Management Act. We are, quite frankly, convinced that you had made your mind up on this matter before any testimony was submitted concerning a "Wilderness Bill".

Doc# 309001-1126

You state that most Idaho people do not want any more wilderness.

We would like to see your evidence that supports that statement. Certainly your public hearing held in Coeur d'Alene, Id. was heavily in favor of more wilderness. It is my understanding that the hearing held in Lewiston, Id. was also a majority in favor of increasing our wilderness. If your statement is based on the survey that you mailed out I must seriously question the statistical validity of that survey.

A recent statement by Mr. Joseph M. Hinson, Executive Director of the Idaho Forest Industry Council, says that your bill will support 11,500 jobs in Idaho's timber industry. I presume that is 11,500 new jobs. This is a typical misuse of numbers and veiled threats by people like Mr. Hinson. The creation of more wilderness isn't going to cause unemployment or deny 11,500 new jobs! However the Prime rate just recently going up to 12% just may.

The timber idustry has harvested the cheap and easily aquired timber. Just look at the Coeur d'Alene National Forest; it is literally tore apart with roads. Most of the disputed land that should be considered for wilderness will prove to be much more difficult and expensive if it were to be logged. There is no question that much of the area you want opened up would produce timber only under a deficit timber sale.

We support your interest in concluding the issue of wilderness however we find your proposal extremely short sighted and irresponsible. We support the 2.9 million acres additional wilderness position as one having sensible vision and integrity.

Respectfully,

John E. Bentley
Sandra M. Bentley

John E. & Sandra M. Bentley
P.O. Box 2143
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

AMERICA'S NO. 1
SPORTSMAN'S MAGAZINE

Field & Stream

1515 BROADWAY • NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036 • TEL. (212) 975-7420

3rd letter
item - 779,8,-794,0
APR 12 1984
out Oct 83
Doc 377-701
1011

ADDRESS REPLY TO:

Jack Trueblood
Contributing Editor
Rt. 3, Box 3496
Nampa, Idaho 83651

Dear Jack
46299

(BW) Idaho wilderness Bill

4-7-84

Honorable James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Please enter this letter into the official record of testimony on the Idaho Forest Management Act. I am opposed to this bill that you and the other Idaho delegates support. I feel that it does not represent the wishes of Idaho residents or sportsmen, and will have disastrous impact on wildlife and the recreation/tourism industry.

Please modify this bill to agree with the position supported by the Idaho Sportsmen's Coalition, with 2.9 million acres designated wilderness minimum, 1.1 million acres for further study, and 4.1 million acres released for management under general multiple-use guidelines. Drop the hard-release language, and do not bind the bill to that of any other state.

The esthetic, economic, wildlife and historical value of Idaho's forest areas is something I feel we must not degrade for short-term economic gain, and I pledge to do my best to maintain those qualities for future generations of Americans. Idaho is what the rest of the nation wishes it was. Let's keep it that way.

Sincerely,

Jack Trueblood

CBS PUBLICATIONS/THE CONSUMER PUBLISHING DIVISION OF CBS INC.

APR 12 1984

46195

Dear Garney

(BW) Id Wilderness Bill

Senator McClure:

I am writing to express my opposition to S.2457, the Idaho Forest Management Act. This bill is a sacrifice of Idaho's land and life style. Instead I urge support of the Idaho Wildlife Federation proposal for 4.9 million acres of wilderness and "soft" release language.

I have written letters on this subject before and signed petitions. I've taken time off from work to speak at one of your hearings to support more wilderness. I would like to point out that at this hearing the people, as opposed to company paid lobbyists, strongly supported more wilderness. Most of us are working people and can't afford to go to Washington to testify again. All we can do is write and try to show that the Idaho delegation does not appear to be listening to the wishes of its constituency in this matter.
Please include this letter in the S.2457 hearing record.

Garney Hardy
685 Dickson Ave
Idaho Falls, Id 83402

CC:J Evans
J. Seiberling

Garney Hardy
04/06/84

(Bu) Idaho wilderness bill

FOR THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT HEARING RECORD, U.S. SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, Senator James McClure, Chairman

WHY WE WANT WILDERNESS

Since agriculture, which includes Forest Management, is the most important industry in Idaho, it stands to reason that water is our most indispensable resource for it is the life blood of all Idaho.

With proper management it supports timber, fisheries, tourism, recreation, wildlife habitat, domestic livestock, and irrigation... Besides maintaining a diversity of species of plants and animals (among which is man). Therefore it behooves every Idahoan to insure that the watersheds are maintained in a healthy condition.

To date this has not been done. Every road which intrudes into fragile watersheds is a wound on our life support system.

Every such road promotes erosion, which in turn means loss of the very top soil which contains the crucial nutrients which nourish the entire eco-system.

Every such road causes siltation, which degrades the productivity of our anadromous and local fisheries.

As we observe the ever-increasing size, number and sophistication of these road systems, many of which are subsidized by the taxpayer, we begin to appreciate the importance of our non-roaded areas.

The non-roaded areas mean wilderness... That is why those who value the land for this and future generations are unified in their recent demands for more wilderness... For wilderness is the only genuine multiple use since it insures a multiplicity of interdependent uses of all resources; human and natural.

We therefore endorse the proposal of the Idaho Wildlife Federation to classify 4.9 million acres as Wilderness and reserve an additional 2 million acres.

42940

Helen P. Langworthy
Helen P. Langworthy

Edward H Langworthy
Edward H. Langworthy
2075 Mortimer Drive
Boise, ID 83712

Dear Helen + Ed

Marjorie G. Hayes
Marjorie G. Hayes

William S. Hayes
William S. Hayes
7440 Manorwood Drive
Boise, ID 83704
208-375-4945

JACK R. PORTER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
113 SOUTH MAIN P.O. BOX 8174
MOSCOW, IDAHO 83843
208 882-6598

BW

Idaho wilderness
Bill

2nd letter
Item 793 Sep 83
out
Dear Jack

[redacted]

April 4, 1984

47300

DOC 32501-
1116

United States Senate
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Dirksen Building, Room 3106
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Wilderness Legislation

Dear Senators:

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the legislation recently introduced by Senator McClure regarding wilderness areas in Idaho. I think the wilderness designations are grossly inadequate and fail to protect the best areas from siltation and other impacts from commercial activity in nearby areas.

I am also offended by the restriction on consideration of additional wilderness before the year 2000. If a majority of our representatives in 1985 or 1999 decide more land should be protected, why should the viewpoints of 1984 stand in the way?

Very truly yours,

Jack R. Porter

Jack R. Porter
Attorney at Law

APR 0 [illegible] 984

59679

1019 Garfield Bay Road
Sagle, Idaho 83860
March 29, 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

(BW) Wilderness

Dear Senator McClure:

Dear Kathleen –

I am strongly opposed to your proposed Idaho Wilderness Bill giving the state only 526,064 additional acres of wilderness out of some six million roadless areas. As a resident of North Idaho (remember us? We're the ones who have attempted to secede through the years because the rest of the state ignores us), I am outraged at the miniscule proportion of wilderness the north receives under your bill. The environment of North Idaho is totally different from the semi-arid lands of central and south Idaho and needs representative habitats, especially the Kelly Creek drainage and all of Long Canyon, protected from exploitation with a wilderness designation. I would like this letter to go on the Congressional record in opposition to your short-sighted bill.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Fulmer

Kathleen Fulmer

Copies:Senator Steve Symms
Congressman John Seiberling

bu Id wild bill

APR 13 '84

April 4, 1984

Dear Kenneth

59969

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Room 3106
Dirksen Building
Washingtin, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

As a resident of the State of Idaho, I would like to go on record that I support the current wilderness bill that calls for the addition of 526,000 acres of wilderness to the State of Idaho.

I specifically feel that the language of the bill should stand as it is and that the specification that areas not protected as wilderness in the bill cannot be reconsidered until the year 2000 should not be changed. In my opinion the continual effort by people who desire more wilderness area will waste taxpayers money if this limit does not remain in the bill.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth R. Belknap
Rt. 1 Box 252
Marsing, Idaho 83639

APR 12 1984

59688

Apr. 9. 1984
P.O. Box 4419
Pocatello, ID 83205

(BW) Id. Wilderness Bill

DEAR SEN. McCLURE, Dear Mr.

PLEASE INCLUDE THIS LETTER IN THE SENATE BILL S. 2457 HEARING RECORD.

I AM WRITING TO EXPRESS MY OPPOSITION TO THE IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT YOU HAVE PROPOSED FOR IDAHO'S REMAINING WILDERNESS LANDS IN THE VARIOUS NATIONAL FOREST OF OUR STATE.

I AM A WHITE-WATER RIVER/FISHING GUIDE. I MUST HAVE QUALITY COLD WATER RIVERS IN ORDER TO EXERCISE MY CHOSEN PROFESSION. AS YOU KNOW THE PROFESSION OF GUIDEING AND OUTFITTING IN IDAHO HAS A LONG HISTORY OF SELLING NOT ONLY THE FISH & GAME, BUT THE BEAUTY ASSOCIATED WITH THE ENVIRONMENT THESE ACTIVITIES ARE PURSED IN. (E.G. CLEAN RIVERS, UNSCARRED LANDSCAPES ETAL.) THE PROPOSAL YOU HAVE MADE DOES NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO IDAHO'S WILD LANDS UNDER S. 2457.

I RECALL THE HEARING YOU HELD LAST AUTUMN (AUG. 1983) WHERE SO MANY PEOPLE (PERHAPS A 2:1 MARGIN) SUPPORTED SIGNIFICANTLY

MORE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS. YOU WERE AT THOSE HEARING. DIDN'T YOU HEAR THE VOICES OF THOSE PEOPLE? ARE YOU DEAF? WHY WASTE TAX MONEY ASKING FOR PUBLIC INPUT IF YOU DON'T LISTEN?

I SUPPORT THE 4.9 MILLON ACRE IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION PROPOSAL

SINCERELY,
H. Hilbert
H. HILBERT

4703 Fish Creek Road
Cocolalla, Idaho 83813
9 April 1984

Dear Nancy

59967

(Bw)

Idaho
wilderness bill

Senator James McClure
3121 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I hunt, fish, vote, work, and live in Idaho. And I regard your proposed Idaho wilderness bill as an insult and a farce.

Senate Bill 2457 is a disgusting example of Watt-type tactics. After holding hearings throughout the state, you obviously paid no heed to what was said by your constituents. For example, Long Canyon was the most requested piece of wilderness in the state: you propose opening almost all of it to economic uses.

Idaho's wildlands are one of the state's greatest assets. I'm not saying this as a distant big-city person trying to lock up land. I'm saying this from experience as a seasonal Forest Service employee, an environmental historian, and the owner of a woodlot.

Wilderness lands are not "locked up." If you think they are, go back and read the Wilderness Act of 1964 over carefully. You'll find that wilderness designation does not prevent multiple use. I used to fear that wilderness designation closed off an area to recreation by our senior citizens. Then I worked a summer as a lookout on Ruffneck Peak within the River of No Return Wilderness. Scores of people came to visit my rugged peak; over half were 40 or older, including two ladies in their seventies walking with canes who cheerily told me they made the hike every summer. All enjoyed motorized recreation also but felt the wilderness experience was something special. In a time when lumber companies are trying to persuade the Forest Service to allow them NOT to cut timber they have bought under contract, it's ludicrous to suggest that Idaho's economy will suffer if we can't open all timbered lands to logging.

Wilderness is what makes Idaho special. Up to now we have enjoyed millions of acres in de facto wilderness. Now that the time has come to officially designate wilderness lands, I urge you to drop the absurd 526,064 acre proposal of S. 2457 and adopt the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition's 2.9 million acre wilderness proposal.

Please include this letter in the Congressional record for S. 2457.

Sincerely,

Nancy C Luebbert

Nancy C. Luebbert

Copies to: Senator Steve Symms
Rep. John Seiberling

Please include this letter in the testimonies on the wilderness proposals. Thank you. (BW)

APR 0 9 1984

Idaho Wilderness Bill

April 3, 1984.

58399

Dear Senator McClure,

This is a copy of a letter we sent to Chairman John Seiberling. We urge you to reconsider your wilderness proposal.

Dear Chairman John Seiberling, Dear Mary & David

When Senator McClure made his Wilderness Bill public we were disappointed and outraged at his "token" wilderness proposal.

Idaho possesses a rich heritage of unspoiled wildlands which makes hunting, fishing, recreation and our high quality of life unequalled.

Idaho's abundant fish and wildlife, scenic grandeur, clean water for fisheries, farms and communities are dependent on our unspoiled wildlands.

Idaho's economic health depends on wilderness. Tourism competes with mining as Idaho's second largest industry, employing more than 29 thousand people. Idaho's wild country is vital to our economy.

Contrary to Senator McClure's belief, wilderness is multiple use. In wilderness areas people may hunt, fish, hike, take pictures, pick berries, mushrooms and other wild treats, rock hound, watch wildlife, ride horses, camp, ski, observe and study wildflowers and unique old growth forests, swim and boat in clean clean water, enjoy peace and solitude and tranquility which is rapidly becoming more difficult to achieve as millions of acres of wild country disappears each year, nationwide.

Wilderness protects all of these resources, which are critical to Idaho's economy, abundant wildlife and high quality of life.

A clear-cut certainly "locks-up" an area in a single use. How many fisherman come to Idaho to fish a silted creek?

Please, do not introduce Senator McClure's bill.

Do not include Senator McClure's "hard release" language.

Come to Idaho and hold more field hearings.

Protect at least 2.9 million acres of Idahos remaining wilderness gems.

Sincerely,

Mary & David Dudley
P.O. Box 37
Ola, Idaho 83657

"For the Hearing Record"

Sunset Bay, Marine Route
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho 83814
April 4, 1984

APR 09 1984

BW idaho wilderness bill

Senator James McClure
U. S. Senate, Washington D.C.

10460

Sent Nancy Mae

I attended your hearing in Coeur d'Alene in August and stayed until the very end. I heard the gentleman who told you you were just conducting the hearings as window dressing as you had already made up your mind. At the time I thought he was unfair, but now I realize he spoke the truth since you have completely ignored the wishes of the people who testified. At least four out of five people at the Coeur d'Alene hearing asked for much more wilderness, many of them asking for the entire Long Canyon. Then I later read a statement you made saying that Idaho people wanted no more wilderness!!! This is grossly dishonest.

It is obvious that the timber companies must pay much of your campaign expenses if not give you other remuneration!

I particularly regret that you did not include more in the Mallard Larkins area, especially Collins creek, the best remaining spawning ground for the cutthroat trout, and which joins it. Grandmother Mountain you completely ignored. You said that Parker Canyon was the same as Long Canyon. Have you been there?

And why the rush to get all the "hard language release" to turn all the other roadless areas to other uses? And why the speed to shove the Oregon bill to one side and put Idaho's bill first? Is it to get it pushed through before the Idaho people can get organized against you?

Nancy Mae Larson

Copy to Rep. John Seiberling and Gov. Evans.

I FORMALLY REQUEST THAT THIS LETTER BE INCLUDED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR THIS BILL.

55910

April 3, 1984

Senator James McClure
5229 Dirksen Office Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20510

APR 0 9 1984

BW idaho wilderness

Dear Liz

Dear Senator McClure,

You never cease to amaze me (as well as others) with your thought processes. They truly follow one line: lets keep big and fast money moving no matter what the present, or future!, consequences will be. I'm referring to what you term "an issue whose time has come" — our Idaho wild lands.

Even though we finally got rid of Watt sitting behind the Interior Departments head desk, it is quite evident that his (and most Republican) ideas of land use, and abuse, have remained. 524,064 acres of wilderness? Where do you get your unreasonable idea, sir, that "most Idahoans simply do not want any more wilderness?"

I live outside logging communities that sit amidst some of the most remarkable and delicate lands in the United States, and I have not spoken to one person who advocates your so-called wilderness plan. I therefore question your "survey." It seems that contrary to what you and your fellow Republicans believe, tearing down trees, and opening up the earth's sides with more roads (most of which will be subsidized by my tax dollars!!) is not taking into consideration, in any way, the long-term effects of your proposal.

Do hunters, fishing people, wildlife enthusiasts, and hikers — most of which are tourists from all 50 states — really care to come and see roads and tree stumps? (Not to mention ruined streams, rivers, and lakes from sedimentation!) The birds and bear, deer and elk, delicate flowers and fauna that are disappearing now will not even exist for my children, and your grandchildren if you keep up your shortsighted plans to make quick and short lived money off of our souls' pleasures and *needs*. Yes, Senator McClure, our *needs*.

You are asking an extravagantly low amount of acreage to be set aside as part of our country's wilderness heritage. Please reconsider your proposal, sir, because though *you* won't see all of the repercussions during your years, I and all future generations will. SAVE THE EARTH, don't continue to allow further molestation to wipe out not only a much needed AND wanted national heritage, but a way of keeping constant and longterm tourist dollars pouring into Idaho. A dead tree, (and abusive logging achieves dead trees), lasts only seconds. A live one gives fresh air, habitat for wildlife and enables many thousands of people to experience life at its finest. Wildlands, wildlife, wild fisheries, and a vital recreation economy are inseparable.

Remember, God gave us the ability to enjoy life in hopes we would help to preserve it, not destroy it.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Johnson-Gebhardt

Elizabeth Johnson-Gebhardt
Rt. 1 - Box 371
Priest River, Id 83856

APR 0 9 '84

(bw) Id wilderness bill

861 Harold
Moscow, Idaho 83843
April 3, 1984

38253

Senate Energy Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

Dear Don

Committee Members:

I wish to go on record as protesting the minimal nature of the area to be designated as wilderness in Idaho under the so-called "compromise" proposal of Sen. McClure.

As you know, the wood products industry itself proposed that more acreage be set aside.

I also object to the "hard release language," which would seem to prevent citizens from playing a role in wilderness planning for one or two generations.

It is simply not true that most Idahoans are opposed to wilderness or support such a minimal allocation of land to wilderness. Most would like to see allocations and policies similar to those which were proposed in Washington by that state's representatives.

Sincerely,

Don H. Coombs

Don H. Coombs

APR 0 9 1984

April 4, 1984
59771

Senator James McClure Chairman
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

BW

Idaho
Wilderness
Bill

Dear Senator McClure,

Please include this letter in the S 2457 hearing record.

Dear Joanna & Bob

We oppose *your* Act. The amount of Wilderness you propose is not adequate. Locking up the present wilderness, which you omit, for development is wrong.

W. R. Bob Wallin
Joanna G. Wallin.

645 Lincoln Dr
Idaho Falls
ID 83401

cc. Hon. John Seiberling
House Office Building
Washington DC 20510

Governor John Evans
Statehouse
Boise ID 83720

APR 10 1984

36806

Dear Arich

H.C. 60 Box 1110
Bliss, Idaho 83314
April 4, 1984

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Energy and Natural Resources Comm.
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

BW Id. Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator McClure:

I respectfully request that you include this letter as part of the record on S.2457. I strongly oppose the bill S.2457 and any of the "compromises" so far proposed by you.

Walter Minnick, president of Trus-Joist Corporation, in his testimony before your committee, expressed my feelings when he said "The bill mandates a large, growing, and open-ended subsidy to timber producers who can very capably stand on their own two feet."

Opening up Idaho's unique wilderness to speculative mining and timbering is not even good business. These industries operate on quick profits, and, as demonstrated in the recent recession reduced their forces to 40% (mining) and 33 1/3 % (timber and forest products) of their full employment. When the bottom line begins to show the slightest loss, these industries cut. Tourism, however, which is Idaho's third most lucrative industry, maintained its level of activity and profit right through the recession.

Thank you very much for your consideration of my opinions.

Sincerely,

Aldrich Bowler

APR 16 1984

DR. JAMES G. McCUE
DENTISTRY

59792

April 5, 1984

Senator Jim McClure, Chm.
Energy & Natural Resources Comm.
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

(BW) Id. Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator...

Dear Jim

You hold hearings and request input and then totally ignore the results of that input. Why hold the hearings? It's a waste of tax-money—if the results have no meaning. Is it that you just want to pretend your decision was democratically arrived at?

Your "drop in the bucket" wilderness approach is unfortunate for Idaho. Your half-million acres is just about 10% of the land which should receive wilderness status. Have you got something against East Idaho? Or is it that we in this part of the state have no land worthy of wilderness status?

Please make this letter part of the record and let it show that I oppose your proposed sacrifice of Idaho wilderness—S. 2457—in any form whatsoever. Idaho would be far better off with nothing than this proposal.

Sincerely,

Jim McCue

cc: J. Seiberling & J. Evans

U. S. HIGHWAY 20 AT TOWER ROAD • P. O. BOX 2367 • PHONE (208) 529-1545 • IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401

(bw) Id Wilderness bill Testimony

APR 10 '84

April 4, 1984

7994

Senator James McClure
Chairman
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator McClure: Dear Ron

Please include this letter in the hearing record for S. 2457.

Thank you for sending me information on the Idaho Wilderness Bill.

I, however, have to express my opposition to S. 2457. One of the great values of the state of Idaho is its wilderness. S. 2457 would greatly reduce what wilderness we have left.

Wilderness in Idaho is now and will continue to play an important part of our economy. Already many of our rivers — Middle Fork of the Salmon, Hell's Canyon, Main Salmon, Selway — are so much in demand that people are required to obtain permits via a lottery system months in advance. The Sawtooths is starting to become so crowded that the same type of system may have to be instituted there also.

This is happening because more and more

Senator James McClure
letter page 2

people are using Wilderness areas in Idaho. Recent research by the forest service forecasts even greater numbers using Wilderness in the future.

People who use wilderness spend money on various services and goods. The Outfitters and Guides, a burgeoning industry in Idaho, depends on Wilderness for their business. Wilderness users need gas, food, motel services, outdoor supplies.

Besides economic arguements, it's important to realize what Idaho's untrammel wild places mean to the basic lifestyles of the Idaho people. Idaho people are what they are because of its open space, crystalline streams, and unroaded mountains. Wild country helps to define the Idahoan. Take wild country away and you change Idaho people.

I suppose what I am asking for is to keep much of our land the way it is. The only way to keep it the same is to protect it by wilderness classification. It would be nice not to have to classified everything, but in this world governed by profit motives and assisted by government subsidies, someone will find a way of developing our wild country.

Senator James McClure
letter, Page 3

By protecting our wild country, you will be protecting the lifestyle of Idahoans.

But S.2457 does not do that. S.2457 assures the excellerated development and distruction of wilderness that so important to our state character. It also jepordizes the important outfitting & guiding and associated industry.

I encourage you to withdraw the bill and reconsider legislation similiar to what the Guides and Outfitters support.

Sincerely,
Ron Watters
1135 East Bonneville
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

APR 10 1984

Fenton C. Kelley, Ph.D.
2260 Berkeley St.
Boise, Idaho 83705

April 5, 1984

(BW) Id. Wilderness Bill
47050
Dear Fenton

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I wish the comments that follow to be a part of hearing record for S.2457 - the Idaho Forest Management Act.

I am greatly concerned as both a private citizen and as a professional biologist that the above proposal considers only a half million acres of a potential of 8 to 9 million acres for designation as Wilderness.

If adopted, the proposal would thus leave some 7.5 - 8.5 million acres open for multiple use practices as arbitrarily decided by the U.S. Forest Service.

During my fifteen years of residence in Idaho I have noted the degradative effects of "multiple use" practice on much prime wildlife habitat; and it is my opinion that this use concept simply does not work with regard to wildlife habitat protection.

An additional concern of mine is that the cost to the taxpayers of roading areas for timber cutting is exorbitant when compared to the return derived from the timber, which is public property. Subsidizing the logging industry is, to me, a most unfair use of the taxpayer's money.

It is for the above reasons that I am totally opposed to S.2457 as it is currently constituted. Though the proposed act was probably put together with good intentions for the preservation of some of Idaho's unprotected forest land, it leaves too much land by "default" unprotected.

Thank you for your consideration of my concerns.

Most sincerely,

Fen C. Kelley, PhD
Fenton C. Kelley, Ph.D.

(bw) & wilderness file

APR 10 '84

59799

Pam Close
Box 492
Clark Fork
IdA 83811

DeAR Sen. McClure,

Dear Pam

I am outraged at your proposal for a measelly 526,064 acres to go as wilderness area. You should be protecting Idahos lands not selling us out! Especially in the Long canyon area, & Scotchman PK. HAve you walked through these areas? They are habitat for Griezly Bear, Elk, Mt. Lion, Eagle, Hawk & many other endangered animals. Reconsider your values Mr. McClare - they are in need of it.

I want my letter included in the Congressional Record & am intending to write to Congressman Seiberling and gov. Evans.

Distraught Voter,
Pam Close

APR 1 9 1984

SNAKE RIVER POTTERY
HANDMADE
STAR ROUTE BLISS, IDAHO
83314

(BW) Id. Wild. Bill
Apr 3, 1984

Sen. James McClure, Chairman
Energy + Natural Resources Comm.
Senate Office Bldg 14194
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure: Dear Di

Please include this letter in the S.2457 hearing record as being opposition to S.2457 which sacrifices our Idaho wilderness to quick profits.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Di Bowler

Senator James McClure
Energy and Natural Resource Committee
Senator Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

April 5,1984

Dear Senator McClure,

Please consider this written testimony on the Wilderness Hearings in Washington.

The majority of us here in Teton Valley are republicans that have supported many of your policies,, but as registered voters, we must disagree on your Wilderness policies. Idaho's watershed quality and wildlife habitat are of extreme importance to us living here in the state. Economically, recreation is one of the largest incomes to many areas in Idaho. Our clean water is an essential resource.

Senator, We disagree with you when you state that most Idahoans do not want any more Wilderness. If more people understood what your bill included you would hear more voices against your Wilderness Bill. You have ignored the Wildernes hearings of 1983 and made assumptions on your own. By proposing only 526,064 acreas for Wilderness, you have virtually put the other 7.5 million acreas in Idaho up for grabs to special interest groups. How can you justify supporting the extensive timber deficit in Idaho. Do you care nothing for the people that you say you represent? Do you honestly think that by roading the entire state that we are increasing the value to the people? Senator, We implore you to stop this bill. We need to reconsider this very important issue again. Here in Teton Valley, we value greatly the Public Lands around us. To destroy these God-Given pristine areas is to destroy the greatest asset of Idaho.

Respectfully submitted,
Hobart and Martha Collins
Box 124, Driggs, Idaho, 83422

APR 1 0 1984

2389 Malibu Dr.
Idaho Falls, ID 83401
April 5, 1984

Sen. James McClure, Chairman
Energy + Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510.

598.2

(RW) Id. Wilderness Bill

Dear Dolores

Dear Sen McClure:

Please include this letter in the S. 2457 hearing record.

I oppose S. 2457, the "Idaho Forest Management Act." The wilderness in Idaho is a precious resource. Once it is destroyed it is gone forever. It can never be replaced. Most of this area is not suited for logging and the cost of building the roads exceeds the value of the timber. The roadless areas in Idaho should for the most part remain that way.

I support the 4,920,231 acres of wilderness as proposed by the Idaho Wildlife Federation.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Dolores Hill

WILDERNESS HEARINGS 46385

Dear Molly

I am Melinda Bowler. DeVoe I am speaking for myself and for my family.

I. Proposal 4 - I support Proposal 4 of additional roadless areas to to become wilderness.

1. That at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest Service roadless land be protected as wilderness.
2. Include in legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core as as sponsored by the Audobon Society, etc. Final Boundaries and acreages to be presented to Senator McClure in October, 1983.
3. Please do not include hard release language in Senator McClure's bill. I would like those lands which are roadless at the start of the next Forest planning cycle to be studied again for wilderness.

II. I would like wilderness designation for the following reasons:

1. I personally have enjoyed wilderness/roadless areas as a backpacker, x-c country skier, mountain climber, rafter and as a fire lookout. I want my son to enjoy the same.
2. Natural diversity. America's heritage of respecting wild areas will be more important as our population increases.
3. Water quality. There is higher quality water off undisturbed watersheds than from roaded and disturbed areas. Roads and development siltation and erosion.
4. Fish. Unsilted gravel beds are needed for the spawning grounds of salmon and trout. Fishing recreation is a large part of Idaho's economy.
5. Wildlife. Roadless areas and decreased human intrusion are essential for bighorn sheep, mountain, cougar and elk. Idaho still has large populations of these. Roads would threaten the existence of these game animals.
6. Research. The study of plant and animal communities in wilderness areas can be the yardstick where by the effects of raoded and developed areas can be measured against.
7. Recreational diversity. Most of Idaho is already roaded. Wilderness areas offer opportunities for recreation in undisturbed areas; with better quality lakes and streams.
8. Recreational economics. State tourism is the state's 3rd largest source of income. Hunting, fishing, backpacking, and rafting in our roadless areas are a prime reason for tourists. As the population grows, recreational opportunities provided by public lands will become even more valuable. Outdoor oriented businesses such as outfitters, boating companies, sporting stores stores prosper with wilderness oriented clientel.

III. Areas. Factors besides numbers of raw acres need to be looked at. We should look at specific ecosystems we want to leave for future generations. We need to protect rare ecosystems; not just rocks and ice should be designated wilderness. Not just all snowbound areas but areas accessible in springtime. We should consider individual areas.

IV. Areas

1. Diamond Peak. I have hiked high up on this mountain. It has 7 wilderness species identified by the USFS. Bighorn sheep have been reintroduced, and Bighorn sheep need undeveloped lands to survive. It has very marginal timber value and site productivity. It does have archeological value. The USFS has given it a wilderness attribute rating system of 22.
2. Borah Peak. I have backpaced and climbed in this area. It is very high mountain country.. It has scrub forest and no timber value and no mineral value.
3. Northern Lemhi. I have backpaced many of the lakes with an ex-lumberman, who said the timber value is very marginal. It has very fragile meadows and deep forests. Excellent hiking, fishing and hunting.
4. Worm Creek, Mt. Naomi, Stump Creek, West Mihk Creek. These areas are close by population areas.
   Mink Creek - is one of the sources of Pocatello's water supply. Heavily used by backcountry, non-motorized recreation.
   Stump Creek - large area of important elk habitat.
   Worm Creek - 35,000 Cache Crest. Has moose, deer and elk. Bloomington Lake is one of the prettiest subalpine lakes in Idaho. Has sinkholes and caves.
   Mt. Naomi - area is very wild, yet accessible.
5. Garns Mt. & Palisades - Is a wildlife haven of deer, elk, mountain goats, bald and golden eagles, moose. Is of minor timber value, no oil and gas has been discovered in the area. Good hiking trails. I have cross-country skied there. Good trout streams and spawning areas are found in Garms Mt. Accessible in early spring.
6. West Big Hole - rugged area on the Continental Divide. Crucial addition to the proposed West Big Hole in Montana.
7. Pahsimeroi - north of Borah Peak - no resource conflicts.
8. Bear Creek - important elk habitat. Interesting ridge and high valley topograhpy not yet represented in the wilderness system in the West. Exploration in area for oil and gas has been unsuccessful.
9. Lionhead - rugged mountains. Grizzly bear habitat.
10. Italian Peaks - rugged limestone peaks. Large elk population, mountain goats, antelope, possible grizzly bear and wolf. Topograpy varied. Few resource conflicts.

ENDANGERED IDAHO areas

V. Wilderness Core
1. Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest
2. Mallard Larkins
3. Great Burn - Cayuse Creek
4. Payette Crest - French creek, Lick creek, Secesh river, Needles.
5. Sawtooth completion - Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise, Yuba River.
6. White cloud, Boulder Mountain.
7. Northern Lemhi
8. Palisades
9. Garns Mountain
10. Salmo-Priest

II · I oppose S 2457 Please include my letter in the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely yours

Melinda DeVoe

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

11/2/83:-794

Carole Cocciolone
P.O. Box 1663
Hailey, ID 83333

April 6, 1984

50643

(Bu) Idaho Wilderness Bill

[illegible]

Senator James A. McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Frankly, I am apalled at your wilderness proposal. Out of a possible 8 million acres that could have been appointed for wilderness, you are trying to delete 7.5 million of them with a stroke of a pen.

People travel to Idaho to experience something they cannot experience in any other state. Fishing, backpacking, crosscountry skiing, camping and day hiking are popular outdoor activities. Tourists do not come to this state to view mining pits, clear cut hillsides and more paved roadways.

The Boulder and White Cloud mountains provide a tremendous national recreational resource. Why did you not even mention the White Clouds in your proposal? This area is *the* drainage system for the East Fork of the Salmon, which supports a tremendous steelhead and salmon population. These mountains also contain some of the most spectacular scenery in the country.

What *are* your reasons for excluding these millions of acres? Why did you place the boundaries where you did? You have offered no reasons or explanations. Timber production potential in a good portion of the land you want to open to development is virtually nonexistant. Mining into most of these areas will be costly and unfeasable. Why not help Idaho remain economically strong by bringing in the money from tourism?

I love Idaho for what it is now—wild and unspoiled. I find it horrifying that our future is in your hands.

Please think about it,

Carole Cocciolone

Carole Cocciolone

cc: Rep. John Seiberling
Rep. Larry E. Craig
Gov. John Evans

BRANDT AGENCY DB
203 11 AVE SOUTH
NAMPA ID 83651 03AM

Western Union Mailgram

4-0228563094 04/03/84 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP WHSB
2084667821 MGM TDRN NAMPA ID 179 04-03 0133P EST

BW

Wilderness testimony

SENATOR JAMES MCCLURE
US SENATE
WASHINGTON DC 20510

Dear Don

1064

APR 1984

ON BEHALF OF THE SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE OUR TESTIMONY ENTERED INTO THE RECORD AT THE HEARINGS BEFORE SENATORS WALLOP'S SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE WILDERNESS AREA IN IDAHO

OUR ASSOCIATION IS OPPOSED TO THE ADDITION OF MORE WILDERNESS IN IDAHO AS A STATE WITH MORE WILDERNESS AREA ALREADY THAN ANY STATE EXCEPT ALASKA WE FEEL IDAHO HAS DONE MORE THAN HER SHARE TO PROVIDE PLAYGROUNDS FOR THE "EASTERNERS" IF MORE WILDERNESS IS DESIRED LET OTHER STATES PROVIDE IT

HOWEVER WE SUPPORT YOUR PROPOSAL TO PROVIDE 526 MILLION ACRES OF ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS THIS IS AN ACCEPTABLE COMPROMISE AND ALL THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED, RABID ENVIRONMENTALISTS NOT WITHSTANDING, MULTIPLE USE LETS ALL OF THE PEOPLE ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF THE AREA, NOT THE PRIVILEGE FEW WHO CAN AFFORD TO SEE THE WILDERNESS, PROTECT AN ENDANGERED SPECIES, IDAHOANS AND THEIR POSTERITY, BY ALLOWING US TO ENJOY THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF MULTIPLE USE ON ANY ADDITIONAL LAND BEYOND YOUR PROPOSAL
DON BRANDT PRESIDENT
SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

13:35 EST

MGMCOMP

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM MESSAGE, SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR WESTERN UNION'S TOLL - FREE PHONE NUMBERS

APR 3 - '84

PETER B. WILSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW

205 W. KOOTENAI
PHONE 267-3127
267-3128
P. O. BOX 749
BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO — 83805

(bw) Wilderness bill

March 29, 1984

4117
Dear Pete

3-29-83: -638, 0, 297
8-4-83: 779
2-29-84: 4062012012

Honorable James A. McClure
United States Senator
3121 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Honorable Steve Symms
United States Senator
509 Hart Senate Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable Larry Craig
United States Representative
1318 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Honorable George Hansen
United States Representative
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Re: S.2457

Gentlemen:

Because I am unable to travel to Washington, D. C. for the hearing on April 3, 1984, I respectfully request that this letter be inserted in the record. Thank you.

The following observations directly deal with the impact of the proposed bill on Boundary County, Idaho. I do not have adequate background information to intelligently discuss other areas.

It is clear that the bill is neither good nor appropriate for Boundary County. There is no excuse to include any public land in Boundary County in Wilderness. This county has already seen substantial land placed in the Pioneer

....

criteria under the RARE I program (Boulder). This area removed a valuable timber resource from the community economy.

Over 70 percent of the economy of Boundary County is based upon the timber resource. The recent recession saw our unemployment soar well over 20 percent. Even with the improved economy, our unemployment hovers in the 14 percent zone. Even the slightest adverse impact on the timber resource creates a heavy increase in unemployment.

Notwithstanding this chronic problem, we have watched the United States Forest Service steadily decrease the allowable cut. At one time it was 75 million per year, but the downward trend has brought it down to about 46 million per year. And now, this year, without the benefit of additional Wilderness, the allowable cut is being reduced to about 37 million.

The United States Forest Service is doing this without consideration of how to hold up this economy -- an economy it helped create.

Thus, placing Salmo-Priest, Upper Long Canyon and Parker Creek in Wilderness will further erode the annual cut, and this is totally inappropriate. These areas have timber, and timber that should be harvested. Idaho has already delivered to Wilderness almost 35 percent of its roadless national forest land. This has been done without one whit of consideration for the economic impact such action will have on the individuals living in the state.

This is probably the first time in our national history that one group of citizens has taken economic well-being from another group without providing some economic replacement. It seems odd that a country populated with such caring people that they insist on protecting the rights of racial minorities and providing little extras for the handicapped (e.g., sidewalk ramps) would be a country that would support placing even a greater burden on the already heavy burden on this economic minority in Idaho.

. . . .

Because I do not believe the people of this country purposely would approve such action, I respectfully urge that S.2457 be amended to remove the Salmo-Priest and the Selkirk-Canyons areas from Wilderness designation.

In further support of this request, comment is now made on the Selkirk Crest area. That area, together with adjoining state land, has been operated as roadless and non-logging since 1971 under a contract between the State of Idaho and the United States Forest Service. By its terms, this agreement will terminate if the area is Wilderness. This will effectively reduce by 50 percent the area now contracted to be roadless. To date, not one single complaint has been filed as to this operation. The plan works. Many people can enjoy the area now, not just the favored few that will be able to get in there if it is wilderness. The area is located in a spot where many recreationists, snowmobilers, bikers, fishermen, huckleberry pickers, and others besides backpackers, are making a use of it. Literally, it would be a moral crime to place this area in Wilderness and thereby make it impossible for these citizens to use their land.

Perhaps it is trite, but the old adage still applies: "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." Establishing any wilderness in Boundary County is merely the gift of a private playground to the rich and the indolent.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter B. Wilson

pbw:rb

cc: Bonners Ferry Herald

STREETER REAL ESTATE
115 SOUTH 2 EAST
MOUTAIN HOME ID 83647 02PM

Western Union Mailgram

4-064981S093 04/02/84 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP WHSB
2085879747 MGM TDRN MOUNTAIN HOME ID 149 04-02 1026P EST

(bw) [illegible]

12619/15

SENATOR JAMES MCCLURE
SENATE OFFICE BLDGS
WASHINGTON DC 20510

APR 3 - '84

Dear Jack

PLEASE PRESENT THIS MAILGRAM AS MY TESTIMONY REGARDING HEARINGS ON THE WILDERNESS ISSUE. I ALONG WITH APPROXIMATELY 53 PERCENT OF IDAHO'S POPULATION; ARE IN FAVOR OF NO MORE WILDERNESS. IDAHO HAS GIVEN GENEROUSLY OF ITSELF FOR ROADLESS AREAS, PRIMITIVE AREAS, WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, ETC. ENOUGH IS ENOUGH, LET SOME OTHER STATE GIVE. MANY OF US ARE CONCERNED ABOUT AN ENDANGERED SPECIES. OUR POSTERITY. WE WANT JOBS FOR THEM. OUR CHILDREN ARE MORE IMPORTANT TO US THAN THE PRAIRIE FALCONS, WOLVES AND FOXES HABITAT. THE MULTIPLE USE CONCEPT IS BEST FOR ALL AMERICANS. WE MUST HAVE REASONABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BASIC PRODUCTS FROM THE EARTH, TIMBER, MINERALS, LIVE STOCK RANGE, AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. THE 526,000 ADDITIONAL ACRES THAT YOU PROPOSED IS MORE THAN ENOUGH.

JACK STREETER
MEMBER BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SAGE BRUSH REBELLION, PAST PRESIDENT
SOUTH WESTERN IDAHO DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

22:25 EST

MGMCOMP

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM MESSAGE, SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR WESTERN UNION'S TOLL - FREE PHONE NUMBERS

(bw) Id Wilderness bill APR 09 '84

April 2, 1984
2005 Broadview Drive
Lewiston, Idaho 83501

Dear Richar

51446

Senator James McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

The Idaho Delegation Special Report stated that the Idaho Forest Management Act will be introduced in Congress, The bill would add 526,064 acres to the present 3,800,000 acres of wilderness in Idaho. In addition, those acres not designated in Wilderness will be managed for multiple use and will not be reviewed until after the year 2000.

First, congratulations to you and the other Idaho delegates who have labored many hours in preparing this legislation.

Second, I support you and the Idaho delegation in the amount of acreage (526,064 acres) which would be added to our present amount of Wilderness. It is time that this issue be resolved. The uncertainty of timber supply has been a factor in mill closures over the past few years.

I would like to send a copy of this letter to the chairman of the committees who will hold hearings on this legislation. Please advise me as to who they are.

Very truly yours,

Richard J. Hallisy

Richard J. Hallisy

cc:Steve Symms
Larry Craig
George Hansen

APR 10 '84

MAJ. T. A. TOWNSEND USMC (RET)
447 E. 8TH STREET
MOSCOW, IDAHO 83843

4 April 1984

Dear Tom

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C., 20510

6545

Dear Senator McClure,

I cannot agree with your assessment of the non-need for Idaho wilderness. Understandably it is a complex issue; however, I believed you erred on the side of giving the store away to pacify the timber barons -

The attached copy of a letter to Representative Seiberling is for your perusal and I would ask that it be considered as testimony in your Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. A copy will be sent directly to that Committee's staff.

NEW SUBJECT — As a Republican Senator I would ask that you request the President to immediately withdraw Edwin Meese from consideration as Attorney-General. As a citizen I do not wish to pay for a Special Prosecutor to find the obvious. Mr. Meese is not an honorable man, he is perceived as deceitful and even if he is not the damage is done.

I do not think it is coincidental that everyone that has financial dealings with Mr. Meese is appointed to a federal position. He accepts favored treatment and I cannot fit him to be either ethical or moral. Further he brings discredit upon the Republican Party — that is reason enough to change course -

Regards,
Tom Townsend

MAJ. T. A. TOWNSEND USMC (RET)
447 E. 6TH STREET
MOSCOW, IDAHO 83843

4 April 1984

Representative John Seiberling
Chairman, House Public Lands Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman,

I strongly disagree with the wilderness proposal being endorsed by the Idaho Congressional delegation. As an elected official at the city level I believe I understand the economic implications of the proposed legislation. I do not wish for jobs to be lost in Idaho; however, on the other hand I am not in favor of large corporations that wish to use Idaho's natural resources at the public's expense.

Some of the same companies today that want access to Idaho's forests, virtually at will and subsidized to a great degree, are the same companies that ravaged the mid-western forests of Michigan in the late 1800. The forests have returned there near my Oscoda home, but they are puny stands compared to what was.

The Idaho lumber/logging industry is not being unduly jeopardized when some of us try to protect areas which contain little timber or those areas which normally would be ignored unless the harvest were subsidized under the deficit sale program.

I am angered when I see the logging companies clearcut their own land and fail to replant to re-start the cycle. It does take time for trees to grow here in north Idaho. But they will never grow into marketable trees unless there is some positive action taken by the owners. It is easy not to plant and take the necessary re-forestation steps since they can easily tap the public

MAJ. T. A. TOWNSEND USMC (RET)
447 E. 8TH STREET
MOSCOW, IDAHO 83843

forests as their new source. Unfortunately, not all the public forest lands can stand the trauma and what we get is increased erosion, stream bed siltation, loss of fish and wildlife habitat etc. I'm not sure that is worth providing the inept timber operator with the resource he seeks.

During the hearings I would like for someone to ask the timber barons why they are now trying to get out of timber contracts signed several years ago with the Forest Service. They bid too dearly and now the timber is not in demand as it once was. Somehow they want it both ways.

The timber industry is slow but I don't believe it is solely the lack of trees. It deals more with the economy, the high interest rates, costs of homes – all of which might be traced back to the federal deficit.

Since I am not personally familiar with every forest section in Idaho I will not presume to advise on how many acres to hold back as wilderness. I do think more than what Senators McClure and Symms and Representative Craig say. I really see no reason not to protect lands that are obviously marginal, that normally would not be economical to harvest, or that would cause damage to surrounding areas on harvest.

I take umbrage at the so called "hard language" in reference to the release provisions of Senator McClures proposal. If the land is not protected now, why should I expect it be in condition to be called wilderness by 2015 which is when it would be first eligible? Once the roads are hacked in and the four wheel drives and motorbikes arrive it's all over for wilderness as I know it. Maybe a nice place, wilderness it is not!

I suggest a conservative stand. Save it now, if need be it could be released later.

Thank you
Thomas A. Townsend

bw) Id. wilderness bill

The Great Escape Works
1995 McKINZIE DRIVE
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401
(208) 522-6475

APR 2 - '84

46377

Pete

8/4/83
item 779

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Senate Subcomittee
on Public Lands and
Reserved Waters, Energy
and Natural Resources
Committee.
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.
March 27, 1984

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

Please enter this letter in the offical testimony of the April 3, 1984 Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters.

Once again the fat old cigar smoking executives have won; they with the help of James McClure have stolen 4.85 million acres of Idaho. The reason-Jobs of course; that often used phrase. The people of Idaho will benefit, build homes and businesses, benefit for how long?

The town of Gilmore had twenty-seven million dollars in silver pass through it. Today its rather hard to see the homes and businesses between the rabbits and rattlesnakes, thats the new Idaho that Jim McClure ~~environ~~ envisions for me. I'll be moving to Canada.

I demand as citzen of Idaho that many views that ~~where~~ were stated in the Summer Wilderness Hearings be reviewed as to whats best for the Great State of Idaho and her citzens.

The Great Escape Works
1995 McKINZIE DRIVE
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83401
(208) 522-6475

The people of Idaho will accept nothing less of their elected officials. We will not be railroaded by a flash hearing and vote in Washington D.C.. If you think so, your dead wrong. That land belongs to me-not to a corporation in California.

Sincerely yours:

Pete H. Huebner

CC Senator McClure

APR 16 '84

BW Idaho wild 3

James McClure, Chairman
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

60124

Mr. Chairman Senator McClure:

Please enter this in the hearing record for Senate Bill 2457.

I am Alan Reynolds, a real estate broker in Sun Valley, Idaho. I hold a graduate degree in Land Use Analysis from the University of Montana, and I am County Commssioner for Blaine County, where some of the White Clouds, Boulders, Pioneers and Smoky Mountains are located.

I live in a community dependent on the tourism industry. Skiers, hunters, floaters, fishermen, campers and hikers provide us our income. People visit this part of Idaho to have a quality experience, and they come to live here for the quality of life. A great contribution to this quality of life is the beauty of our natural lands. We are most concerned about the future management of these lands.

We are happy that the White Clouds are recognized for their wilderness value, but we are very unhappy that only 145,000 acres are included in the proposal. I have driven, hiked, floated and flown this area for ten years and I have determined through aerial photo analysis and personal observational experience that some 450,000 acres of the White Clouds have all the outstanding characteristics required to qualify the land under the directives of the Wilderness Act of 1964. If you cannot judge this land under its own merits for wilderness consideration, please delete it from this timber industry sponsored bill and let it be considered separately by Congress.

The people of our community feel strongly that more Forest Service land in our area should be designated wilderness. In just two days a thousand people (one-fourth of our community) have responded by petition to demand consideration for more wild lands. We believe that the East Pass Creek area on the east side of the White Cloud study area-including Sheep Mountain, Herd Peak and Jerry Peak-fully qualifies and deserves wilderness designation. These lands include critical winter range for Bighorns and Elk, Steelhead and Salmon watershed, and opportunities for solitude that are overwhelming. There are very few conflicts involved here. Grazing can continue, there is no timber or proven minerals, and the ORV people have over 500 miles of trails to ride in Blaine County alone.

What is the need for more wilderness? Dave Baumgartner, outgoing recreation manager for the Sawtooth area, says that popular spots there are already overcrowded and should be restricted in use in the next few years. This expanded White Cloud wilderness will provide for those quality experiences in the future. The White Clouds earned the highest rating of any roadless area in the state from the Forest Service.

Other areas in our county that are as spectacular as any in the United States, fully qualify under the Wilderness Act and should be designated as wilderness in this bill are the Pioneers - 160,000 acres of jagged peaks that form the east side of our valley - and the Smokys - 180,000 acres that form the west side. The Smokys were called South Boise - Yuba river area in RARE II, and both of these ranges were recommended for wilderness in RARE II. The National Park Service wanted the Pioneers in their system as a National Park. These areas deserve protection. And again, there are very few conflicts.

Two other areas within two hours drive that deserve wilderness status are Borah peak of 120,000 acres, not the 41,000 you proposed, and the North Lemhis, 180,000 acres of peaks and high lakes so wild and spectacular that even the local ranchers want them protected!

Senator, from a time and money standpoint we don't want RARE 3, but we believe strongly that these rare places are as valuable as wilderness as any place in the nation. If this bill is not substantially revised to include these areas (and there are more in the other regions of Idaho), we must consider this a bad piece of legislation to be stopped.

Wilderness is our rarest resource. In the last two hundred years our wild lands have shrunk from 90% of this country to 3%. To condemn 94% of Idaho's remaining roadless lands to the bulldozer for political expediency is irresponsible and criminally short-sighted. We need from the leadership in Congress the greatness of vision to provide for the next two hundred years. Be part of that greatness.

On the matter of release language, in reading that part of SB 2457 I felt that the language was too strongly prejudiced against any future consideration and even appeared to mandate immediate development. Sufficiency and soft release must be partners in any valid wilderness legislation.

Thank you for your attention.

Alan Reynolds

Alan Reynolds
Box 1474
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

AR/md

cc. Governor Evans
Senator Symms
Representative Seiberling

APR 16 '84

Rt 5 Box 192
Idaho Falls Idaho 83402

Senator James McClure
Energy & Nat. Resources Com.
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Jean
Merk

BW
Id wilderness
Bill

60125

Dear Sir:

I unequivocally oppose your S. 2457 bill. Wilderness areas excluded by your bill are the main reason my family and I live in Idaho. I am particularly concerned about the omissions in Salmon, Caribou and Targhee National Forests, but I do not wish to lose the remaining undesignated wilderness.

Please put me on record as favoring the Idaho Wildlife Federation, 4.9 million acre proposal as the best compromise and including my letter in the S2457 hearing record.

Sincerely yours

Merle Grichanow

(BW) idaho wilderness Bill

James E. Gray
P. O. Box 2700
Sun Valley, Idaho 83353
April 12, 1984

Dear Jane

60132

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Dirksen Building, Room 3106
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I have great concern for your Senate Bill No. 2457. Let me first indicate to you that the designated acreage of wilderness in the amount of 526,064 acres is clearly not enough. As I understand the Bill, this would exclude the Pahsimeroi Mountains, the Pioneer Mountains, and part of the White Clouds and North Lemhi Mountains.

You should know that I have lived in Sun Valley since 1949, and have personally utilized the surrounding areas for a variety of activities, including hunting, fishing and hiking. It is my opinion that the recreational values surrounding the Sun Valley-Ketchum area far outweighs the potential values ~~that~~ might be realized from the poor timber and whatever mineral basis there are.

As past Executive Director of the Sun Valley-Ketchum Chamber of Commerce, I feel that the current use of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area will continue to grow to the point that reservations may be necessary for the useage. I believe that tourism is the fastest growing industry in the State of Idaho, and it would be nothing less than short-sighted to eliminate the resources which promote tourism.

I further object to the hard release language on your Bill that eliminates future consideration until the year 2010. By the year 2010, the mining and timber industries would have the ability to desecrate the area to the degree that the tourist useage is no longer desirable.

This is the most disappointing piece of legislature that I feel you have been involved in, and I would appreciate your attention in the form of a modification to your Bill, and a direct response to this letter.

I also ask that this letter be included in the Senate hearing record.

Respectfully,

J E G

James E. Gray

JEG/js

cc: Hon. John Seiberling
Governor John Evans

APR 17 '84

John A. Burke
P. O. Box 326
Sun Valley, Idaho 83353
April 12, 1984

(BW) Id. Wild Bill

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Dirksen Building, Room 3106
Washington, D.C. 20510

60136.

Dear Senator McClure:

After careful consideration, I am writing this letter to express my grave concern on your Senate Bill No. 2457, which includes 526,064 acres designated as wilderness. My concern involves two specific areas of your bill. Number one, the exclusion of areas that I am familiar with, specifically, the Pioneer Mountains, the Pahsimeroi Mountains, and portions of the White Clouds and North Lemhi Mountains. Number two, the hard release language of your bill that disallows any future consideration until the year 2010.

I have lived in Blaine County since 1969, and have carried on a real estate business in Sun Valley and its surrounding environs since that time. I am intimately familiar with all the areas previously mentioned, and have been hiking, fishing, hunting and back packing through most of them over the last fifteen years. I have a very strong commitment that the inherent natural values that are present within all of these areas should be classified and kept as wilderness. Not only are they some of the most unique and spectacular country in the Pacific Northwest, they are all within the daily use range of Sun Valley, one of the finest year round resort complexes in the world.

Please consider the recreational value of the aforementioned areas and what it means to the Ketchum-Sun Valley area and all of South-Central Idaho. I would ask that you review the record of user days in the Sawtooth Wilderness over the last ten years. If the current trend continues, it is not unlikely that people will need a reservation to use the Sawtooths within my lifetime. The numbers and types of users that are interested in a wilderness experience are changing repidly, and I will guarantee you there will be a lot more economic basis in the tourist related use of these areas than we will ever see from the small amount of timber and mining value that will be created through opening these areas up. However, I do feel that cattle and sheep grazing is consistent with the present and future use without disturbing the wilderness values.

I would appreciate your attention to this letter, and would ask that it be included in the Senate hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

John A Burke

John A. (Stoney) Burke

JAB/js

cc: Hon. John Seiberling
Governor John Evans

APR 1 0 1984

4/3/84

Dear Sir: (BW) Id. Wilderness Bill 20776

Your wilderness bill, S.2457 is an abomination!! I don't know how you can even consider such a bill after the Aug. hearings showed that the people supported significantly more designated wilderness by a margin of 2 to 1. (which you have never acknowledged)

Lorraine H. Lucier
Rte. 4 Box 4093
Rigby, Id.
83442

Dear Lorraine

How you ever got appointed to an Energy & Natural Resources Committee, I'll never understand!

I'd like this letter to be included in the S2457 hearing record.

Idaho [illegible]

10893

April 8, 1984
Rt. 1, Box 1910
Tetonia, Id. 83452

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Senator Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

I am appalled at the lack of consideration and respect your bill S 2457 shows for the people of Idaho, today and for future generations of Idahoans. Out of 8 million undeveloped yet unprotected Acres in this State less than 1 million are included for wilderness protection in this bill. It makes me wonder whose interests are being presented here when in the hearings you, Senator

McClure, held on wilderness, people supported significantly more wilderness designation by a margin of 2 to 1. Even the Idaho Timber Council recommended a larger number of acres be designated as wilderness.

Even economically this bill makes no sense for the people of Idaho. In most areas here it costs taxpayers money for every tree removed as the value of the timber is minimal and regrowth so slow. Idaho can't and shouldn't compete with the lumbering industry in the South where regeneration is much more rapid. The scenic value of our lands, the natural wildlife, the unpolluted free-flowing rivers, these are our valuable resources as recreation increasingly becomes our economic base.

We have here the opportunity to enjoy the largest areas of wilderness outside of the State of Alaska. We have here the opportunity to provide economic progress in the state by sharing this beauty with the rest of the country and the world. This bill by mandating roadless areas to become roaded would be the destruction of all that is most valued as a way of life by Idahoans and as a way of recreation by the rest of the country.

Far worse though is the opening up of all the remaining roadless area to wanton destruction until the year 2000. And what do we leave to future generations? This is management in a backwards and irresponsible manner. All lands should be protected and preserved in as natural a State as possible so that each successive generation has some Resources to draw upon. No areas should be opened to mining or lumbering until a need for specific minerals or trees can be demonstrated and proven economically feasible.

Please include this letter in total opposition to S. 2457 in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Kay Finley

c.c. John Seiberling
John Evans

APR 17 '84

CHRIS MAZZOLA, D.D.S.
P.O. BOX 1222
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340

TELEPHONE 726-4711

60139

Dear Sir, BW Id. Wild. Bill

I am in direct opposition to S. 2457. Please record me as being strongly against S. 2457

Sincerely

Chris Mazzola

APR 16 '84

(BW) Id. Wilderness Bill

1525 Malad
Boise, Idaho 83705

9792

Senator James McClure
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Dirksen Bldg., Room 3106
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator McClure;

I am writing to voice my opposition to S 2457 and to request that my comments be entered into the hearing record.

I request that Congress take no further action on S 2457 until the hearing record from last summer's Senate Energy Committee field hearings are published and distributed. This record will reflect the stand of Idahoans on wilderness.

I oppose packaging state wilderness bills. Idaho, with 8 million acres of roadless area, is unique and important enough to be considered separately. I support the IWDC wilderness proposal for 3.4 million acres of additional wilderness in Idaho.

Sincerely,

Dorian Duffin

cc: Hon. John Seiberling
Governor John Evans

APR 17 '84

McFENSTER IMAGES

60155

SENATOR JAMES Mc CLURE

Dear Mc.
(EW) Id. Wild. Bill

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD; AS A citizen OF IDAHO AND AMERICA, I FEEL THAT YOU HAVE NOT Repesenter THE people OF IDAHO, WHAT HAPPENED TO THE FIELD HEARING WHICH WERE HELD IN IDAHO!

I STILL AM WISHING FOR MUCH MORE LAND TO be INCLUDED IN THE STATE. YOU ONLY INCLUDED THE TOPS OF THE WHITE CLOUDS, 145,970 ACRES OF THE 600,000 ACRES AND LEFT OUT THE BOULDERS, AND THE PIONEERS WHICH I KNOW they HAVE very little mineral OR Timber VALUE. I AM TIRED of Supporting big MINERAL AND Timber WITH FEDERAL SUPSIDEYS SO THEY CAN grow FAT. I WISH TO SEE THIS LAND OUR LAND LEFT FOR my GRANDCHILDREN.

I WOULD Like TO SEE 2 million ACRES IN THE FINAL Bill.

D Newman

p.o. box 1867 ketchum, idaho 83340 208-726-3136

APR 17 '84

Dear Charles

Charles H. Burgess
Box 291
Iona, Idaho 83427
4-5-84

(BW) Id. Wild. Bill

Senator James McClure
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

60141

Dear Senator McClure:

Please include this letter in the hearing record on bill S.2457.

I must oppose S.2457, your "Idaho Forest Management Act". Firstly, the total acreage devoted to wilderness is much too small. Secondly, you've left out the Palisades and surrounding areas. This is one of my favorite hiking and skiing areas and is located conviently close to Idaho Falls. Thirdly, I am against any "release language" that would limit further consideration of other areas for wilderness.

I support the Idaho Wildlife Federation wilderness proposal for Idaho. This proposal protects the areas that need to be protected and contains an amount of acreage that I consider to be reasonable.

Thank you for your consideration of my views.

Yours truly,

Charles H Burgess

Charles H. Burgess

April 13, 1984

Dear Governor Evans,

I wish to thank you for the flexibility evinced by your April 3 testimony at the McClure hearings. Still, I urge you to support the sportmen's and conservationists' 2.9 million acre proposal with standard release language. If McClure insists on continuing his attacks on the Boulder-White Clouds wilderness, then I ask you to support the 450,000 acre proposal for this area.

My home is in Filer, Idaho. Medical education has taken me away from home. After finishing medical school last year, I am completing my internship in Spokane before moving on to Bakersfield, California, to complete my residency training. Eventually I will come home to Idaho. And when I come home I don't want to find the kind of despoilation McClure is advocating. I don't want to find clear streams muddied by publicly subsidized logging roads into commercially worthless forests.

Those of us who know central Idaho and her mountains know real wealth here is not measured in millions of board feet of scrawny lodgepole pine, but in spectacular vistas, teeming fisheries, and wildlife. The real wealth here is wildness. Nothing McClure can say in terms of "compromise" or "jobs" will change that, for if you know the central Idaho wildlands at all you know that McClure certainly is not talking of jobs in timber. Opening 94 percent of Idaho's 8,000,000 acres is not what we in Filer call compromise. The critical elk calving grounds of the Great Burn, the watersheds of Cayuse and Moose Creeks so cavalierly overlooked by McClure, and the incredible beauty of the Pioneers and Boulder-White Clouds and Borah and Lemhis deserve our protection.

Respectfully yours,

Bruce Lincoln MD

cc: Rep. John Seiberling
Rep. Larry Craig
Sen. James McClure
Rep. George Hansen

APR 17 '84

21807/8

L. Raymond Newcombe JR MD
INTERNAL MEDICINE

Star Rte. 2
West Kaniksu St.
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805
Phone 208-267-7575

4/13/84

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

[illegible] Bill

Dear Senator McClure:

Please include this letter as part of the record for the hearings concerning the Idaho wilderness legislation. i.e. IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT OF 1984 HEARINGS

I feel the Idaho Wilderness Bill should be expanded to include the 2.9 million acres proposed by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition. More specifically, I think that the entire length of Long Canyon in Boundary County should be included in the bill. As you well know it is the last major unroaded drainage in the Selkirk Mountains located in north Idaho. All of the other drainages once looked like Long Canyon, but now none resemble Long Canyon in that all of them except Parker have been roaded and logged. Parker does not resemble Long Canyon in that it is much shorter and does not contain any old growth forest.

Long Canyon only represents 3% of the timber land of Boundary County and thus, the economic impact of declaring Long Canyon a wilderness area would be very small. Logging Long Canyon will not save the timber industry in north Idaho.

The Coeur d'Alene hearings held in August 1983 showed that a majority of people willing to testify felt that north Idaho needed more wilderness areas and more specifically, that Long Canyon should be included in the Idaho Wilderness Bill.

I am also enclosing a copy of my last letter to you and I would like you to make this part of the hearing record on the Idaho wilderness legislation.

Sincerely,

LR Newcombe

L.R. Newcombe, Jr., M.D.

LRN/bp

L. Raymond Newcombe JR. M.D.
INTERNAL MEDICINE

Star Rte. 2
West Kaniksu St.
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805
Phone 208-267-7575

March 20, 1984

FOR THE HEARING RECORD
re: IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT OF 1984

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I am very disappointed with your recently introduced Idaho Wilderness Bill. It is grossly inadequate, in that it represents only a minute segment of the existing unroaded, non-wilderness national forest land in our state. Essentially it includes only ridgetops and no significant or substantial amounts of forests.

You are well aware of my feelings from previous letters, and you know that I feel that the entire length of Long Canyon should be in your bill, not just the 10% located near the Selkirk Crest. I also feel that the remainder of the core of wilderness land recommended by the Idaho Conservation League should have been included in your bill. I would like you to reconsider both Long Canyon and the other core areas for addition into your Wilderness Bill.

I am also not pleased with your "hard" release language. This release language should not be included in your bill at all and I would like you to consider removing it.

Essentially I feel that you are insincere when it comes to the concept of preserving lands as wilderness. You, in effect, have sold out to the timber industry and thus do not represent the people of Idaho, but rather represent the logging industry only.

Sincerely,

L.R. Newcombe, Jr., M.D.

LRN/bp
cc: Representative Seiberling

APR 17 '84 6549

Dear Robert
2nd letter
Item 793
out Sep 83

FOR THE HEARING RECORD:
IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

Robert D. Hanson
Rt. 1, Box 46
Medimont, ID 83842
April 13, 1984

DOC #
325501-
1050

The Honorable James A. McClure, Chairman
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

BW Id. Wild. Bill

Dear Mr. McClure:

I have two areas of disagreement with the Idaho delegation's Idaho Forest Management Act:
(1) The Act does not include enough areas as wilderness, or enough territory in some of the proposed wilderness areas,
(2) There should be no time limit on the review of other roadless lands for possible wilderness designation.

Additionally, the legislative proposals for wilderness in other states, or any other legislation, should not be held hostage to the Idaho delegation's proposals. That is petty politics at its worst and is potentially damaging to the interests of Idaho and the other states.

I think some compromise is needed between the wilderness proposals of the Idaho Forest Management Act, with its 9 areas totaling 526,064 acres, and the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition's proposal for 31 wilderness areas totaling 2.9 million acres plus the Boulder-White Clouds study area and ten areas for further planning. The U.S. Forest Service RARE II SUMMARY - FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT of January 1979 recommended 18 areas totaling about 950,000 acres for wilderness status, in Idaho, besides areas that have since been added to the wilderness system. Those USFS recommendations, with some additions and boundary changes, would be a good compromise. To those USFS recommendations and your list, I would add Lemhi and Palisades wilderness areas.

The north Idaho area that I remain the most concerned about is the Mallard Larkins area. Your proposal, matching the boundaries of the existing Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area, is very inadequate. My detailed recommendations on this area are:
(1) The Pioneer Area is in sort of a horsehoe shape, open on the southwest side in the Isabella Creek drainage which includes the Heritage Cedar Grove. The Heritage Grove, along with the headwaters of Isabella Creek and its tributaries Elmer and Jug creeks, should be added to the wilderness. This would add about 4,000 acres.
(2) The area should be extended on the north to the Surveyors Ridge road, Sawtooth Peak, and then westerly to the Little North Fork of the Clearwater River. The western extension of the area should follow the river downstream to either the Devils Club Creek-Bear Creek divide or the Bear Creek-Minnesaka Creek divide. This would add about 9,000 acres of mostly steep land.
(3) Many years ago the Idaho Fish and Game Commission proposed

the addition of Collins Creek to the Pioneer Area, this addition adding about 17,000 acres for the benefit of fish and wildlife and the sporting public.

(4) Out of over 300,000 roadless area acres reaching from the vicinity of the Little North Fork of the Clearwater River to the Idaho-Montana state line with just one forest road separating 115,000 acres from the rest, the Forest Service proposed 156,000 acres wilderness from the Clearwater Little North Fork to the upper St. Joe River, a designated Wild River, while the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition wants a 240,000 acre wilderness extending to the state line. I agree with a common goal of these two proposals, a wilderness along the St. Joe-Clearwater divide reaching from the Clearwater Little North Fork to the St. Joe Wild River. Extending the wilderness from the Collins Creek divide to the St. Joe Wild River would add from 4,000 acres at the barest minimum for just part of the Ruby Creek drainage, to 80,000 acres for the area in the Forest Service's 1979 proposal, which uses the nearest roads as boundaries for most of the area. I believe the smallest alternative that should be considered east of Collins Creek is an area of about 28,000 acres with the following boundaries:

Starting from Pole Mountain, easterly to the St. Joe River elbow, then upstream to Bean Creek, up Bean Creek and Tinear Creek and south along the section line to the Meadow Creek road near Chamberlain Meadows, then southwest along the road, then westward between the headwaters of Copper Creek and Roaring Creek, crossing Roaring Creek below Frost Creek, then between Frost Creek and Snow Creek to Lost Ridge which is on the Collins Creek divide.

This area would include the Clearwater-St. Joe Divide for about 8 miles east of the Collins Creek basin, about 5 miles of the St. Joe River, the lakes district east of Bacon Peak and Five Lakes Butte, and only two sections of Burlington Northern land.

The total acreage for the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area and these four recommended additions for wilderness, including the 28,000 acre area described in (4) above, would be about 89,000 acres.

I do not believe that inclusion of this area, or the 156,000 acres in the Forest Service proposal, in your wilderness legislation would significantly affect the timber economy in this area. It would benefit wildlife and recreation.

Yours truly,

Robert D. Hanson

Robert D. Hanson

58603

For the Idaho Forest Management
Act Hearing Record

(BW)

To Senator McClure:

Dear Donald d wilderness Bill

I'm not a person much caught up in politics but when I consider your proposal I'm urged to comment.

You obviously did not play fair. You proposed so little wilderness that it would have been more honest, (though more damaging), to have proposed no wilderness at all.

Don't you know yet that Idaho is the best state to live in because (beside Alaska) it is the least destroyed? Don't you care enough about that to go along with at least 6 million acres of protected land. That would leave plenty of land to develop or exploit as the need arises? I'm trying →

to write logically but I'm [illegible] harboring anger at your shortsighted proposal. I think the only way to deal with your proposal is to completely junk it— forget you ever endangered our state so badly; start over again, and please, this time value our lands properly.

Donald Cohen
P.O. Box 1940
Hailey, Idaho
83333

1794 Rainier
Idaho Falls, Idaho
83402

Dear Bill

16983

March 29, 1984

Senator J. A. McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

BW [illegible]

Dear Senator McClure;

Please consider withdrawing your Idaho Forest Management act bill. It is completely inadequate and in my opinion a real threat to ordinary Idaho citizens who enjoy the outdoors that Idaho now offers for hunting, fishing, camping, and other recreation.

Yours truly,
G. W. Hogg

Please have this letter entered ~~as a~~ in the minutes of your hearing if appropriate.

2002 Hwy. 95
Careywood, Idaho
April 15, 1984

Dear [illegible] ED

Sen. James McClure
Washington, D.C.

13w Idaho [illegible]

Dear Sen. McClure: 60224

We are extremely concerned and disappointed with your Idaho wilderness bill, The Idaho Forest Management Act. We believe about one million acres should be added to protect critical wildlife habitat and provide adequate quality back country for ourselves and our posterity. We especially want ALL of Long Canyon designated wilderness.

The hard release language contained in your proposal is totally unacceptable. Wilderness should be among the options in future forest planning.

Please include our letter as part of the *Congressional Record* on the bill.

Thank you.

Yours truly,
Marguerite Judy
Ed Judy

13 April 1984

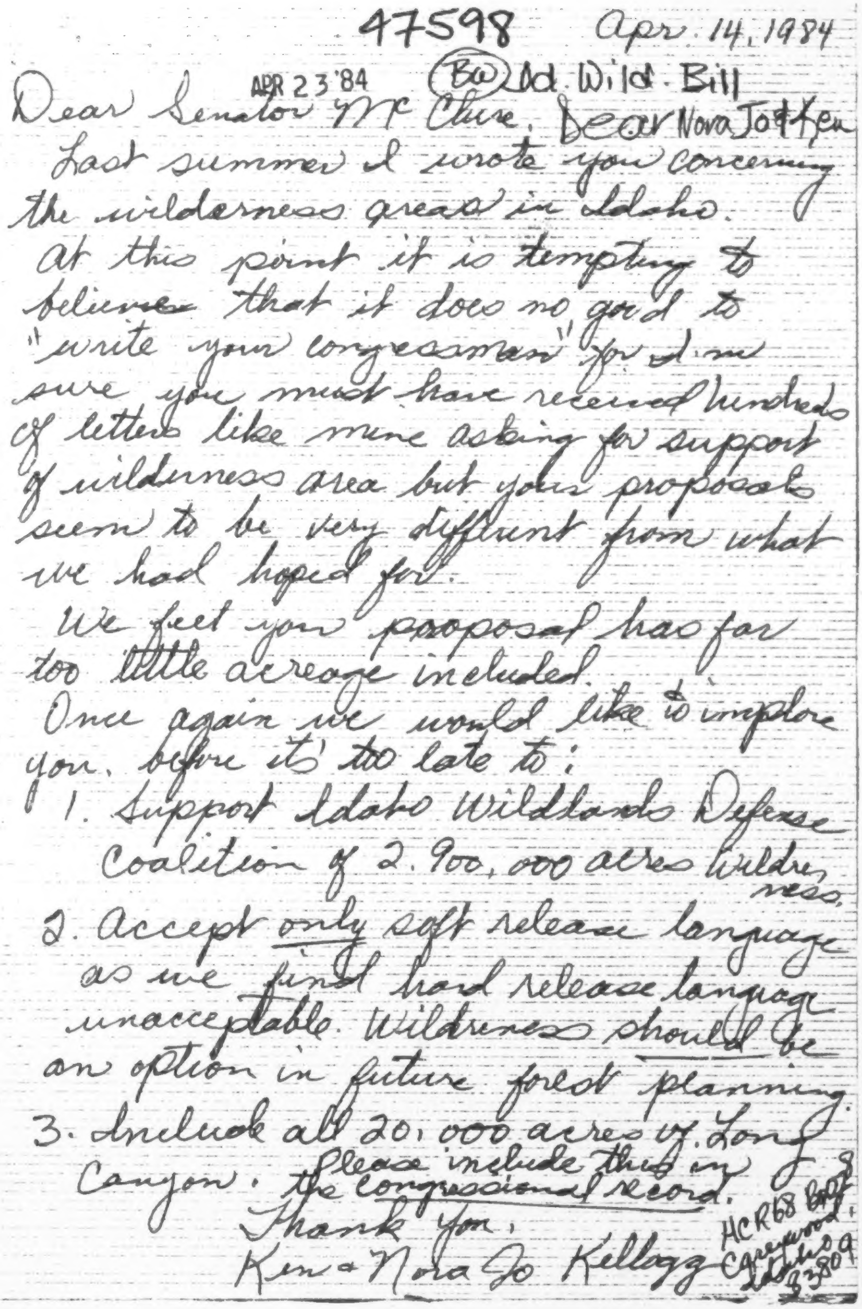
Robert Loomis
E. 916 Sinto No. 5
Spokane, WA.
99202

60226

Dear Sen. McClure,

I write to express my support for the 3.4 million acre wildland proposal for Idaho. At the same time I wish to express my opposition to your Senate bill 2457. I ask that this note be entered into the hearing record.

Sincerely,
Bob



47598 Apr. 14, 1984

APR 23 '84 (BW) Ad. Wild. Bill

Dear Senator McClure, Dear Nora Jo & Ken

Last summer I wrote you concerning the wilderness areas in Idaho. At this point it is tempting to believe that it does no good to "write your congressman" for I'm sure you must have received hundreds of letters like mine asking for support of wilderness area but your proposals seem to be very different from what we had hoped for.

We feel your proposal has far too little acreage included.

Once again we would like to implore you, before it's too late to:

1. Support Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition of 2.900,000 acres Wilderness.
2. Accept only soft release language as we find hard release language unacceptable. Wilderness should be an option in future forest planning.
3. Include all 20,000 acres of Long Canyon.

Please include this in the congressional record.

Thank You,

Ken & Nora Jo Kellogg

HCR 68 Box 8
Careywood, Idaho 83809

To Sen. McClure:

APR 20 '84

I strongly disagree with your proposed wilderness plan & feel the amount of acreage set aside should be vastly increased - Idaho is one of the last heavily forested/mountained/laked states to have the chance to preserve large areas of wilderness. Once it's gone it's gone forever. Please enter my opinion in the Congressional Record.

Barbara Meyer
6865 Garfield Bay Rd.
Sandpoint, ID 83864

30011

For The Wilderness Hearing Record

9 April 1984

APR 19 '84

BW Id. Wild Bill

Dear Senator McClure, Dear [illegible]

This letter will probably do no good at all - but I am writing to let you know how very much I oppose your "wilderness" bill. In fact, I share the opinions of many others (who will probably not write you) in viewing this bill of yours as a definitely anti - wilderness bill. Have no idea what kind of "feed back" you are getting, but most people I have talked to are APPALLED. (an interesting point is that while these people cover a wide range of political viewpoints, most share a "conservative" perspective.)

I can't believe that the political benefits to you would be great enough for you to forsake your obligations to the well-being of all the people of your state. Evidently you believe that they are great enough. Well, I have a feeling that in the long run you will feel a back-lash when the people of Idaho realize that their natural treasures have been disposed of.

Please reconsider your position. Give us a bill which will really protect our wilderness!

Sincerely,

Pat Davenport
Patricia Davenport
Ketchum ID

Copy: Governor John Evans

4-12-84: unanswered
This letter not logged

FYR
Idaho

Dear Sir,

As an interested Idaho Citezen in favor of Wilderness, I would like to Request information and results of the upcoming hearings on the Idaho Forest Management Act.

I would also like the address and the person to whose attention written testimony should be directed.

Thank You,

Lon

Lon Jorgensen
2702 N. 28th
Boise, Id,
83703

Salmon, Idaho
April 17, 1984

Mr Tony Bevinetto
Senate Sub-Committee
on Public lands
& Reserved waters
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
Wash, DC 20510

Dear Sir:

I have lived here all my life. My grandfather was first to take up land in Lemhi County. So I have 5 generations of tax paying. I have a son & grandson working in the Lumber Industry So I am asking you to please support Senator McClure's proposition on the wilderness. I'd like to see my great grandchildren grow up in this great state of Idaho

Thank you
Sincerely
Gladys McFrederick
1015 Main St Box 16
Salmon, Idaho 83467
Lemhi County

Salmon Idaho
April 18, 1980

Mr Bevinetto:

We support Senator McClure's Wilderness proposal.

Sincerely
Beatrice Pyeatt
Lloyd PYEATT

FVR

Jerry Bevinetto

I wish you to support Senator James McClure's wilderness bill of the Idaho Forest Management Act - This is a fair and responsible bill that meets Idaho needs -

Thank you

Mr and Mrs Marshall Rapp
1887 N 3568 E
Idaho Falls, Idaho
83401

Tony Bevinetto:
Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Water
Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
U. S Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

FTR S.2457

Dear Committee Members:

Please vote for the Idaho Forest Management Act. Already Idaho has more Wilderness than any other state in the union except Alaska, and Senator McClure's bill, would add one half million more acres to Idaho's present 3.8 million acre wilderness system.

I am in my 70's and I cannot walk or hike long distances as can the young environmentalists; Yet, I still enjoy the natural beauty of Idaho's national forests. If I cannot drive into these lands, however, I will never again be able to see the beautiful lakes, mountains, and forests that I saw when I was younger.

Don't deny elderly people this privilege. We love this land as much as, - If not more than, the young hikers do. The Idaho Forest management Act recognizes the need of preserving the most beautiful and rugged forest lands as wilderness for the young, strong, or rich to enjoy while giving the majority of Idahoans the privilege of experiencing and using the rest of Idaho's national forests. This is as it should be. This is what the majority of Idahoans want! Please support the Idaho Forest management Act now. Thank you

Sincerely,

Mrs. H. L. Emry
509 Poole
Pocatello, Ida - 83201

S.2457

Pocatello, Idaho

Tony Bevenetto
Subcommittee on Public Lands and
Reserved Water
Committee on energy and Natural
Resources, U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Committee Members,

I wish to give my full support to the Idaho Forest Management Act. I am 74 years old and have lived in Idaho for 33 years. I am disgusted with the way ~~that~~ and the uncompromising and selfish attitudes of young environmentalists are glorified and supported by Politicians and News Media People while the views of my generation are ignored. I have been around long enough to know that there are always two sides to the Coin and when I hear that our Idaho Wild lands are being destroyed and stripped bare by "big business" and that starry-eyed environmentalists are the only ones that have the solution to this problem I get very sceptical of their plans.

During the years that I have lived in Idaho I have fished, hunted, and camped within its National forests many times, and I certainly appreciate their beauty and reggedness. However, I have yet in all thes time to see Idaho's National Forests destroyed by the "big business" that the environmentalists speak about.

Altho I am 74 years old and can't walk as well as I used to I still appreciate and enjoy Idaho's forest lands and have as much desire to see and experience its beautiful lakes, trees and streams as does anyone else no matter what age.

If you close off all roads into this area it will make it impossible for the older people like me to enter those boundaries, and then we can see just how discriminatory the recommendations of the environmentalists really are.

I am not against all Wilderness in Idaho. However, I think that 4.33 million acres of Idaho Forest Wilderness is enough. We beg you to leave open the rest of Idaho's National Forests to the _majority_ of Idahoans who are _not_ as young or strong or adventurous as the 20 year old back Packer. The rest of us Idahoans have a right to see and walk on Idaho's forests too.

For all these reasons I support the Idaho Forest Management act and encourage you to do so also

Sincerely Yours
N. Leonard Emry
509 Poole ave
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

4-10-84

Dear Committee Member's

We as Idaho residence feel that there is enough wilderness area, already in Idaho.

Thank You.
Mr. & Mrs. R. Traughber

April 13

Dear Mr Berenetta

We believe that Sen McClure's Wilderness proposal is one all of the people of Idaho can live with. We as ranchers who are also involved in the timber and mining industry, do not believe we need more wilderness area in Idaho but we also understand that we must compromise with groups of other interests; Sen McClure proposal will fill this need

Thank you

Clayson & Dorothy Snook
Rt 1 Box 49
Salmon ID
83467

E. 10820 Maxwell Ave.
Spokane, WA 99206
April 24, 1984

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
APR 27 1984

Official Committee File

Governor John Evans
Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Governor Evans:

This is to urge that you continue to support a strong, adequate wilderness proposal for Idaho, namely the 3.4 million acre proposal of conservationists and sportsmen and to oppose Senator McClure's bill, No. 2457 which is woefully inadequate.

I am more and more impressed with the tremendous high quality of Idaho's wild lands. We have so little of such in eastern Washington and I am anxious to see more of what Idaho has and hopefully will protect for all time.

Sincerely,

Thomas H Rogers, Sr

Thomas H. Rogers, Sr.

Copies to:
Rep. John Seiberling
Sen. James McClure